

Nottingham taxi knowledge test: questions and answers

Practice questions for the Nottingham City Council test: Nottingham'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

Nottingham taxi driver licence conditions

Plying for hire and operators

1. **Someone waves down your private hire vehicle in the city centre. They have not booked. What is it called if you take them?**
 - ☐ A. A walk-up fare
 - ☐ B. Illegally plying for hire
 - ☐ C. A cash booking
 - ☐ D. An emergency hiring
2. **Which vehicles can legally ply for hire in Nottingham city?**
 - ☐ A. Hackney carriages only
 - ☐ B. Private hire vehicles only
 - ☐ C. Both, with a badge
 - ☐ D. Any car with a meter
3. **You take a street pick-up in a private hire vehicle without a booking. What happens to the vehicle's insurance?**
 - ☐ A. It still covers the trip
 - ☐ B. It covers the passenger only
 - ☐ C. It is not valid
 - ☐ D. It covers the trip if short
4. **A private hire vehicle may park on a hackney carriage rank while the driver waits for a booking.**
 - ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False

5. Can a Nottingham licensed driver work for more than one Nottingham licensed operator?

- ☐ A. No, only one operator
- ☐ B. Yes, two or more
- ☐ C. Only with a second badge
- ☐ D. Only at weekends

6. You want to start working for a second operator. What must you give the Council before you start?

- ☐ A. A signed offer of work letter
- ☐ B. A new medical
- ☐ C. A new DBS certificate
- ☐ D. A passenger reference

7. How much notice must you give the Council before you start working for a second operator?

- ☐ A. 24 hours
- ☐ B. 3 days
- ☐ C. 7 days
- ☐ D. 28 days

8. You work for two operators. Whose side panel do you display?

- ☐ A. Both operators' panels
- ☐ B. Neither, while you work
- ☐ C. The operator you joined first
- ☐ D. Only the operator who booked this trip

9. Side panels only need to be displayed when you are working.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

Conduct in the vehicle

10. A passenger asks if they can smoke an e-cigarette in your car. What do you say?

- ☐ A. Yes, with the windows open
- ☐ B. Yes, if you agree
- ☐ C. Yes, on long trips
- ☐ D. No, it is never allowed

11. You are not working and you are alone in your licensed car. May you smoke in it?

- ☐ A. No, not at any time
- ☐ B. Yes, when off duty
- ☐ C. Yes, with the window open
- ☐ D. Yes, if you clean it after

12. You arrive to collect a passenger outside their house. How should you let them know?

- ☐ A. Sound the horn twice
- ☐ B. Do not use the horn
- ☐ C. Sound the horn once
- ☐ D. Flash your lights and use the horn

13. When may you play the radio while carrying a passenger?

- ☐ A. Always, at low volume
- ☐ B. Never, under any conditions
- ☐ C. Only with the hirer's consent
- ☐ D. Only after 10pm

14. May you eat a sandwich while the vehicle is hired?

- ☐ A. No, not while hired
- ☐ B. Yes, if stopped at lights
- ☐ C. Yes, if the trip is long
- ☐ D. Yes, if the passenger agrees

15. You may talk to a passenger about private, personal or sexual matters if they start the conversation.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

16. Your phone rings while you are driving a licensed vehicle. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Answer it if the call is short
- ☐ B. Not use a handheld device
- ☐ C. Answer it at the next red light
- ☐ D. Ask the passenger to answer

17. A passenger asks for a written receipt for the fare they paid. What must you do?

- ☐ A. Refuse unless it is an account job
- ☐ B. Ask the operator to email one
- ☐ C. Give them a written receipt
- ☐ D. Charge a fee for the receipt

18. An officer from a different council stops you while you work in their area. What must you do?

- ☐ A. Answer reasonable questions and show documents
- ☐ B. Refuse; they have no power over you
- ☐ C. Drive back to Nottingham first
- ☐ D. Only give your name

Passengers, animals and seating

19. A passenger is blind and has a guide dog. You have no exemption notice. What must you do?

- ☐ A. Carry them and the dog
- ☐ B. Ask the dog to go in the boot
- ☐ C. Refuse if you have allergies
- ☐ D. Charge an extra fee

20. Can you charge a higher fare because a passenger has an assistance dog?

- ☐ A. Yes, a small fee
- ☐ B. Only for cleaning
- ☐ C. No, never
- ☐ D. Only at night

21. Can you charge more to carry a passenger who uses a wheelchair?

- ☐ A. Yes, for loading time
- ☐ B. Only in a hackney carriage
- ☐ C. Only if they book late
- ☐ D. No, it is not allowed

22. A passenger has a pet cat in a box. Where may it travel, if you agree?

- ☐ A. In the front footwell
- ☐ B. In the rear only
- ☐ C. In the boot
- ☐ D. On the passenger's lap in front

23. A child aged 7 wants to sit in the front of your private hire vehicle. Is this allowed?

- ☐ A. Yes, with a booster seat
- ☐ B. Yes, if a parent agrees
- ☐ C. No, children under 10 cannot sit in front
- ☐ D. Yes, on short trips

24. Who may sit in the front seats of a Nottingham hackney carriage?

- ☐ A. No passengers
- ☐ B. One adult passenger
- ☐ C. Any passenger over 10
- ☐ D. Up to two passengers

25. Your private hire vehicle has no special seating plan. How many passengers may sit in the front?

- ☐ A. None
- ☐ B. One
- ☐ C. Two
- ☐ D. Three

26. Which passenger is not counted towards the number your vehicle is licensed for?

- ☐ A. A child under 3 on an adult's lap in the rear
- ☐ B. A child under 10 in the rear
- ☐ C. A baby in a car seat in front
- ☐ D. Any child under 12

27. A passenger has heavy bags. What do the conditions say?

- ☐ A. Luggage is not your job
- ☐ B. Give all reasonable help with luggage
- ☐ C. Only help if they pay extra
- ☐ D. Only help hackney passengers

Reporting and time limits

28. You change your address. When must you tell the Council?

- ☐ A. Within 24 hours
- ☐ B. Within 72 hours
- ☐ C. Within 7 days, in writing
- ☐ D. At your next renewal

29. Your licensed car is in an accident. How long do you have to send the Council an accident form?

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

30. A passenger leaves a phone in your car and no one claims it. Where must you take it, and when?

- ☐ A. Central Police Station within 24 hours
- ☐ B. The Council office within 7 days
- ☐ C. Your operator within 72 hours
- ☐ D. Keep it for 28 days

31. You are arrested but not charged. Must you tell the Council?

- ☐ A. No, only if charged
- ☐ B. No, only if convicted
- ☐ C. Only if it was a driving matter
- ☐ D. Yes, in writing within 7 days

32. You get a fixed penalty notice for a minor matter. When must you tell the Council?

- ☐ A. Only if you lose the appeal
- ☐ B. Within 7 days, in writing
- ☐ C. Within 28 days
- ☐ D. At renewal

33. Your GP tells you not to drive because of a health problem. When must you tell the Council?

- ☐ A. Within 7 days
- ☐ B. Only at renewal
- ☐ C. Within 28 days
- ☐ D. Only if DVLA asks

34. Where must you display your dashboard badge when working?

- ☐ A. In the boot
- ☐ B. In your wallet
- ☐ C. In clear view of passengers
- ☐ D. On the rear window

35. Your private hire vehicle has a meter. When must the meter be lit up?

- ☐ A. Never
- ☐ B. Only when the passenger pays
- ☐ C. Only on motorways
- ☐ D. In the hours of darkness during a hiring

36. Your licence is refused because the Council is not satisfied you are fit and proper. How long do you have to appeal to the Magistrates' Court?

- ☐ A. 7 days
- ☐ B. 14 days
- ☐ C. 21 days
- ☐ D. 28 days

Nottingham premises and locations

City centre landmarks

37. Which road is the Council House on?

- ☐ A. Old Market Square
- ☐ B. Theatre Square
- ☐ C. Bolero Square
- ☐ D. Weekday Cross

38. Which square are the Theatre Royal and the Royal Concert Hall on?

- ☐ A. Old Market Square
- ☐ B. Theatre Square
- ☐ C. Bolero Square
- ☐ D. Trinity Square

39. Which road is Nottingham Playhouse on?

- ☐ A. Shakespeare Street
- ☐ B. Talbot Street
- ☐ C. Wellington Circus
- ☐ D. Derby Road

40. Which road is Nottingham Contemporary on?

- ☐ A. Carrington Street
- ☐ B. Upper Parliament Street
- ☐ C. Fletcher Gate
- ☐ D. Weekday Cross

41. Which road is Rock City on?

- ☐ A. Talbot Street
- ☐ B. Lower Parliament Street
- ☐ C. Goldsmith Street
- ☐ D. Mansfield Road

42. Which road is the National Justice Museum on?

- ☐ A. Canal Street
- ☐ B. High Pavement
- ☐ C. Maid Marian Way
- ☐ D. Castle Boulevard

43. St Mary's Church on High Pavement is in which part of the city centre?

- ☐ A. Hockley
- ☐ B. The Meadows
- ☐ C. Lace Market
- ☐ D. Broad Marsh

44. Which road is Nottingham Castle on?

- ☐ A. Castle Boulevard
- ☐ B. Maid Marian Way
- ☐ C. Friar Lane
- ☐ D. Castle Road

45. Which old pub is on Castle Road, below Nottingham Castle?

- ☐ A. Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem
- ☐ B. The Bell Inn on the Square
- ☐ C. Ye Olde Salutation Inn
- ☐ D. The Malt Cross Music Hall

46. Which square is the Motorpoint Arena on?

- ☐ A. Theatre Square
- ☐ B. Bolero Square
- ☐ C. Old Market Square
- ☐ D. Trinity Square

Stations, hospitals and public offices

47. Which road is Nottingham City Hospital on?

- ☐ A. Mansfield Road
- ☐ B. Valley Road
- ☐ C. Hucknall Road
- ☐ D. Derby Road

48. Which road is Nottingham railway station on?

- ☐ A. Maid Marian Way
- ☐ B. Canal Street
- ☐ C. London Road
- ☐ D. Carrington Street

49. Which road is the Victoria Centre on?

- ☐ A. Mansfield Road
- ☐ B. Derby Road
- ☐ C. Carrington Street
- ☐ D. Castle Boulevard

50. Which road is Victoria Bus Station on?

- ☐ A. Canal Street
- ☐ B. York Street
- ☐ C. Station Street
- ☐ D. Maid Marian Way

51. Which road is Nottingham Central Police Station on?

- ☐ A. Canal Street
- ☐ B. Lower Parliament Street
- ☐ C. Maid Marian Way
- ☐ D. Huntingdon Street

