Sheffield taxi knowledge test: questions and answers

Practice questions for the Sheffield City Council test: Sheffield'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

Sheffield laws and conditions

Private hire signs and plates

1. **Where must the outside licence plate of a Sheffield private hire vehicle be fixed?**
   - ☐ A. On the rear, not covering the number plate
   - ☐ B. To the front bumper, just below the number plate
   - ☐ C. On the roof, inside a sign approved by the Council
   - ☐ D. Inside the back window, facing out to the road

2. **Which words must the door signs on a Sheffield private hire vehicle show, as a minimum?**
   - ☐ A. 'Taxi' and the name of your operator
   - ☐ B. 'Pre-Booked Only' and 'Private Hire Vehicle'
   - ☐ C. 'For Hire' and the vehicle's fleet number
   - ☐ D. 'Licensed Taxi Cab' and your own driver badge number

3. **Which doors must carry the private hire door signs?**
   - ☐ A. Both rear doors
   - ☐ B. Only the driver's door
   - ☐ C. Both front doors
   - ☐ D. Only the nearside rear door

4. **Can a Sheffield private hire vehicle have a roof sign?**
   - ☐ A. Yes, as long as it does not light up
   - ☐ B. Yes, if it only shows the operator's number
   - ☐ C. Yes, but only between dusk and dawn
   - ☐ D. No, roof signs are not allowed

5. **Where must the interior licence plate be fixed so passengers can read it?**
   - ☐ A. On the window of the nearside rear door
   - ☐ B. On the back of the driver's head rest
   - ☐ C. On the dashboard, next to the radio
   - ☐ D. On the inside of the passenger sun visor

6. **Where must the driver's identification be shown in the vehicle?**
   - ☐ A. On the right-hand side of the rear window
   - ☐ B. On the left-hand side of the front windscreen
   - ☐ C. On the glovebox door, facing the passenger
   - ☐ D. On the back of the front passenger seat

7. **A private hire driver wants a sign that tells people in the street the car is free now. Is this allowed?**
   - ☐ A. Yes, if the sign is small and does not light up
   - ☐ B. Yes, but only late at night when the city is busy
   - ☐ C. No. It must not look free to hire without booking
   - ☐ D. Yes, if the operator has said it is acceptable

8. **What does 'executive hire' mean in Sheffield's policy?**
   - ☐ A. Any booking for a business customer during office hours
   - ☐ B. Airport work in a car that is less than three years old
   - ☐ C. Any booking that is paid in advance by card on the phone or online app
   - ☐ D. Contract work for clients who do not want the car to be recognised

9. **A vehicle has an executive hire exemption. When can it run without its plate and signs?**
   - ☐ A. Only on executive hire bookings through the named operator
   - ☐ B. On any private hire booking after 10pm
   - ☐ C. Whenever the driver has no passengers on board the vehicle at all
   - ☐ D. On any booking that starts outside Sheffield

10. **You want to put another sign or notice on your private hire vehicle. What do you need first?**
    - ☐ A. The operator's verbal agreement
    - ☐ B. The Council's written consent
    - ☐ C. A receipt from the sign maker
    - ☐ D. Nothing, if it is inside the car

Accidents, changes and records

11. **Your licensed vehicle is damaged in an accident and it affects how it looks. When must you tell the Council?**
    - ☐ A. Within 7 days, by letter or by email
    - ☐ B. Within 14 days, or at the next vehicle test
    - ☐ C. As soon as possible, and within 72 hours
    - ☐ D. Only if the police came to the accident

12. **A damaged private hire vehicle has been repaired. What must happen before it goes back to work?**
    - ☐ A. The garage must send the repair bill to the Council
    - ☐ B. The driver must email photos of the finished repair to the operator
    - ☐ C. Nothing more, if the insurer approved the garage
    - ☐ D. It must pass a compliance test at the Council's testing station

13. **Your vehicle is too badly damaged to be driven to the Council for inspection. What must you do?**
    - ☐ A. Tell the Council and send photos of the damage
    - ☐ B. Wait until the repair is done, then tell the Council
    - ☐ C. Hand back the vehicle licence plate by post
    - ☐ D. Take it to the testing station on a trailer

14. **A vehicle licence holder receives a police caution. How long do they have to tell the Council?**
    - ☐ A. 72 hours
    - ☐ B. 48 hours
    - ☐ C. 7 days
    - ☐ D. 14 days