52. Which road is Nottingham Crown Court on?

- ☐ A. High Pavement
- ☐ B. Carrington Street
- ☐ C. London Road
- ☐ D. Canal Street

53. Which road is Nottingham Central Library on?

- ☐ A. Carrington Street
- ☐ B. Angel Row
- ☐ C. Maid Marian Way
- ☐ D. Mansfield Road

54. Which road is Loxley House (Council offices) on?

- ☐ A. Maid Marian Way
- ☐ B. Station Street
- ☐ C. Mansfield Road
- ☐ D. Hucknall Road

55. Which road is the Eastcroft Depot, where the Topography Test is held on?

- ☐ A. Derby Road
- ☐ B. Mansfield Road
- ☐ C. London Road
- ☐ D. Wilford Road

Sport and leisure

56. Which road is the City Ground (Nottingham Forest) on?

- ☐ A. Meadow Lane
- ☐ B. Radcliffe Road
- ☐ C. Bridgford Road
- ☐ D. Pavilion Road

57. Notts County's stadium is on which road?

- ☐ A. Meadow Lane
- ☐ B. Pavilion Road
- ☐ C. Bridgford Road
- ☐ D. London Road

58. Which road is Trent Bridge cricket ground on?

- ☐ A. Pavilion Road
- ☐ B. Bridgford Road
- ☐ C. Meadow Lane
- ☐ D. Wilford Lane

59. Which road is the Nottingham Tennis Centre on?

- ☐ A. Derby Road
- ☐ B. Wollaton Road
- ☐ C. University Boulevard
- ☐ D. Lenton Boulevard

60. Which road is Harvey Hadden Sports Village on?

- ☐ A. Wollaton Road
- ☐ B. Alfreton Road
- ☐ C. Hucknall Road
- ☐ D. Wigman Road

61. Which road is Victoria Leisure Centre on?

- ☐ A. Gedling Street
- ☐ B. Carlton Road
- ☐ C. Woodborough Road
- ☐ D. Bath Street

62. Which road is Nottingham Racecourse on?

- ☐ A. Daleside Road
- ☐ B. Racecourse Road
- ☐ C. Colwick Road
- ☐ D. Trent Lane

63. The Forest Recreation Ground is in which area?

- ☐ A. Sneinton
- ☐ B. The Meadows
- ☐ C. Forest Fields
- ☐ D. Lenton

64. Wollaton Hall is in which area?

- ☐ A. Sherwood
- ☐ B. Bulwell
- ☐ C. Sneinton
- ☐ D. Wollaton

Hotels and places further out

65. Which road is the Hilton Nottingham hotel on?

- ☐ A. Milton Street
- ☐ B. Maid Marian Way
- ☐ C. Carrington Street
- ☐ D. Derby Road

66. Which road is the Crowne Plaza hotel on?

- ☐ A. Milton Street
- ☐ B. Wollaton Street
- ☐ C. Castle Boulevard
- ☐ D. London Road

67. Which road is Green's Windmill on?

- ☐ A. Carlton Road
- ☐ B. Sneinton Dale
- ☐ C. Belvoir Hill
- ☐ D. Colwick Road

68. Nottingham Industrial Museum is in the grounds of which building?

- ☐ A. Nottingham Castle
- ☐ B. Newstead Abbey
- ☐ C. Bestwood Lodge
- ☐ D. Wollaton Hall

69. Nottingham Trent University's Clifton Campus is in which area?

- ☐ A. Clifton
- ☐ B. Bulwell
- ☐ C. Sherwood
- ☐ D. Sneinton

70. Bulwell Market Place is in which area?

- ☐ A. Clifton
- ☐ B. Bulwell
- ☐ C. Wollaton
- ☐ D. Beeston

Nottingham shortest routes

Routes from the railway station

71. What is the shortest route from Nottingham railway station to the City Hospital?

- ☐ A. London Road, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Edwards Lane
- ☐ B. Mansfield Road, Gregory Boulevard, Radford Road, Valley Road, Edwards Lane
- ☐ C. St Ann's Well Road, Ransom Road, Woodborough Road, Mansfield Road
- ☐ D. Mansfield Road, Hucknall Road, Church Drive, Mansfield Road, Edwards Lane

72. What is the shortest route from Nottingham railway station to the City Ground?

- ☐ A. Loughborough Road, Wilford Lane, Ruddington Lane, Radcliffe Road, Pavilion Road
- ☐ B. London Road (A60) all the way, then turn into Pavilion Road
- ☐ C. Manvers Street, Daleside Road, Meadow Lane, London Road, Pavilion Road

73. What is the shortest route from Nottingham railway station to Nottingham Racecourse?

- ☐ A. Manvers Street, Southwell Road, Carlton Road, Sneinton Road, Daleside Road
- ☐ B. Meadows Way, London Road, Meadow Lane, Daleside Road, Old Colwick Road
- ☐ C. Fisher Gate, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612), Old Colwick Road

74. What is the shortest route from Nottingham railway station to University Park?

- ☐ A. Maid Marian Way, then Derby Road out past Canning Circus to the A52
- ☐ B. Loughborough Road, Wilford Lane, Clifton Lane, the A453, then the A52
- ☐ C. Queen's Drive, Castle Boulevard, Abbey Street, Clifton Boulevard (A52)

75. What is the shortest route from Nottingham railway station to the Forest Recreation Ground?

- ☐ A. Maid Marian Way, Derby Road, Lenton Boulevard, Radford Boulevard, Gregory Boulevard
- ☐ B. London Road, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Gregory Boulevard
- ☐ C. St Ann's Well Road, Ransom Road, Woodborough Road, Mansfield Road, Gregory Boulevard

Routes across the city

76. What is the shortest route from the Council House to Wollaton Hall?

- ☐ A. London Road, Queen's Drive, Castle Boulevard, Lenton Boulevard, Wollaton Road
- ☐ B. Mansfield Road, Gregory Boulevard, Radford Boulevard, Ilkeston Road, Wollaton Road
- ☐ C. Upper Parliament Street, Derby Road, Ilkeston Road, Wollaton Road (A609)

77. What is the shortest route from Victoria Bus Station to Trent Bridge?

- ☐ A. Huntingdon Street, Lower Parliament Street, London Road (A60), Loughborough Road
- ☐ B. Maid Marian Way, Wilford Road, Queen's Drive, Meadows Way, Loughborough Road
- ☐ C. Southwell Road, Sneinton Dale, Colwick Road, Daleside Road, Meadow Lane

78. What is the shortest route from the City Hospital to the Victoria Centre?

- ☐ A. Edwards Lane, Valley Road, Radford Road, Gregory Boulevard, Mansfield Road
- ☐ B. Edwards Lane, Mansfield Road (A60), Huntingdon Street, York Street
- ☐ C. Mansfield Road, Winchester Street, Woodborough Road, Ransom Road
- ☐ D. Mansfield Road, Church Drive, Hucknall Road, Huntingdon Street

79. What is the shortest route from the Victoria Centre to Nottingham Racecourse?

- ☐ A. Southwell Road, Sneinton Road, Sneinton Dale, Colwick Road, Racecourse Road
- ☐ B. Southwell Road, Carlton Road, Sneinton Road, Manvers Street, Daleside Road
- ☐ C. Lower Parliament Street, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612), Old Colwick Road

80. What is the shortest route from the Motorpoint Arena to the City Hospital?

- ☐ A. Mansfield Road, Gregory Boulevard, Radford Road, Valley Road, Edwards Lane
- ☐ B. St Ann's Well Road, Ransom Road, Woodborough Road, Mansfield Road
- ☐ C. Lower Parliament Street, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Edwards Lane

81. What is the shortest route from the Forest Recreation Ground to Nottingham Racecourse?

- ☐ A. Gregory Boulevard, Mansfield Road, Huntingdon Street, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612)
- ☐ B. Gregory Boulevard, Mansfield Road, Southwell Road, Carlton Road, Sneinton Road, Daleside Road

82. What is the shortest route from Wollaton Hall to the City Hospital?

- ☐ A. Ilkeston Road, Radford Boulevard, Gregory Boulevard, Radford Road, Valley Road
- ☐ B. Wollaton Road, Western Boulevard, Valley Road (A6514), Edwards Lane
- ☐ C. Ilkeston Road, Derby Road, Radford Boulevard, Alfretton Road, Nuthall Road, Western Boulevard

83. What is the shortest route from Trent Bridge to the Victoria Centre?

- ☐ A. Meadows Way, Queen's Drive, Wilford Road, Maid Marian Way, Upper Parliament Street
- ☐ B. Lady Bay Bridge, Meadow Lane, Sneinton Dale, Southwell Road, Lower Parliament Street
- ☐ C. London Road (A60), Cranbrook Street, George Street, Lower Parliament Street

Numeracy and fares

Working out a fare

84. 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

85. 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

86. 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

87. 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

88. 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

89. 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
90. 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
91. 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
92. 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
93. 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
94. 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

95. 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
96. 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
97. 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
98. 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
99. 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
100. 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
101. 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

102. 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

103. 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

104. 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

105. 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

106. 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

107. 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

108. 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

109. 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

110. 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

111. 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

112. 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

113. 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

114. 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

115. 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

116. 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

117. 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

118. 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

119. 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

120. 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

121. 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

122. 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

123. 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

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

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

125. 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

126. 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

127. 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

128. 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

Highway Code for taxi and private hire drivers

Signs, bus lanes and road markings

129. 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

130. 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'

131. What shape are most warning signs?

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

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

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

133. 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

134. 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

135. 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

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

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

137. 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

138. 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

139. 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

140. 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

141. 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

142. 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

143. 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

144. 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

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

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

146. 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

147. 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

148. 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

149. 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

150. 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
151. 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
152. 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
153. True or false: under the Highway Code, people using wheelchairs and mobility scooters count as pedestrians.
- ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False
154. 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
155. 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
156. 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

157. 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

158. 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

159. 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

160. 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

161. 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

162. 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

163. 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

164. 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

165. 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

166. 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

167. 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

168. 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

169. 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

170. 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

171. 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

172. 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

173. 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

174. 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

175. 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

176. 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

177. 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

178. 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

179. 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

180. 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

181. 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

182. 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

Licensing law basics

Hackney carriage or private hire

183. Which licensed vehicle may be hailed by a passenger in the street?

- ☐ A. A private hire vehicle that has its licence plate on show
- ☐ B. Any licensed vehicle, as long as the meter is switched on
- ☐ C. A private hire vehicle, if the driver is wearing a badge
- ☐ D. A hackney carriage, in the area where it is licensed

184. A person waves at your private hire vehicle in the street and asks for a lift home. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Take them, as long as you both agree the fare first
- ☐ B. Take them, if there are no hackney carriages nearby
- ☐ C. Refuse, and tell them to book through an operator
- ☐ D. Take them, but phone your operator to log the job

185. Who may wait at a taxi rank for passengers?

- ☐ A. Any private hire vehicle licensed by the council
- ☐ B. Hackney carriages licensed by that council
- ☐ C. Private hire vehicles waiting for a booking
- ☐ D. Any vehicle at all, for up to two minutes

186. What does 'plying for hire' mean?

- ☐ A. Taking a booking from your operator by phone or by app
- ☐ B. Driving a passenger who has agreed a fixed price in advance
- ☐ C. Putting your operator's phone number on the car doors
- ☐ D. Offering a vehicle for hire on the spot, such as at a rank

187. A council must not license a private hire vehicle that looks like a hackney carriage. Why?

- ☐ A. So that it costs less to insure as a private car
- ☐ B. So that it can carry more passengers than a taxi
- ☐ C. So nobody thinks they can hail it in the street
- ☐ D. So that it does not need a meter or a plate fitted

188. You are at a rank with your hackney carriage. A passenger asks to go to a place inside the council's area. Can you refuse?