15. **A proprietor sells their licensed private hire vehicle to someone else. When must they tell the Council?**
    - ☐ A. Within 48 hours
    - ☐ B. Within 28 days
    - ☐ C. Within 14 days
    - ☐ D. At the next vehicle test

16. **The proprietor of a private hire vehicle moves house. When must they tell the Council in writing?**
    - ☐ A. Within 48 hours
    - ☐ B. Within 7 days
    - ☐ C. Within one month
    - ☐ D. Within 14 days

17. **How long must a proprietor keep the record of each person who drove the vehicle?**
    - ☐ A. 12 months from the day that driver last used it
    - ☐ B. 6 months from the day that driver started
    - ☐ C. 3 years from the date the licence was issued
    - ☐ D. Until the vehicle licence is next renewed

18. **Which safety checks must the licensee make often, as a minimum?**
    - ☐ A. Tyres and fuel, before the first job only
    - ☐ B. Lights, oil, water, tyres, mirrors and seatbelts
    - ☐ C. Brakes and lights, once every week
    - ☐ D. Only the checks done at the vehicle test

19. **You find a fault during your vehicle checks. What should you do?**
    - ☐ A. Keep working and fix it at the next service
    - ☐ B. Tell each passenger about it before they get in
    - ☐ C. Get it fixed before you do any more licensed work
    - ☐ D. Report it to the Council when you renew

20. **A proprietor starts taking bookings from a second operator. What must they do?**
    - ☐ A. Nothing, as long as both of the operators are based in Sheffield
    - ☐ B. Get written permission from the first operator
    - ☐ C. Take all door signs off while working for both
    - ☐ D. Tell the Council and show the right door signs for each booking

21. **The Council asks to see the insurance certificate for your private hire vehicle. How long do you have?**
    - ☐ A. Five days
    - ☐ B. Two days
    - ☐ C. 14 days
    - ☐ D. 28 days

Passengers and bookings

22. **How many passengers may you carry in a licensed private hire vehicle?**
    - ☐ A. One more than the number of seatbelts, if it is a child
    - ☐ B. No more than the number shown on the vehicle licence
    - ☐ C. Up to seven in any car, if they all agree
    - ☐ D. As many as the person booking asks for

23. **What door access must every passenger have in a Sheffield private hire vehicle?**
    - ☐ A. A separate door beside every passenger seat
    - ☐ B. One sliding door on the offside of the vehicle
    - ☐ C. At least two side doors, with one on the nearside
    - ☐ D. Access through the boot or rear tailgate

24. **A private hire vehicle is used to carry passengers in wheelchairs. What extra cover is needed?**
    - ☐ A. Breakdown cover that includes the wheelchair
    - ☐ B. Wheelchair damage cover of at least £5,000
    - ☐ C. No extra cover is needed; the normal policy is enough for this
    - ☐ D. Public liability insurance of at least £2 million

25. **A disabled passenger has booked and has an assistance dog with them. When can the driver refuse the booking?**
    - ☐ A. Only with a medical exemption certificate from the Council
    - ☐ B. If the dog is not wearing a coat or a harness
    - ☐ C. If the vehicle has cloth seats that the dog could mark or damage
    - ☐ D. If the driver has not driven with a dog before

26. **A customer phones to book a car without a meter and asks how much it will cost. What must the operator do?**
    - ☐ A. Tell them the price only when the journey ends
    - ☐ B. Explain how the fare is worked out, in writing if asked
    - ☐ C. Say the driver will choose the price on the day of the journey
    - ☐ D. Give only the price for the motorway route

27. **Which law makes it illegal to smoke in a licensed vehicle used for work?**
    - ☐ A. Road Safety Act 2006
    - ☐ B. Equality Act 2010
    - ☐ C. Health Act 2006
    - ☐ D. Town Police Clauses Act 1847

28. **What must operators remind drivers about seatbelts?**
    - ☐ A. That adults can choose not to wear one in towns
    - ☐ B. That seatbelts are needed only on faster roads
    - ☐ C. That only the front passenger must wear one
    - ☐ D. The legal rules for adults and for children under 14

29. **Who may drive a Sheffield-licensed private hire vehicle for private hire work?**
    - ☐ A. Only a driver licensed by Sheffield City Council
    - ☐ B. Anyone named on the vehicle's insurance certificate
    - ☐ C. Any driver licensed by any council in England
    - ☐ D. The vehicle owner and their close family