- ☐ A. Yes, if the journey is too short
- ☐ B. Yes, if you would rather wait for a longer fare
- ☐ C. Yes, if you are near the end of your shift
- ☐ D. Not without a reasonable excuse

189. Who sets the maximum fares for hackney carriages?

- ☐ A. The council, in its table of fares or byelaws
- ☐ B. Each driver, before the journey starts
- ☐ C. The operator the driver works with
- ☐ D. The Department for Transport, for all of England

190. **A hackney carriage journey ends outside the council's area. No fare was agreed before the journey. What is the most the driver can charge?**
- ☐ A. The fare shown on the taximeter
 - ☐ B. Any fare the driver thinks is fair
 - ☐ C. Double the fare shown on the meter
 - ☐ D. The fare set by the other council
191. **A passenger books a private hire journey. Who is the contract for the hire made with, by law?**
- ☐ A. The driver who carries out the journey
 - ☐ B. The owner of the private hire vehicle
 - ☐ C. The operator who accepted the booking
 - ☐ D. The council that licensed the vehicle
192. **When must a private hire operator write down the details of a booking?**
- ☐ A. Before the journey starts
 - ☐ B. By the end of that day
 - ☐ C. Within 7 days of the job
 - ☐ D. Only if the passenger complains
193. **A driver takes a longer route than needed so that the fare is higher. What is this?**
- ☐ A. Allowed, as long as the passenger does not complain
 - ☐ B. Allowed, as long as the meter is working correctly
 - ☐ C. Only a breach of the operator's own rules
 - ☐ D. An offence of unnecessarily prolonging the journey

Licences, fit and proper, and DBS

194. **Before a council grants a taxi or private hire driver's licence, it must be satisfied that the applicant is what?**
- ☐ A. A fit and proper person
 - ☐ B. A British citizen born in the UK
 - ☐ C. A home owner in the council area
 - ☐ D. A member of a drivers' association
195. **How long must you have held a full driving licence before you can get a taxi or private hire driver's licence?**
- ☐ A. At least 6 months
 - ☐ B. At least 12 months
 - ☐ C. At least 2 years
 - ☐ D. At least 3 years in the UK
196. **How long does a taxi or private hire driver's licence normally last?**
- ☐ A. 1 year, and the driver must then take the test again
 - ☐ B. 5 years, the same as a private hire operator's licence
 - ☐ C. 3 years, unless the council sets a shorter period for that case
 - ☐ D. 10 years, the same as a photocard driving licence

197. How long does a private hire operator's licence normally last?

- ☐ A. 1 year
- ☐ B. 5 years
- ☐ C. 3 years
- ☐ D. 10 years

198. What is the longest time a private hire vehicle licence can last?

- ☐ A. 1 year
- ☐ B. 6 months
- ☐ C. 3 years
- ☐ D. 5 years

199. The Statutory Standards suggest a question to help decide if someone is 'fit and proper'. What is it?

- ☐ A. Has this person ever had a parking ticket at any time in their life?
- ☐ B. Has this person lived in the council area for at least five years?
- ☐ C. Would you let someone you care for travel alone with them?
- ☐ D. Does this person know every street and every rank in the area?

200. When a council decides whether someone is fit and proper, what standard of proof does it use?

- ☐ A. The balance of probabilities
- ☐ B. Beyond reasonable doubt, as in a criminal court
- ☐ C. Only whether they have a criminal conviction
- ☐ D. Benefit of the doubt always goes to the driver

201. Which DBS check do the Statutory Standards say taxi and private hire drivers should have?

- ☐ A. Basic, which only shows convictions that are not yet spent
- ☐ B. Standard, without any check of the barred lists at all
- ☐ C. None, as long as the driver says they have no convictions
- ☐ D. Enhanced, with checks of the children's and adults' barred lists

202. How often do the Statutory Standards say a council should check licensed drivers for new DBS information?

- ☐ A. Every month
- ☐ B. Every 6 months
- ☐ C. Every 3 years
- ☐ D. Only at renewal

203. What does the DBS Update Service let the council do, with the driver's consent?

- ☐ A. See the driver's medical records and their GP's notes
- ☐ B. Check online at any time if the DBS certificate is still up to date
- ☐ C. Check the driver's bank account for any unpaid fines
- ☐ D. Track where the driver's licensed vehicle is in real time

204. A private hire driver is working. Where must their driver's badge be?

- ☐ A. Kept in the glove box of the car
- ☐ B. Left at home in a safe place
- ☐ C. Kept in a pocket, ready to show if asked
- ☐ D. Worn where it can be plainly seen

205. A driver has permission to stay in the UK for another 18 months. What does the law say about their licence?

- ☐ A. It lasts the normal 3 years and the council checks later
- ☐ B. It cannot be granted until they get permanent permission
- ☐ C. It lasts 6 months whatever their permission to stay says
- ☐ D. It must end no later than their permission to stay ends

Suspension, revocation and appeals

206. Can a council suspend or revoke a driver's licence when the driver has not been convicted of anything?

- ☐ A. No, a court must convict the driver of a crime first
- ☐ B. Yes, 'any other reasonable cause' is a ground in law
- ☐ C. No, the council can only act if the police ask it to
- ☐ D. Only if the driver has 12 or more points on their licence

207. Normally, when does a council's suspension or revocation of a driver's licence take effect?

- ☐ A. At once, on the same day the council decides
- ☐ B. 21 days after the driver is given notice
- ☐ C. 7 days after the driver is given the notice
- ☐ D. Only after a magistrates' court has agreed

208. When can a suspension or revocation of a driver's licence take effect straight away?

- ☐ A. When the driver has not yet paid the licence fee
- ☐ B. When public safety needs it and the notice says why
- ☐ C. When the driver has missed one booking that day
- ☐ D. When any passenger has made a complaint about them

209. After suspending or revoking a driver's licence, how long does the council have to give the driver notice of the grounds?

- ☐ A. 7 days
- ☐ B. 14 days
- ☐ C. 21 days
- ☐ D. 28 days

210. Where can a driver appeal against the suspension or revocation of their licence?

- ☐ A. To the local MP's office
- ☐ B. To the Department for Transport
- ☐ C. To their private hire operator
- ☐ D. To a magistrates' court

211. How long does a driver have to appeal to the magistrates' court?

- ☐ A. 21 days from when the notice was served
- ☐ B. 7 days from when the notice was served
- ☐ C. 14 days from when the notice was served
- ☐ D. 6 months from when the notice was served

212. A council revokes a licence with the normal 21-day notice. The driver appeals in time. Can they keep working until the appeal is decided?

- ☐ A. No, they must stop driving on the day that they receive the notice
- ☐ B. No, they must stop driving as soon as the 21 days have ended
- ☐ C. Yes, unless the decision had immediate effect for public safety
- ☐ D. Only if the council writes to say that it agrees to this

213. After a driver's licence is suspended or revoked, what must the driver return to the council when asked?

- ☐ A. Their DVLA driving licence
- ☐ B. Their vehicle's log book
- ☐ C. Their driver's badge
- ☐ D. Their insurance certificate

214. A council officer asks to see your driver's licence and you do not have it with you. By when must you show it at the council offices?

- ☐ A. Within 24 hours
- ☐ B. Within 5 days
- ☐ C. Within 14 days
- ☐ D. Within 28 days

215. During a check, a driver refuses to give a council officer information they reasonably need and then gives a false answer. What is this?

- ☐ A. An offence of obstructing an authorised officer
- ☐ B. Allowed, as the driver can choose to stay silent
- ☐ C. Only a matter for the operator to deal with
- ☐ D. Only an offence if a police officer is there too

216. A licensed vehicle has an accident that affects its safety. How soon must the proprietor tell the council?

- ☐ A. Only when the vehicle is next due for its council test
- ☐ B. Within 14 days, once the vehicle has been fully repaired
- ☐ C. As soon as reasonably practicable, and within 72 hours
- ☐ D. Only if the police were called out to the accident

Working across borders, insurance and smoking

217. For a private hire journey, which of these must be licensed by the same council?

- ☐ A. Only the driver and the passenger's home
- ☐ B. The driver, the vehicle and the operator
- ☐ C. Only the vehicle and the vehicle's owner
- ☐ D. Only the operator and the place of pick-up

218. Can a private hire operator pass a booking to an operator licensed by a different council?

- ☐ A. No, a booking must always stay with the first operator who took it
- ☐ B. Yes, if the other operator is licensed and accepts it in its own area
- ☐ C. Yes, but only if the passenger has agreed to it in writing first
- ☐ D. Yes, and the first operator's drivers can then do the journey

219. Can a hackney carriage ply for hire in the area of a different council?

- ☐ A. No, only in the area of the council that licensed it
- ☐ B. Yes, it can ply for hire anywhere in England and Wales
- ☐ C. Yes, if the driver lives in that other council's area
- ☐ D. Yes, but only at night after 11 pm when it is busy

220. What kind of motor insurance must a licensed vehicle have when it carries paying passengers?

- ☐ A. Hire and reward insurance that covers the licensed use
- ☐ B. Social, domestic and pleasure insurance, with no business use
- ☐ C. Insurance that covers commuting to and from work only
- ☐ D. Business use insurance for driving to meetings

221. A council officer asks the proprietor of a licensed vehicle to show documents. Which must they produce?

- ☐ A. The driver's bank statements and their tax returns
- ☐ B. The vehicle licence and the insurance certificate
- ☐ C. The service history and all of the vehicle's receipts
- ☐ D. The passport and birth certificate of the owner

222. A passenger in a licensed taxi asks if they can smoke, and the driver does not mind. Is this allowed?

- ☐ A. Yes, as long as all the windows are fully open
- ☐ B. Yes, as long as the driver gives permission
- ☐ C. Yes, if no other passengers are inside
- ☐ D. No, the vehicle must be smoke-free at all times

223. Can a driver smoke in their own licensed vehicle when there are no passengers on board?

- ☐ A. No, it is used by the public so it is always smoke-free
- ☐ B. Yes, if they are parked and off duty
- ☐ C. Yes, with the windows and roof open
- ☐ D. Yes, between jobs with no passengers

224. A passenger lights a cigarette in your licensed vehicle. What does the law say you must do?

- ☐ A. Charge them a cleaning fee
- ☐ B. Open the windows and carry on
- ☐ C. Nothing, it is their choice
- ☐ D. Make them stop smoking

225. What does the law say about no-smoking signs in licensed vehicles?

- ☐ A. A sign is needed only when a child under 18 is on board
- ☐ B. A sign is needed only in vehicles with 8 passenger seats
- ☐ C. At least one legible no-smoking sign must be displayed
- ☐ D. No sign is needed if the driver tells each passenger

226. True or false: a council can attach its own conditions to driver, vehicle and operator licences.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

National safeguards and new law

227. What is the NR3S?

- ☐ A. A national register of driver licence refusals, suspensions and revocations
- ☐ B. A national list of every taxi rank and private hire office in England
- ☐ C. A national register of all fare tables set by councils in England
- ☐ D. A national database of passengers who have refused to pay a fare

228. Before deciding an application or renewal for a driver's licence, what must a council do under the 2022 Act?

- ☐ A. Ask the driver's operator to write them a short reference
- ☐ B. Ask three passengers for their comments about the driver
- ☐ C. Check that the driver has an account with a UK bank
- ☐ D. Search the national database for entries about the person

229. A council in England learns of serious concerns about a driver licensed by another council, who has been working in its area. What must it do?

- ☐ A. Suspend the driver's licence itself, straight away
- ☐ B. Wait to see whether the driver comes back to its area
- ☐ C. Report the information to the council that licensed them
- ☐ D. Nothing, because the driver does not hold its licence

230. Under the 2022 Act, how long does the first council have to pass on that information?

- ☐ A. 48 hours
- ☐ B. 20 working days
- ☐ C. 10 working days
- ☐ D. 3 months

231. **How long does an entry on the national database of refusals, suspensions and revocations stay there?**
- ☐ A. 11 years
 - ☐ B. 2 years
 - ☐ C. 5 years
 - ☐ D. For life
232. **What must councils do with the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards?**
- ☐ A. Nothing, as they are only a suggestion written for drivers
 - ☐ B. Copy them word for word into each driver's licence
 - ☐ C. Have regard to them when using their licensing powers
 - ☐ D. Follow them only if the council's own policy agrees with them
233. **What is Common Law Police Disclosure?**
- ☐ A. Drivers telling the police about passengers who did not pay their fares
 - ☐ B. The council telling the police about each new licence it gives out
 - ☐ C. Operators sharing booking records with the police every month
 - ☐ D. Police telling the council about a risk, for example at arrest or charge
234. **The Statutory Standards say a person who is on a DBS barred list should normally be treated how?**
- ☐ A. They can be licensed if they agree to take extra safeguarding training
 - ☐ B. They should not be issued a licence, except in truly exceptional cases
 - ☐ C. They can be licensed if they only do private hire and never hackney
 - ☐ D. They can be licensed if they promise not to carry any children at all
235. **The English Devolution and Community Empowerment Act 2026 includes new powers for taxi licensing. What will they let the government do?**
- ☐ A. Set one national table of fares for every hackney carriage in England
 - ☐ B. Take over all taxi and private hire licensing from councils in England
 - ☐ C. Set national standards for granting, renewing, suspending and revoking licences
 - ☐ D. Remove the need for private hire journeys to be booked through an operator
236. **Once in force, what will the 2026 Act let an enforcement officer from any council in England do?**
- ☐ A. Suspend a licence from any English council for up to 48 hours for public safety
 - ☐ B. Revoke any driver's licence for good, with no need to give the driver notice
 - ☐ C. Suspend licences from their own council only, and only for up to 1 hour
 - ☐ D. Issue a brand new licence to a driver who is visiting from another area
237. **When we checked on 29 October 2026, were the taxi and private hire sections of the 2026 Act in force?**
- ☐ A. Yes, they started on the day the Act was passed
 - ☐ B. Yes, they started two months after it was passed
 - ☐ C. No, and they can only start after a new Act is passed
 - ☐ D. No, they will start on a date set by regulations

Equality and disability duties

Wheelchair users and designated vehicles

238. What is a "designated" vehicle under the Equality Act 2010?

- ☐ A. Any vehicle with a taxi roof sign
- ☐ B. A listed wheelchair-accessible vehicle
- ☐ C. A vehicle used only for school contracts
- ☐ D. A vehicle with a working card machine

239. A wheelchair user hires your designated vehicle. Which is one of your legal duties?

- ☐ A. To ask them to move into a normal seat
- ☐ B. To carry them only if the trip is short
- ☐ C. To call a different driver to help
- ☐ D. To carry them in their wheelchair

240. Can you charge extra for carrying a wheelchair user in a designated vehicle?

- ☐ A. No, no extra charge is allowed
- ☐ B. Yes, up to £5 for using the ramp
- ☐ C. Yes, if loading takes over 10 minutes
- ☐ D. Yes, if the passenger agrees to pay

241. Under the Equality Act, what does "mobility assistance" include?

- ☐ A. Pushing the wheelchair to any address in town
- ☐ B. Helping the passenger with their shopping list
- ☐ C. Help getting in and out, and loading luggage
- ☐ D. Waiting for free while they finish an errand

242. A wheelchair user prefers to sit in a passenger seat. What must you do with the wheelchair?

- ☐ A. Carry the wheelchair in the vehicle
- ☐ B. Leave it at the pick-up point
- ☐ C. Charge extra to put it in the boot
- ☐ D. Ask them to send it by another taxi

243. What is the maximum fine for failing a duty under section 165?

- ☐ A. Up to £100
- ☐ B. Up to £250
- ☐ C. Up to £5,000
- ☐ D. Up to £1,000

244. Before a wheelchair user goes up the ramp, what should you check?

- ☐ A. That the passenger has paid in advance
- ☐ B. That the ramp is locked securely in place
- ☐ C. That the engine is switched off for an hour
- ☐ D. That the meter is already running

245. How should a wheelchair be secured in a wheelchair-accessible vehicle?

- ☐ A. With the wheelchair brakes off so it can move freely
- ☐ B. By asking the passenger to hold onto a rail
- ☐ C. With the restraints, brakes on and passenger belted
- ☐ D. By wedging it with luggage on each side

246. When does a driver have a defence for not carrying a wheelchair in a designated vehicle?

- ☐ A. When the driver is near the end of their shift
- ☐ B. If that wheelchair cannot be carried safely
- ☐ C. When the fare is too short to be worth it
- ☐ D. When it is raining and loading is slow

247. True or false: councils must keep and publish a list of their wheelchair-accessible taxis and PHVs.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

Assistance dogs

248. A blind passenger with a guide dog hires your vehicle. What must you do?

- ☐ A. Carry them only if the dog goes in the boot
- ☐ B. Carry them, but add a cleaning charge for the dog
- ☐ C. Refuse, because dogs make the car dirty
- ☐ D. Carry them and the dog, with no extra charge

249. Can a taxi driver refuse an assistance dog because they do not like dogs?

- ☐ A. No, only a medical exemption allows this
- ☐ B. Yes, if they tell the passenger politely
- ☐ C. Yes, if another taxi is on the rank
- ☐ D. Yes, if the dog is very large

250. On what grounds can the council give a driver an exemption from carrying assistance dogs?

- ☐ A. Religious grounds
- ☐ B. Cleaning costs
- ☐ C. Medical grounds
- ☐ D. Fear of dogs without medical evidence

251. You have an assistance dog exemption certificate. What else must you do?

- ☐ A. Carry the certificate in your wallet only, not on show
- ☐ B. Tell the operator once a year
- ☐ C. Put a "no dogs" sign on the door
- ☐ D. Display the exemption notice in the vehicle

252. Where should a guide dog travel in your vehicle?

- ☐ A. Ask the owner; usually the footwell
- ☐ B. Always in the boot
- ☐ C. On the front passenger seat
- ☐ D. On the back seat next to its owner, on a towel

253. A PHV operator refuses a booking because the passenger has an assistance dog. Is this an offence?

- ☐ A. No, operators can choose their customers
- ☐ B. Yes, it is a criminal offence
- ☐ C. No, if they offer a later time
- ☐ D. No, if they say no drivers like dogs

254. Which of these is an assistance dog under the Equality Act 2010?

- ☐ A. Any pet dog that keeps its owner company
- ☐ B. A dog that has passed basic obedience classes
- ☐ C. A dog trained to help a deaf person
- ☐ D. Any dog wearing a coloured lead

255. Can you tell a passenger their assistance dog must go in the boot?

- ☐ A. No, it must stay with its owner
- ☐ B. Yes, if the boot is clean and dry
- ☐ C. Yes, if the journey is short
- ☐ D. Yes, if the dog is wet

256. You have a medical exemption, and a guide dog owner asks you for a ride. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Drive off without saying anything
- ☐ B. Tell them to walk to the next rank and find another
- ☐ C. Carry them and leave the dog behind
- ☐ D. Show your exemption and help them find another car

257. How should you behave towards a working guide dog?

- ☐ A. Pat it gently so it feels welcome in the car
- ☐ B. Give it water and a treat
- ☐ C. Do not distract it; speak to the owner
- ☐ D. Give the dog commands to help

All disabled passengers: the 2022 changes

258. Since 28 June 2022, which drivers have legal duties to disabled passengers?

- ☐ A. Only drivers of wheelchair-accessible vehicles
- ☐ B. All taxi and PHV drivers
- ☐ C. Only hackney carriage drivers
- ☐ D. Only drivers with ten years' experience

259. Which law made these changes to the Equality Act in 2022?

- ☐ A. The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976
- ☐ B. The Taxis and Private Hire Vehicles (Disabled Persons) Act 2022
- ☐ C. The Town Police Clauses Act 1847
- ☐ D. The Health Act 2006