30. **Which passengers do the conditions say drivers must be especially ready to help?**
    - ☐ A. Passengers going to the airport
    - ☐ B. Passengers with a disability
    - ☐ C. Passengers who pay by card
    - ☐ D. Passengers who booked online

Vehicle standards and CCTV

31. **Can you fit extra speakers or a sub-woofer in a licensed private hire vehicle?**
    - ☐ A. Yes, if passengers can turn them off
    - ☐ B. Yes, if a main dealer fits them
    - ☐ C. No. Audio equipment must be factory fitted
    - ☐ D. Yes, if they fit under the seats

32. **Can you add tinted film to the windows of a Sheffield private hire vehicle?**
    - ☐ A. Yes, on the rear side windows only
    - ☐ B. Yes, if light can still pass through
    - ☐ C. Yes, if the operator agrees in writing
    - ☐ D. No. Tinted films are not allowed on any window

33. **What is the upper age limit for a petrol or diesel private hire vehicle in Sheffield?**

- ☐ A. 9 years
- ☐ B. 6 years
- ☐ C. 12 years
- ☐ D. 14 years

34. **What is the upper age limit for a fully electric or hydrogen private hire vehicle?**

- ☐ A. 9 years
- ☐ B. 14 years
- ☐ C. 10 years
- ☐ D. 12 years

35. **How does the Council work out the age of a vehicle?**

- ☐ A. From the date you bought it
- ☐ B. From the date it was first licensed
- ☐ C. From the date it was first registered
- ☐ D. From the date of its last MOT

36. **Your vehicle has an approved CCTV system. When must video recording be on?**

- ☐ A. Only when a passenger asks for it
- ☐ B. Only between 10pm and 6am
- ☐ C. Only on journeys with a child
- ☐ D. Whenever the vehicle is used for licensed work

37. **Your CCTV system records sound. When must audio recording be switched on?**

- ☐ A. With an unaccompanied child or vulnerable adult, or in a dispute
- ☐ B. On every journey, from start to finish
- ☐ C. Only when the passenger agrees to it in writing before the journey
- ☐ D. Only on journeys that leave Sheffield

38. **What notices are needed in a vehicle with CCTV?**

- ☐ A. One notice on the outside of the back window
- ☐ B. Notices front and rear saying video and audio may be recorded
- ☐ C. No notice is needed as long as the cameras can be seen clearly
- ☐ D. A notice in the operator's office only

39. **When must the luggage area of a private hire vehicle be kept clear?**

- ☐ A. Only on airport and railway station jobs
- ☐ B. Only when a passenger tells you they are bringing large bags
- ☐ C. At all times, so passenger luggage can be stored safely
- ☐ D. Only for the annual compliance test

Driver licence conditions

40. **You are a licensed driver and the police arrest you for an assault. When must you tell the Licensing Service?**
    - ☐ A. Within 7 days
    - ☐ B. Only if you are convicted
    - ☐ C. At your next licence renewal
    - ☐ D. Within 48 hours

41. **You move to a new house. How soon must you tell the Licensing Service in writing?**
    - ☐ A. Within 7 days
    - ☐ B. Within 48 hours
    - ☐ C. Within 28 days
    - ☐ D. Within 3 months

42. **Your licence is suspended. When must you give back your driver's badge and licence?**
    - ☐ A. Within 7 days
    - ☐ B. Within 1 working day
    - ☐ C. Within 14 days
    - ☐ D. When the suspension ends

43. **A parent asks if their 8-year-old child can sit in the front seat. What do the conditions say?**
    - ☐ A. Yes, if the child wears a seatbelt
    - ☐ B. Yes, if the parent agrees in writing
    - ☐ C. No, unless an impairment makes the front safer
    - ☐ D. Yes, but only on journeys of under 5 miles

44. **You have no passengers and are waiting for your next job. Can you vape in your licensed vehicle?**
    - ☐ A. Yes, if the windows are open
    - ☐ B. Yes, between bookings only
    - ☐ C. Yes, if your operator allows it
    - ☐ D. No, not at any time

45. **You are carrying a passenger for hire. Can you eat a snack while you drive?**
    - ☐ A. No, not while carrying passengers for hire
    - ☐ B. Yes, as long as the passenger says it is fine
    - ☐ C. Yes, on a short journey of under 10 minutes
    - ☐ D. Only when you are stopped at traffic lights

46. **How many private hire operators can you take bookings from at the same time?**
    - ☐ A. Up to two
    - ☐ B. Only one
    - ☐ C. Up to three
    - ☐ D. As many as you like