260. When did the Taxis and Private Hire Vehicles (Disabled Persons) Act 2022 come into force?

- ☐ A. 1 October 2010
- ☐ B. 1 April 2020
- ☐ C. 28 June 2022
- ☐ D. 1 January 2024

261. A passenger with sight loss books a car and asks for help to find it when you arrive. What must you do?

- ☐ A. Wait in the car and sound your horn
- ☐ B. Send a text, then leave if they are not out in 5 minutes
- ☐ C. Help them, but add a waiting charge
- ☐ D. Help them find the vehicle, with no extra charge

262. A disabled passenger has a walking frame. What must you do?

- ☐ A. Carry the walking frame with no extra charge
- ☐ B. Ask them to leave it behind
- ☐ C. Charge extra for the space it uses
- ☐ D. Carry it only if there is no other luggage in the boot

263. Is there a defence if a driver did not carry a disabled passenger properly?

- ☐ A. Yes, if the driver was in a hurry
- ☐ B. Yes, if the fare was very short
- ☐ C. Yes, if they could not reasonably have known
- ☐ D. Yes, if the driver had never carried a disabled person before

264. A PHV operator refuses a booking because the passenger is disabled. What is this?

- ☐ A. A criminal offence by the operator
- ☐ B. Allowed, if the operator is busy that day
- ☐ C. Allowed, if the driver agrees
- ☐ D. A matter only for the driver

265. When can a PHV operator lawfully turn down a disabled passenger's booking?

- ☐ A. When the passenger needs help with luggage
- ☐ B. When no suitable vehicle is available
- ☐ C. When the passenger uses a wheelchair
- ☐ D. When the driver would need to get out of the car

266. A driver has a mobility exemption certificate under section 166. What does it cover?

- ☐ A. Every duty, so you can refuse any disabled passenger at all
- ☐ B. Only journeys outside your council area
- ☐ C. Only passengers with assistance dogs
- ☐ D. Only the physical help; you must still carry the passenger

267. On what grounds can a council exempt a driver from the mobility assistance duties?

- ☐ A. Being too busy at certain times of day
- ☐ B. Owning a vehicle with a very small boot space
- ☐ C. Medical grounds or a physical condition
- ☐ D. Having a lot of experience as a driver

Equality, discrimination and hate crime

268. How many protected characteristics are there under the Equality Act 2010?

- ☐ A. 9
- ☐ B. 5
- ☐ C. 7
- ☐ D. 12

269. Which of these is a protected characteristic?

- ☐ A. Income
- ☐ B. Religion or belief
- ☐ C. Being a student
- ☐ D. Being a smoker

270. A driver refuses a fare because the passenger wears a hijab. What is this?

- ☐ A. A fair business choice
- ☐ B. Allowed at night
- ☐ C. Allowed if said politely
- ☐ D. Unlawful discrimination

271. Two men holding hands want to hire your taxi. Another driver tells you to refuse them. What is right?

- ☐ A. Refuse them, as other drivers do
- ☐ B. Carry them, but charge a higher fare
- ☐ C. Carry them; refusing is discrimination
- ☐ D. Ask them to stop holding hands before they get in

272. Which of these is a hate crime?

- ☐ A. Arguing with a passenger about a fare
- ☐ B. Driving through a red traffic light at night
- ☐ C. Parking on a taxi rank without a licence
- ☐ D. Attacking someone because they are disabled

273. A passenger shouts racist abuse at you and kicks your car door. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Report it to the police as a hate crime
- ☐ B. Shout abuse back at them
- ☐ C. Ignore it, as abuse is just part of the job
- ☐ D. Chase them to get their name

274. A firm has a "no dogs in any car" rule. Why could this be unlawful?

- ☐ A. Dogs are a protected characteristic under the Act
- ☐ B. It unfairly disadvantages assistance dog users
- ☐ C. All firms must carry pets
- ☐ D. Rules can never apply to everyone

275. A heavily pregnant woman asks for a taxi to hospital. Can you refuse her because she is pregnant?

- ☐ A. Yes, in case she gives birth in the car
- ☐ B. Yes, if she does not have a booking
- ☐ C. Yes, if you think she may be sick
- ☐ D. No, that would be discrimination

276. A passenger says they were attacked because of their disability. How can they report it?

- ☐ A. To the police, by 999, 101 or online
- ☐ B. Only by writing to their MP
- ☐ C. Only to the taxi operator
- ☐ D. Only through the council's licensing team

277. A passenger makes jokes about another person's race during the journey. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Laugh along with them to keep them happy
- ☐ B. Add a joke of your own
- ☐ C. Stay professional and do not join in
- ☐ D. Stop the car and shout at them

Disability awareness in practice

278. Some disabilities cannot be seen, such as autism or chronic pain. What are these called?

- ☐ A. Temporary disabilities only
- ☐ B. Hidden, or non-visible, disabilities
- ☐ C. Disabilities that do not count by law
- ☐ D. Minor health problems

279. A passenger wears a lanyard with sunflowers on it. What does this usually mean?

- ☐ A. They may have a hidden disability
- ☐ B. They work for a garden centre
- ☐ C. They are a member of staff at the station
- ☐ D. They want to sit in the front seat

280. What is the best way to help a disabled passenger?

- ☐ A. Do everything for them without asking
- ☐ B. Ask them what help they would like
- ☐ C. Speak to their carer instead
- ☐ D. Leave them to manage on their own

281. A deaf passenger lip-reads. What helps them most?

- ☐ A. Shout loudly from the driver's seat
- ☐ B. Turn away and speak more quickly
- ☐ C. Cover your mouth when you talk
- ☐ D. Face them and speak clearly

282. How should you guide a blind passenger to a door?

- ☐ A. Hold their hand firmly and pull them along
- ☐ B. Push them gently from behind
- ☐ C. Offer your arm and let them hold your elbow
- ☐ D. Walk ahead and call out to them

283. You arrive to collect a blind passenger. How should you let them know you are there?

- ☐ A. Go to them and say who you are
- ☐ B. Sound your horn twice
- ☐ C. Flash your headlights
- ☐ D. Wait in the car until they find you

284. A passenger with sight loss cannot find your car. What is the best way to describe where you are?

- ☐ A. "I am in front of the red car"
- ☐ B. "I am on the left, outside 1 Bridge Street"
- ☐ C. "I am over here by the sign"
- ☐ D. "I am just over there, near the shop with the green door"

285. A passenger with sight loss pays in cash. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Take the money out of their purse or wallet yourself
- ☐ B. Keep the change unless they ask for it
- ☐ C. Ask another passenger to count it
- ☐ D. Say where to put the money and explain the change

286. When should the taxi meter start for a disabled passenger?

- ☐ A. When you start loading the wheelchair
- ☐ B. When you arrive at the pick-up address and wait
- ☐ C. Once the passenger has got into the vehicle
- ☐ D. When you first see the passenger

287. A wheelchair user is travelling with a carer. Who should you speak to about the journey?

- ☐ A. Only the carer
- ☐ B. Whoever is paying
- ☐ C. The passenger, directly
- ☐ D. Nobody, just drive

288. You have helped a blind passenger to the door of a building. What should you do before you leave?

- ☐ A. Walk away quietly so as not to disturb them at all
- ☐ B. Leave them by the kerb
- ☐ C. Ask them to wait for the next passenger
- ☐ D. Tell them you are leaving and check they are OK

Answers

Nottingham taxi driver licence conditions

1. **B. Illegally plying for hire.** Picking up a passenger who has not pre-booked through a licensed operator is illegally plying for hire.
2. **A. Hackney carriages only.** Hackney carriages are the only vehicles that can legally ply for hire within the city boundary.
3. **C. It is not valid.** The vehicle's insurance is invalid if a private hire driver illegally plies for hire without a pre-booking through an operator.
4. **B. False.** False. Private hire vehicles are not allowed to park on a hackney carriage rank.
5. **B. Yes, two or more.** A Nottingham City licensed driver can work for two or more Nottingham City licensed private hire operators, if they follow the conditions.
6. **A. A signed offer of work letter.** You must give the Council a signed offer of work letter from each operator before you start work for them.
7. **C. 7 days.** Give the Council 7 days' notice before starting or stopping work for an operator. If you have less notice, tell them within 24 hours.
8. **D. Only the operator who booked this trip.** Only display the side panel for one operator at a time: the operator the current hiring is booked with.
9. **A. True.** True. The Council's 'Did you know' sheet says side panels only need to be displayed when working.
10. **D. No, it is never allowed.** You must not smoke, vape or use an e-cigarette in the vehicle at any time, or let anyone else do so.
11. **A. No, not at any time.** The condition says no smoking or vaping in the vehicle at any time. The Council calls the licensed vehicle your place of work.
12. **B. Do not use the horn.** Drivers must not use the horn to alert a customer on arrival.
13. **C. Only with the hirer's consent.** You must not play a radio or music without the hirer's express consent, except for messages about the operation of the vehicle.
14. **A. No, not while hired.** Drivers must not drink or eat in the vehicle while it is hired.
15. **B. False.** False. Drivers must not engage in conversation of a private, personal or sexual nature with passengers.
16. **B. Not use a handheld device.** Drivers must not use a handheld electronic device in the vehicle while it is being driven.
17. **C. Give them a written receipt.** If the passenger asks, you must give a written receipt for the fare paid.
18. **A. Answer reasonable questions and show documents.** When in another council's area, you must answer reasonable questions and produce documents if that council's authorised officer asks.