47. **You stop working for one private hire operator and start with another. When must you tell the Licensing Service?**
    - ☐ A. Within 7 days
    - ☐ B. Within 14 days
    - ☐ C. Within 48 hours
    - ☐ D. At your next renewal

48. **After a journey you find a passenger's phone and you cannot return it to them. What do the driver conditions say?**
    - ☐ A. Keep it for 28 days, then it belongs to you
    - ☐ B. Hand it to your operator and do nothing more
    - ☐ C. Leave it on the back seat in case they ring
    - ☐ D. Try to trace the owner; police stations take phones

49. **A passenger has hired you. On the way, can you pick up a friend who needs a lift?**
    - ☐ A. Only if the hirer clearly agrees
    - ☐ B. Yes, if your friend sits in the front
    - ☐ C. Yes, if your friend pays half the fare
    - ☐ D. Yes, if it adds less than a mile

50. **Your Sheffield licence ran out 18 months ago and you apply again. What does the policy say?**
    - ☐ A. You can renew it as normal, with no tests
    - ☐ B. You must take the new-driver tests again
    - ☐ C. You only need to pass a new medical
    - ☐ D. You must wait two years before applying

51. **A private hire driver is convicted of plying for hire. How long does the policy say must normally pass before a new licence is granted?**
    - ☐ A. At least 3 months
    - ☐ B. At least 5 years
    - ☐ C. At least 12 months
    - ☐ D. There is no waiting time

Hackney carriage byelaws

52. **You drive onto a hackney carriage rank that has a free space. Where do you put your taxi?**
    - ☐ A. At the front, if you have been waiting longest
    - ☐ B. In any free space on the rank
    - ☐ C. Across the end, so no other taxi can join
    - ☐ D. Behind the last taxi, facing the same way

53. **While you wait on a rank, can you call out to people walking past to get a fare?**
    - ☐ A. No, you must not call out for a hire
    - ☐ B. Yes, if you are first on the rank
    - ☐ C. Yes, but only late at night
    - ☐ D. Yes, if a friend does it for you

54. **Under the byelaws, what must you do with property left in your hackney carriage if nobody claims it?**

- ☐ A. Within 7 days, take it to the Licensing Service
- ☐ B. Within 24 hours, take it to police lost property
- ☐ C. Within 48 hours, give it to a rank marshal
- ☐ D. Keep it a month, and then it belongs to you

55. **During a hiring, when must the taximeter display be lit up?**

- ☐ A. Only between midnight and 6am
- ☐ B. Only when the passenger asks
- ☐ C. In darkness, and at other times if asked
- ☐ D. Only when the taxi is on a rank

56. **When must the 'TAXI' or 'FOR HIRE' sign on your hackney carriage be lit?**

- ☐ A. Only at night, from dusk
- ☐ B. When a passenger is on board
- ☐ C. Only while parked on a rank
- ☐ D. When it is for hire and not hired

57. **On a hiring charged by distance, can you take more than the fare shown on the taximeter?**

- ☐ A. Only an extra the Council allows, shown on a notice
- ☐ B. Yes, if you were held up for a long time in heavy traffic
- ☐ C. Yes, if the passenger agrees at the end of the trip
- ☐ D. Yes, you may round the fare up to the next pound

58. **A hirer asks you to carry their suitcases. Up to what total weight of personal luggage must you carry?**

- ☐ A. 20 kg
- ☐ B. 50 kg
- ☐ C. 35 kg
- ☐ D. 100 kg

59. **A passenger has a folded pushchair. Does it count as personal luggage under the byelaws?**

- ☐ A. No, you can refuse to carry it
- ☐ B. Only if it fits under a seat
- ☐ C. Yes, prams and pushchairs count
- ☐ D. Only if they pay an extra charge

60. **Which of these must a Sheffield hackney carriage carry, ready to use?**

- ☐ A. A printed street map of Sheffield
- ☐ B. A child car seat for every seat
- ☐ C. A spare umbrella for passengers
- ☐ D. A Council-approved fire extinguisher

61. **A passenger asks to see a copy of the hackney carriage byelaws. What must you do?**
    - ☐ A. Show them a clean copy of the byelaws
    - ☐ B. Tell them to look on the Council website
    - ☐ C. Refuse, as only the police can ask
    - ☐ D. Give them the Licensing Service number