19. **A. Carry them and the dog.** Assistance animals must be carried if asked, unless the driver displays a Notice of Exemption issued by Nottingham City Council.
20. **C. No, never.** A driver cannot charge a higher fare for carrying a guide dog or any assistance animal.
21. **D. No, it is not allowed.** A driver cannot charge a higher fare for carrying a wheelchair passenger.
22. **B. In the rear only.** You may carry passengers' animals or pets at your discretion, in the rear of the vehicle only. This limit does not apply to assistance dogs.
23. **C. No, children under 10 cannot sit in front.** Children under 10 must not be carried in the front of the vehicle.
24. **A. No passengers.** No passengers may sit in any front seat of a hackney carriage.
25. **B. One.** No more than one passenger may sit in the front of a private hire vehicle, unless the Council has issued a seating plan for an 8-seat vehicle with 2 front passenger seats.
26. **A. A child under 3 on an adult's lap in the rear.** Children under 3 sitting on an adult's lap in the rear are not counted for this purpose.
27. **B. Give all reasonable help with luggage.** Drivers must give all reasonable assistance with passengers' luggage.
28. **C. Within 7 days, in writing.** Tell the Council in writing as soon as reasonably practicable and within 7 days of a change of address.
29. **B. 72 hours.** Report all accidents involving the vehicle to the Council on an accident form within 72 hours.
30. **A. Central Police Station within 24 hours.** Unclaimed property must be taken to Central Police Station, Nottingham, within 24 hours of being found.
31. **D. Yes, in writing within 7 days.** You must tell the Council in writing within 7 days of an arrest for any offence, whether or not you are charged.
32. **B. Within 7 days, in writing.** Any fixed penalty notice must be reported to the Council in writing within 7 days.
33. **A. Within 7 days.** If your GP has advised you not to drive, or you must tell DVLA about a condition, tell the Council within seven days.
34. **C. In clear view of passengers.** Your dashboard badge must be clearly displayed in clear view of passengers at all times when working.
35. **D. In the hours of darkness during a hiring.** The meter must be properly lit during any part of the hiring in the hours of darkness, and at other times if the hirer asks.
36. **C. 21 days.** An applicant has 21 days to appeal to a Magistrates' Court after a refusal on fit and proper grounds.

Nottingham premises and locations

37. **A. Old Market Square.** The Council House is on Old Market Square.

38. **B. Theatre Square.** The Theatre Royal and the Royal Concert Hall stand together on Theatre Square, by the Royal Centre tram stop.
39. **C. Wellington Circus.** Nottingham Playhouse is on Wellington Circus.
40. **D. Weekday Cross.** Nottingham Contemporary is on Weekday Cross. It is in the Lace Market, near High Pavement.
41. **A. Talbot Street.** Rock City is on Talbot Street.
42. **B. High Pavement.** The National Justice Museum is on High Pavement. It is in the Lace Market.
43. **C. Lace Market.** St Mary's Church is on High Pavement in the Lace Market.
44. **D. Castle Road.** Nottingham Castle is on Castle Road.
45. **A. Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem.** Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem is on Castle Road, at the foot of Castle Rock.
46. **B. Bolero Square.** The Motorpoint Arena and the National Ice Centre are on Bolero Square, off Lower Parliament Street.
47. **C. Hucknall Road.** Nottingham City Hospital is on Hucknall Road.
48. **D. Carrington Street.** Nottingham railway station is on Carrington Street.
49. **A. Mansfield Road.** The Victoria Centre is on Mansfield Road. It also has an entrance on Milton Street.
50. **B. York Street.** Victoria Bus Station is on York Street. It is inside the Victoria Centre.
51. **C. Maid Marian Way.** Nottingham Central Police Station is on Maid Marian Way. Unclaimed lost property must be taken here within 24 hours.
52. **D. Canal Street.** Nottingham Crown Court is on Canal Street.
53. **A. Carrington Street.** Nottingham Central Library is on Carrington Street. It is between the railway station and the city centre.
54. **B. Station Street.** Loxley House (Council offices) is on Station Street.
55. **C. London Road.** The Eastcrot Depot, where the Topography Test is held is on London Road. The Council gives the address as Tamar Building, Eastcrot Depot, London Road, NG2 3AH.
56. **D. Pavilion Road.** The City Ground (Nottingham Forest) is on Pavilion Road.
57. **A. Meadow Lane.** Notts County play at Meadow Lane stadium, on Meadow Lane.
58. **B. Bridgford Road.** Trent Bridge cricket ground is on Bridgford Road.
59. **C. University Boulevard.** The Nottingham Tennis Centre is on University Boulevard.
60. **D. Wigman Road.** Harvey Hadden Sports Village is on Wigman Road. It is in Bilborough.
61. **A. Gedling Street.** Victoria Leisure Centre is on Gedling Street. It is near Sneinton Market, east of the city centre.
62. **B. Racecourse Road.** Nottingham Racecourse is on Racecourse Road. It is in Colwick, east of the city.
63. **C. Forest Fields.** The Forest Recreation Ground is in Forest Fields, north of the city centre.
64. **D. Wollaton.** Wollaton Hall is in Wollaton Park, in Wollaton, west of the city centre.

65. **A. Milton Street.** The Hilton Nottingham hotel is on Milton Street. It is opposite the Victoria Centre.
66. **B. Wollaton Street.** The Crowne Plaza hotel is on Wollaton Street.
67. **C. Belvoir Hill.** Green's Windmill is on Belvoir Hill. It is in Sneinton.
68. **D. Wollaton Hall.** The Industrial Museum is in the stable block of Wollaton Hall, in Wollaton Park.
69. **A. Clifton.** The Clifton Campus is in Clifton, south of the River Trent.
70. **B. Bulwell.** Bulwell Market Place is in the centre of Bulwell, in the north-west of the city.

Nottingham shortest routes

71. **A. London Road, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Edwards Lane.** The route via London Road, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Edwards Lane is about 6.4 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 9.5 km and about 8.2 km and about 6.7 km.
72. **B. London Road (A60) all the way, then turn into Pavilion Road.** The route via London Road (A60) all the way, then turn into Pavilion Road is about 2.4 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 8.7 km and about 5.0 km.
73. **C. Fisher Gate, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612), Old Colwick Road.** The route via Fisher Gate, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612), Old Colwick Road is about 4.5 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 7.3 km and about 8.1 km.
74. **C. Queen's Drive, Castle Boulevard, Abbey Street, Clifton Boulevard (A52).** The route via Queen's Drive, Castle Boulevard, Abbey Street, Clifton Boulevard (A52) is about 6.5 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 7.1 km and about 11.4 km.
75. **B. London Road, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Gregory Boulevard.** The route via London Road, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Gregory Boulevard is about 3.5 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 7.2 km and about 7.6 km.
76. **C. Upper Parliament Street, Derby Road, Ilkeston Road, Wollaton Road (A609).** The route via Upper Parliament Street, Derby Road, Ilkeston Road, Wollaton Road (A609) is about 6.2 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 9.3 km and about 8.3 km.
77. **A. Huntingdon Street, Lower Parliament Street, London Road (A60), Loughborough Road.** The route via Huntingdon Street, Lower Parliament Street, London Road (A60), Loughborough Road is about 3.6 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 6.1 km and about 6.9 km.
78. **B. Edwards Lane, Mansfield Road (A60), Huntingdon Street, York Street.** The route via Edwards Lane, Mansfield Road (A60), Huntingdon Street, York Street is about 4.9 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 8.2 km and about 8.2 km and about 5.2 km.
79. **C. Lower Parliament Street, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612), Old Colwick Road.** The route via Lower Parliament Street, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612), Old Colwick Road is about 5.0 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 6.4 km and about 7.2 km.

80. **C. Lower Parliament Street, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Edwards Lane.** The route via Lower Parliament Street, Huntingdon Street, Mansfield Road (A60), Edwards Lane is about 5.5 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 8.6 km and about 7.4 km.
81. **A. Gregory Boulevard, Mansfield Road, Huntingdon Street, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612).** The route via Gregory Boulevard, Mansfield Road, Huntingdon Street, Manvers Street, Daleside Road (A612) is about 6.5 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 8.8 km.
82. **B. Wollaton Road, Western Boulevard, Valley Road (A6514), Edwards Lane.** The route via Wollaton Road, Western Boulevard, Valley Road (A6514), Edwards Lane is about 8.5 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 9.9 km and about 11.2 km.
83. **C. London Road (A60), Cranbrook Street, George Street, Lower Parliament Street.** The route via London Road (A60), Cranbrook Street, George Street, Lower Parliament Street is about 3.1 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 5.9 km and about 5.0 km.

Numeracy and fares

84. **C. £11.20.** The first mile costs £3.20. That leaves 4 miles at £2.00 = £8.00. $£3.20 + £8.00 = £11.20$.
85. **B. £9.80.** $4 \text{ miles} \times £1.80 = £7.20$. Add the flag fall: $£7.20 + £2.60 = £9.80$.
86. **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 $8 \times 25\text{p} = £2.00$. $£3.00 + £2.00 = £5.00$.
87. **B. £8.50.** After the first half mile there are 2.5 miles left = 25 tenths. $25 \times 20\text{p} = £5.00$. $£3.50 + £5.00 = £8.50$.
88. **D. £7.90.** $3.2 - 0.5 = 2.7 \text{ miles} = 27 \text{ tenths}$. $27 \times 20\text{p} = £5.40$. $£2.50 + £5.40 = £7.90$.
89. **D. £10.50.** $7 \text{ minutes} \times 30\text{p} = £2.10$. $£8.40 + £2.10 = £10.50$.
90. **A. £1.60.** $4 \text{ minutes} = 8 \text{ lots of } 30 \text{ seconds}$. $8 \times 20\text{p} = £1.60$.
91. **B. £18.00.** $1.5 \text{ times } £12.00 = £12.00 + £6.00 = £18.00$.
92. **C. £15.60.** 50% of £10.40 is £5.20. $£10.40 + £5.20 = £15.60$.
93. **A. £17.60.** Only passengers after the first are charged: $3 \times £1.00 = £3.00$. $£14.60 + £3.00 = £17.60$.
94. **A. 4 miles.** Take off the flag fall: $£9.00 - £3.00 = £6.00$. $£6.00 \div £1.50 = 4 \text{ miles}$.
95. **B. £6.60.** $£20.00 - £13.40 = £6.60$. Check: $£13.40 + £6.60 = £20.00$.
96. **A. £2.35.** $£10.00 - £7.65 = £2.35$. Check: $£7.65 + £2.35 = £10.00$.
97. **A. £3.20.** $£20 + £10 = £30.00$. $£30.00 - £26.80 = £3.20$.
98. **D. £31.25.** $£50.00 - £18.75 = £31.25$. Check: $£18.75 + £31.25 = £50.00$.
99. **A. £2.70.** $£15.00 - £11.30 = £3.70$. Take off the £1 tip: $£3.70 - £1.00 = £2.70$.
100. **C. £4.50.** $£10.40 - £5.90 = £4.50$. Check: $£5.90 + £4.50 = £10.40$.
101. **D. 5 coins.** $£2 + £2 + 50\text{p} + 20\text{p} + 10\text{p} = £4.80$. That is 5 coins.
102. **D. £8.20.** $£24.60 \div 3 = £8.20$. Check: $3 \times £8.20 = £24.60$.