62. **What is the highest fine a court can give for one offence against the hackney carriage byelaws?**
    - ☐ A. £50
    - ☐ B. £100
    - ☐ C. £500
    - ☐ D. £1,000

63. **Up to what age can a petrol or diesel hackney carriage stay licensed in Sheffield?**
    - ☐ A. 9 years
    - ☐ B. 12 years
    - ☐ C. 15 years
    - ☐ D. 20 years

Sheffield shortest routes

The Council's examples and western routes

64. **What is the shortest route from Sheffield Botanical Gardens to Meadowhall Shopping Centre?**
    - ☐ A. Clarkehouse Road, Brook Hill, Broad Lane, Savile Street (A6109), Brightside Lane, Meadowhall Road
    - ☐ B. Clarkehouse Road, Brook Hill, Broad Lane, Savile Street, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield Road, Meadowhall Way
    - ☐ C. Clarkehouse Road, Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road, Firth Park Road, Barrow Road
    - ☐ D. Ecclesall Road, St Mary's Road, Shrewsbury Road, Woodbourn Road, Attercliffe Road, Meadowhall Way

65. **What is the shortest route from Kelham Island Museum to the Royal Hallamshire Hospital?**
    - ☐ A. Mowbray Street, Rutland Road, Netherthorpe Road, Brook Hill
    - ☐ B. Bridgehouses, Corporation Street, Broad Lane, Brook Hill
    - ☐ C. Corporation Street, Broad Lane, Brook Hill, Glossop Road, Fulwood Road, Whitham Road
    - ☐ D. Mowbray Street, Neepsend Lane, Penistone Road, Netherthorpe Road, Brook Hill

66. **What is the shortest route from Heeley City Farm to Hillsborough Leisure Centre?**

- ☐ A. Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Ecclesall Road, Broomgrove Road, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road
- ☐ B. Bramall Lane, Hanover Way, Netherthorpe Road, Infirmary Road, Langsett Road, Middlewood Road
- ☐ C. Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road
- ☐ D. Norfolk Park Road, Granville Road, City Road, Duke Street, Mowbray Street, Neepsend Lane, Penistone Road

67. **What is the shortest route from Sheffield railway station to the Royal Hallamshire Hospital?**

- ☐ A. St Mary's Road, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Brook Hill
- ☐ B. Queens Road, London Road, Hanover Way, Glossop Road
- ☐ C. Sheaf Street, Mowbray Street, Rutland Road, Netherthorpe Road, Brook Hill
- ☐ D. St Mary's Road, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Glossop Road

68. **What is the shortest route from the Royal Hallamshire Hospital to the Northern General Hospital?**

- ☐ A. Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road, Norwood Road
- ☐ B. Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Shirecliffe Road, Herries Road
- ☐ C. Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road, Neepsend Lane, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road
- ☐ D. Brook Hill, Broad Lane, Savile Street, Burngreave Road, Barnsley Road

69. **What is the shortest route from Kenwood Hall Hotel to Sheffield railway station?**

- ☐ A. Brocco Bank, Clarkehouse Road, Park Lane, St Mary's Gate, St Mary's Road
- ☐ B. Kenwood Road, Cemetery Road, St Mary's Gate, St Mary's Road
- ☐ C. Kenwood Road, Cemetery Road, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, St Mary's Gate
- ☐ D. Brocco Bank, Clarkehouse Road, Whitham Road, Western Bank, Upper Hanover Street, Hanover Way

70. **What is the shortest route from Bramall Lane stadium to Hillsborough Stadium?**

- ☐ A. Bramall Lane, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Infirmary Road, Langsett Road, Middlewood Road
- ☐ B. Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Ecclesall Road, Broomgrove Road, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road
- ☐ C. Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road
- ☐ D. Queens Road, London Road, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road

71. **What is the shortest route from Sheffield railway station to Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet?**

- ☐ A. Queens Road, London Road, Chesterfield Road, Abbey Lane
- ☐ B. St Mary's Road, St Mary's Gate, Ecclesall Road, Abbey Lane
- ☐ C. St Mary's Road, Hanover Way, Glossop Road, Clarkehouse Road, Ecclesall Road, Abbey Lane
- ☐ D. Queens Road (A61), Broadfield Road, then Abbeydale Road (A621)