103. **C. £775.** $\text{£}31.00 \div 4 = \text{£}7.75$. Check: $4 \times \text{£}7.75 = \text{£}31.00$.
104. **A. £1.80.** $\text{£}10 + \text{£}5 = \text{£}15.00$. $\text{£}15.00 - \text{£}13.20 = \text{£}1.80$.
105. **D. 50p.** The correct change is $\text{£}20.00 - \text{£}14.50 = \text{£}5.50$. You gave $\text{£}5.00$, so you still owe 50p.
106. **B. 30 minutes.** Time = distance $\div$ speed. $12 \div 24 = 0.5$ hours, which is 30 minutes.
107. **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.
108. **A. 24 minutes.** $8 \div 20 = 0.4$ hours. $0.4 \times 60 = 24$ minutes.
109. **C. 18 miles.** 36 minutes is 0.6 of an hour. $0.6 \times 30 = 18$ miles.
110. **D. 15:25.** $14:35 + 25 \text{ minutes} = 15:00$. Add the other 25 minutes: 15:25.
111. **C. 00:15.** $22:30 + 1 \text{ hour} = 23:30$. $23:30 + 45 \text{ minutes} = 00:15$, which is a quarter past midnight. The clock goes back to 00 after 23:59.
112. **C. 07:40.** $25 + 5 = 30$ minutes. $08:10 - 30 \text{ minutes} = 07:40$.
113. **B. 19:45.** For pm times, add 12 to the hour: $7 + 12 = 19$, so 7.45 pm is 19:45.
114. **B. 20 minutes past midnight.** 00:20 in the 24-hour clock is 12.20 am: 20 minutes after midnight.
115. **D. 3.05 pm.** Take 12 away from hours after 12: $15 - 12 = 3$, so 15:05 is 3.05 pm.
116. **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.
117. **B. £90.** 10% of $\text{£}600$ is $\text{£}60$ and 5% is $\text{£}30$. $15\% = \text{£}60 + \text{£}30 = \text{£}90$. ($\text{£}510$ is what you keep, not the commission.)
118. **A. £625.** $\text{£}120 + \text{£}95 = \text{£}215$. $\text{£}840 - \text{£}215 = \text{£}625$.
119. **C. £43.50.** $240 \div 8 = 30$ litres. $30 \times \text{£}1.45 = \text{£}43.50$.
120. **B. £8.40.** $120 \times 0.25 = 30 \text{ kWh}$. $30 \times 28\text{p} = \text{£}8.40$. ($\text{£}33.60$ is $120 \times 28\text{p}$, which forgets the 0.25.)
121. **D. £13.00.** 1% of $\text{£}12.50$ is 12.5p, so 4% is 50p. $\text{£}12.50 + \text{£}0.50 = \text{£}13.00$.
122. **A. 70p.** 1% of $\text{£}40$ is 40p. $1.75 \times 40\text{p} = 70\text{p}$.
123. **A. £19.80.** 10% of $\text{£}22.00$ is $\text{£}2.20$. $\text{£}22.00 - \text{£}2.20 = \text{£}19.80$.
124. **C. £21.** $\text{£}168 \div 8 = \text{£}21$ an hour.
125. **B. £1.50.** $\text{£}45 \div 30 = \text{£}1.50$ a mile.
126. **D. 183 miles.** $45,463 - 45,280 = 183$ miles.
127. **C. £14.70.** Rounding up to the next 10p turns $\text{£}14.63$ into $\text{£}14.70$. $\text{£}14.60$ would be rounding down.
128. **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.

Highway Code for taxi and private hire drivers

129. **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.
130. **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'.
131. **B. Triangular.** Warning signs are mostly triangular. Direction and information signs are mostly rectangular, and signs giving orders are mostly circular.
132. **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.
133. **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.
134. **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.
135. **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.
136. **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.
137. **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.
138. **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.
139. **C. 60 mph.** For cars, the national limit is 60 mph on single carriageways and 70 mph on dual carriageways and motorways.
140. **C. 70 mph.** Cars may do up to 70 mph on dual carriageways and motorways, unless signs show a lower limit.
141. **B. 30 mph.** A 30 mph limit generally applies to roads with street lights (not motorways) in England and Scotland, unless signs show otherwise.
142. **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.
143. **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.
144. **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.
145. **B. 9 metres.** Thinking distance is how far you travel before you start to brake. At 30 mph it is about 9 metres.

146. **C. 36 metres.** At 40 mph it is 12 metres thinking distance plus 24 metres braking distance: 36 metres in total.
147. **D. 96 metres.** At 70 mph it is 21 metres thinking distance plus 75 metres braking distance: 96 metres in total.
148. **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.
149. **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.
150. **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.
151. **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.
152. **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.
153. **A. True.** Rule H2 says only pedestrians may use the pavement, and that pedestrians include wheelchair and mobility scooter users.
154. **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.
155. **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.
156. **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.
157. **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.
158. **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.
159. **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.
160. **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.
161. **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.
162. **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.

163. **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.
164. **D. The passenger.** Adult passengers aged 14 and over must wear a seat belt if one is available. The passenger is responsible for this.
165. **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.
166. **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.
167. **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.
168. **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.
169. **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.
170. **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.
171. **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.
172. **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.
173. **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.
174. **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.
175. **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.
176. **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.
177. **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.
178. **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.
179. **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.

180. **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.
181. **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.
182. **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.

Licensing law basics

183. **D. A hackney carriage, in the area where it is licensed.** Only a hackney carriage may ply for hire, which includes being hailed. It may do this only within the area of the council that licensed it.
184. **C. Refuse, and tell them to book through an operator.** A private hire vehicle must not ply for hire. Every journey must be booked through a licensed operator before it starts. A street pick-up is an offence, and your insurance may not cover it.
185. **B. Hackney carriages licensed by that council.** Ranks (stands) are appointed by the council for its hackney carriages. Private hire vehicles must not use them to wait for passengers.
186. **D. Offering a vehicle for hire on the spot, such as at a rank.** Plying for hire means making a vehicle available to be hired there and then, for example by waiting at a rank or driving around looking for fares. Only hackney carriages may do this.
187. **C. So nobody thinks they can hail it in the street.** A private hire vehicle must not be of such design and appearance that people would think it is a hackney carriage, because only hackney carriages can be hailed.
188. **D. Not without a reasonable excuse.** A hackney carriage driver who refuses or neglects, without reasonable excuse, to take a hirer to a place within the prescribed distance commits an offence.
189. **A. The council, in its table of fares or byelaws.** A council may fix hackney carriage fares and other charges by a table of fares. A driver must not charge more than the table allows.
190. **A. The fare shown on the taximeter.** For a journey ending outside the district with no fare agreed in advance, the driver must not charge more than the meter shows.
191. **C. The operator who accepted the booking.** Every contract for the hire of a licensed private hire vehicle is treated as made with the operator who accepted the booking, even if another person provided the vehicle.
192. **A. Before the journey starts.** An operator must record the particulars of every booking, in the form the council requires, before the start of each journey, and show the record to an officer or the police on request.
193. **D. An offence of unnecessarily prolonging the journey.** A licensed driver must not, without reasonable cause, unnecessarily prolong a journey in distance or in time. This applies to hackney carriage and private hire drivers.

194. **A. A fit and proper person.** A council must not grant a driver's licence unless it is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person and is not disqualified by immigration status.
195. **B. At least 12 months.** A council must not grant a driver's licence to anyone who has not been authorised to drive a car for at least twelve months.
196. **C. 3 years, unless the council sets a shorter period for that case.** A driver's licence remains in force for three years, or for a shorter period that the council thinks right in the circumstances of the case.
197. **B. 5 years.** An operator's licence remains in force for five years, or for a shorter period that the council thinks right in the circumstances of the case.
198. **A. 1 year.** A private hire vehicle licence remains in force for the period the council sets, which must not be longer than one year.
199. **C. Would you let someone you care for travel alone with them?** The question is: would you allow a person for whom you care, regardless of their condition, to travel alone in a vehicle driven by this person at any time of day or night?
200. **A. The balance of probabilities.** Decisions are made on the balance of probabilities. The applicant should not get the benefit of the doubt, and conduct without a conviction can be considered.
201. **D. Enhanced, with checks of the children's and adults' barred lists.** Councils should require an enhanced DBS check with a check of both barred lists for every driver applying for or renewing a licence.
202. **B. Every 6 months.** Drivers should be required to keep up continuous registration with the DBS Update Service so the council can check for new information every 6 months. Drivers who do not subscribe should still be checked every 6 months.
203. **B. Check online at any time if the DBS certificate is still up to date.** Subscribing keeps a certificate up to date online and, with the person's consent, lets named organisations check its status at any time.
204. **D. Worn where it can be plainly seen.** A driver must wear the badge at all times when working under their licence, in a position where it is plainly and distinctly visible.
205. **D. It must end no later than their permission to stay ends.** If a driver has limited leave to remain, the council must set a licence period that ends at or before the end of that leave.
206. **B. Yes, 'any other reasonable cause' is a ground in law.** The grounds include convictions for offences of dishonesty, indecency or violence, breaking taxi law, immigration offences, or any other reasonable cause.
207. **B. 21 days after the driver is given notice.** A suspension or revocation normally takes effect at the end of 21 days beginning with the day the notice is given to the driver.
208. **B. When public safety needs it and the notice says why.** If public safety requires immediate effect, and the notice says so and explains why, it takes effect when the notice is given.
209. **B. 14 days.** The council must give the driver notice of the grounds within fourteen days of the suspension, revocation or refusal to renew.
210. **D. To a magistrates' court.** Any driver aggrieved by a decision under section 61 may appeal to a magistrates' court.

211. **A. 21 days from when the notice was served.** Appeals under Part II of the 1976 Act follow the Public Health Act 1936: the time limit is twenty-one days from the date the notice of the decision was served.
212. **C. Yes, unless the decision had immediate effect for public safety.** Until the time for appealing ends, or an appeal is decided, the person may carry on the business. This does not apply where the decision has immediate effect for public safety.
213. **C. Their driver's badge.** The driver must return the driver's badge to the council on demand. Failing to do so without reasonable excuse is an offence.
214. **B. Within 5 days.** You must produce your licence either straight away or, for a council officer, at the council's main offices within five days, beginning with the day after the request.
215. **A. An offence of obstructing an authorised officer.** It is an offence to wilfully obstruct an authorised officer or police officer, to fail without reasonable cause to give them information they reasonably need, or to give information you know is false.
216. **C. As soon as reasonably practicable, and within 72 hours.** The proprietor must report any accident causing damage that materially affects the vehicle's safety, performance, appearance or passenger comfort as soon as reasonably practicable and within 72 hours.
217. **B. The driver, the vehicle and the operator.** An operator must not operate a vehicle as a private hire vehicle unless the vehicle and driver are licensed under the 1976 Act. This is read as meaning all three licences come from the same council, often called the 'triple lock'.
218. **B. Yes, if the other operator is licensed and accepts it in its own area.** An operator may sub-contract a booking to an operator licensed in another district, if that operator accepts the booking in its own district. The second operator then uses its own drivers and vehicles.
219. **A. No, only in the area of the council that licensed it.** A hackney carriage licence allows plying for hire only within the area of the council that granted it. Plying for hire elsewhere without a licence for that area is an offence.
220. **A. Hire and reward insurance that covers the licensed use.** Carrying passengers for payment needs hire and reward cover. A council must not license a private hire vehicle without suitable insurance in force.
221. **B. The vehicle licence and the insurance certificate.** The proprietor must produce the vehicle licence and the certificate of insurance when an authorised officer of the council asks.
222. **D. No, the vehicle must be smoke-free at all times.** An enclosed vehicle used by members of the public, whether or not for hire, is smoke-free. Smoking in a smoke-free place is an offence.
223. **A. No, it is used by the public so it is always smoke-free.** The vehicle is smoke-free because it is used by members of the public. This does not stop when the passenger gets out.
224. **D. Make them stop smoking.** The driver has a legal duty to cause anyone smoking in a smoke-free vehicle to stop. Failing to do so is an offence.
225. **C. At least one legible no-smoking sign must be displayed.** The person with management responsibilities for a smoke-free vehicle must make sure at least one legible no-smoking sign is displayed in it.

226. **A. True.** The 1976 Act lets a council attach the conditions it considers reasonably necessary. That is why local conditions differ, and why you must read your own council's.
227. **A. A national register of driver licence refusals, suspensions and revocations.** The 2022 Act requires English councils to record refusals, suspensions and revocations of driver licences on the national database, known as the National Register for Revocations, Refusals and Suspensions (NR3S).
228. **D. Search the national database for entries about the person.** Before deciding on an application for, or renewal of, a driver's licence, the council must search the licensing information database and consider any information it gets.
229. **C. Report the information to the council that licensed them.** If the council would have considered suspending or revoking the licence had it granted it, it must pass the information to the council that issued the licence.
230. **C. 10 working days.** The information must be provided before the end of 10 working days beginning with the day the council became aware of it.
231. **A. 11 years.** Each entry is removed at the end of 11 years beginning with the day it was first made.
232. **C. Have regard to them when using their licensing powers.** The Standards were issued under section 177 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017. Councils must have regard to them, and the DfT says that means more than a quick look.
233. **D. Police telling the council about a risk, for example at arrest or charge.** Common Law Police Disclosure lets police pass on information about a public protection risk at arrest or charge, rather than waiting for a conviction.
234. **B. They should not be issued a licence, except in truly exceptional cases.** In the interests of public safety, councils should not issue a licence to anyone on either barred list. Any exception must have its reasons recorded.
235. **C. Set national standards for granting, renewing, suspending and revoking licences.** Sections 70 to 74 let the Secretary of State make regulations setting national standards. When we checked on 29 October 2026, these sections were not yet in force.
236. **A. Suspend a licence from any English council for up to 48 hours for public safety.** Section 76 will let an enforcement officer suspend a driver, vehicle or operator licence granted by any English council if public safety requires it. Under section 77 the suspension normally lasts 48 hours. These sections were not yet in force on 29 October 2026.
237. **D. No, they will start on a date set by regulations.** Section 108 says Chapter 6 does not come into force when the Act was passed or two months after. It starts on a day the Secretary of State appoints by regulations.

Equality and disability duties

238. **B. A listed wheelchair-accessible vehicle.** A taxi or PHV is designated if it is on the list of wheelchair-accessible vehicles that the council keeps under s.167.

239. **D. To carry them in their wheelchair.** Section 165 says the driver of a designated vehicle must carry the passenger while in the wheelchair.
240. **A. No, no extra charge is allowed.** The driver must not make, or propose to make, any additional charge for any of the s.165 duties.
241. **C. Help getting in and out, and loading luggage.** Mobility assistance means help to get in and out of the vehicle, and to load luggage, mobility aids or the wheelchair.
242. **A. Carry the wheelchair in the vehicle.** If the passenger chooses to sit in a passenger seat, the driver must carry the wheelchair.
243. **D. Up to £1,000.** The offence carries a fine of up to level 3 on the standard scale, which is £1,000. The council may also act against your licence.
244. **B. That the ramp is locked securely in place.** The driver must take the steps needed to carry the passenger in safety. A ramp that is not secure can slip and cause injury.
245. **C. With the restraints, brakes on and passenger belted.** Use the vehicle's wheelchair restraint system as the maker says, put the wheelchair brakes on and fit the passenger's seat belt.
246. **B. If that wheelchair cannot be carried safely.** It is a defence if the vehicle met its accessibility requirements but it was not possible to carry that wheelchair safely.
247. **A. True.** True. Since the 2022 Act, a licensing authority must maintain and publish its list of designated vehicles.
248. **D. Carry them and the dog, with no extra charge.** Taxi and PHV drivers must carry an assistance dog with its owner and must not charge extra for it.
249. **A. No, only a medical exemption allows this.** Not liking dogs is not a reason. Only a driver with a medical exemption certificate, with the notice displayed, is exempt.
250. **C. Medical grounds.** The council must issue an exemption certificate only if it is satisfied that it is right to do so on medical grounds.
251. **D. Display the exemption notice in the vehicle.** The exemption only applies if the certificate is in force and the prescribed notice is displayed in the vehicle.
252. **A. Ask the owner; usually the footwell.** Guide Dogs advises asking the owner. Most will want the dog in the footwell beside them. Guide dogs are trained not to climb on seats.
253. **B. Yes, it is a criminal offence.** An operator commits an offence by refusing a booking because the disabled person will have an assistance dog with them.
254. **C. A dog trained to help a deaf person.** The Act covers dogs trained to guide a blind person, assist a deaf person, and some other trained dogs for disabled people.
255. **A. No, it must stay with its owner.** The driver must carry the disabled person's dog and allow it to remain with that person.
256. **D. Show your exemption and help them find another car.** Guide Dogs says a driver with a genuine exemption, or their company, should help the passenger find another taxi or minicab.
257. **C. Do not distract it; speak to the owner.** Guide Dogs says do not interfere with the dog and only give instructions to its owner.
258. **B. All taxi and PHV drivers.** Section 164A puts duties on the driver of any taxi or PHV hired by or for a disabled person, not only designated vehicles.

259. **B. The Taxis and Private Hire Vehicles (Disabled Persons) Act 2022.** The Taxis and Private Hire Vehicles (Disabled Persons) Act 2022 inserted new sections 164A, 165A and 167A into the Equality Act 2010.
260. **C. 28 June 2022.** The Act came into force on 28 June 2022, two months after it was passed.
261. **D. Help them find the vehicle, with no extra charge.** If told before the journey, a PHV or pre-booked taxi driver must take reasonable steps to help the passenger identify and find the vehicle, with no extra charge.
262. **A. Carry the walking frame with no extra charge.** All drivers must carry a disabled passenger's mobility aids, and must not charge extra for it.
263. **C. Yes, if they could not reasonably have known.** For the duty to carry the passenger in safety and comfort, it is a defence if the driver could not reasonably have known the passenger was disabled.
264. **A. A criminal offence by the operator.** An operator commits an offence by refusing a booking because the passenger has a disability, or to avoid the driver's duties.
265. **B. When no suitable vehicle is available.** It is a defence for the operator to show it was reasonable not to accept the booking due to a lack of suitable vehicles.
266. **D. Only the physical help; you must still carry the passenger.** Since 2022, a s.166 exemption covers only the mobility assistance duties. The duty to carry the passenger still applies.
267. **C. Medical grounds or a physical condition.** The council must issue a certificate if satisfied it is right on medical grounds, or because the driver's physical condition makes the duties impossible or unreasonably difficult.
268. **A. 9.** The nine are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
269. **B. Religion or belief.** Religion or belief is one of the nine protected characteristics. Income, being a student or a smoker are not.
270. **D. Unlawful discrimination.** Treating someone less favourably because of their religion is direct discrimination, which is against the law.
271. **C. Carry them; refusing is discrimination.** Sexual orientation is a protected characteristic. Refusing or treating them worse because of it is unlawful.
272. **D. Attacking someone because they are disabled.** A hate crime is a crime against someone because of their disability, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity. It should be reported to the police.
273. **A. Report it to the police as a hate crime.** Threatening behaviour and damage linked to race can be a hate crime. Call 999 if it is happening now, or 101 if not.
274. **B. It unfairly disadvantages assistance dog users.** A rule that applies to everyone but disadvantages people with a protected characteristic can be indirect discrimination. It also breaks the assistance dog duties.
275. **D. No, that would be discrimination.** Pregnancy and maternity is a protected characteristic. Refusing her because she is pregnant is unlawful.
276. **A. To the police, by 999, 101 or online.** Hate crime can be reported online or by phone. Call 999 if it is in progress or someone is in danger; otherwise call 101.

277. **C. Stay professional and do not join in.** Joining in can be harassment and is unprofessional. Stay calm and polite, and do not take part.
278. **B. Hidden, or non-visible, disabilities.** Many disabilities are not visible. A passenger may still need help, time or understanding.
279. **A. They may have a hidden disability.** The Hidden Disabilities Sunflower is a symbol for non-visible disabilities. It shows the wearer may need extra help, time or understanding.
280. **B. Ask them what help they would like.** Guide Dogs says the most important tip is to ask the person how they would like to be helped.
281. **D. Face them and speak clearly.** RNID says to face the person and speak clearly, without shouting or speaking too fast. Writing things down can help too.
282. **C. Offer your arm and let them hold your elbow.** RNIB advises holding out your arm for the person to take. They hold your elbow and walk about half a pace behind you.
283. **A. Go to them and say who you are.** Guide Dogs says do not flash your lights or beep your horn. Go to the passenger and introduce yourself.
284. **B. "I am on the left, outside 1 Bridge Street".** Use clear language that does not need sight, such as the side of the road and the address.
285. **D. Say where to put the money and explain the change.** Guide Dogs says give clear directions about where to place the money and explain where you have put their change.
286. **C. Once the passenger has got into the vehicle.** Guide Dogs cites the High Court case *McNutt v Transport for London* (2019): the meter should start only once a disabled passenger has boarded.
287. **C. The passenger, directly.** Speak directly to the disabled person. Guide Dogs says never channel conversation through a third person.
288. **D. Tell them you are leaving and check they are OK.** Never leave a person with sight loss without saying so. They need to know you have gone and what to do next.

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