72. **What is the shortest route from Graves Park to the City Hall?**

- ☐ A. Meadow Head, Chesterfield Road, London Road, Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Broad Lane
- ☐ B. Chesterfield Road, Woodseats Road, Abbeydale Road, Sheldon Road, Clarkehouse Road, Whitham Road, Western Bank, Brook Hill
- ☐ C. Meadow Head, Abbey Lane, Abbeydale Road, London Road, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Broad Lane

Northern and eastern routes

73. **What is the shortest route from Sheffield railway station to the Northern General Hospital?**

- ☐ A. Sheaf Street, Pitsmoor Road, Shirecliffe Road, Herries Road
- ☐ B. Sheaf Street, Pitsmoor Road, Barnsley Road (A6135), Norwood Road
- ☐ C. Sheffield Parkway, Derek Dooley Way, Savile Street, Burngreave Road, Barnsley Road
- ☐ D. St Mary's Road, Hanover Way, Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road

74. **What is the shortest route from Meadowhall Shopping Centre to the Northern General Hospital?**

- ☐ A. Meadowhall Way, Attercliffe Common, Upwell Street, Herries Road
- ☐ B. Barrow Road, Newman Road, Shiregreen Lane, Bellhouse Road, Firth Park Road, Herries Road
- ☐ C. Meadowhall Road, Holywell Road, Upwell Street, Herries Road
- ☐ D. Barrow Road, Shiregreen Lane, Bellhouse Road, Stubbin Lane, Barnsley Road, Herries Road

75. **What is the shortest route from the Crucible Theatre to Hillsborough Stadium?**

- ☐ A. Mowbray Street, Neepsend Lane, Penistone Road, Langsett Road, Middlewood Road
- ☐ B. Arundel Gate, Eyre Street, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road
- ☐ C. Pitsmoor Road, Shirecliffe Road, then Herries Road
- ☐ D. Mowbray Street, Neepsend Lane, then Penistone Road (A61)

76. **What is the shortest route from the Moor Market to the Northern General Hospital?**

- ☐ A. St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road
- ☐ B. Sheaf Street, Sheffield Parkway, Derek Dooley Way, Savile Street, Burngreave Road, Barnsley Road
- ☐ C. St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road, Neepsend Lane, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road
- ☐ D. St Mary's Gate, Ecclesall Road, Broomgrove Road, Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road

77. **What is the shortest route from Sheffield Interchange to the Utilita Arena?**

- ☐ A. Broad Street, Cricket Inn Road, Woodbourn Road, Staniforth Road, Attercliffe Road
- ☐ B. Broad Street, Bernard Road, Effingham Road, Attercliffe Road, Attercliffe Common
- ☐ C. Broad Street, Bernard Road, Effingham Road, Stevenson Road, Brightside Lane
- ☐ D. Sheffield Parkway, Derek Dooley Way, Savile Street (A6109)

78. **What is the shortest route from Crystal Peaks to Sheffield railway station?**

    ☐ A. Eckington Way, Mosborough Parkway, Prince of Wales Road, Staniforth Road, Woodbourn Road, Broad Street
    ☐ B. Mosborough Parkway, Sheffield Parkway, Savile Street, Derek Dooley Way, Sheaf Street
    ☐ C. Eckington Way, Mosborough Parkway, Sheffield Parkway (A57), Sheaf Street
    ☐ D. Mosborough Parkway, Sheffield Parkway, Corporation Street, Broad Lane, Hanover Way, St Mary's Road

79. **What is the shortest route from Weston Park Museum to the Utilita Arena?**

    ☐ A. Upper Hanover Street, Hanover Way, St Mary's Road, Shrewsbury Road, Woodbourn Road, Attercliffe Road
    ☐ B. Winter Street, Broad Lane, then Savile Street (A6109)
    ☐ C. Winter Street, Broad Lane, Savile Street, Brightside Lane, Carbrook Street, Attercliffe Common

80. **What is the shortest route from Sheffield Manor Lodge to Kelham Island Museum?**

    ☐ A. Manor Lane, City Road (A6135), Duke Street, Exchange Place
    ☐ B. Manor Lane, then Sheffield Parkway (A57) and the A61
    ☐ C. City Road, Duke Street, Sheffield Parkway, Derek Dooley Way, Savile Street
    ☐ D. Manor Lane, Granville Road, St Mary's Road, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Broad Lane

81. **What is the shortest route from Heeley City Farm to the Utilita Arena?**

    ☐ A. Myrtle Road, London Road, John Street, St Mary's Road, Shrewsbury Road, Bernard Road, Attercliffe Road
    ☐ B. Myrtle Road, Bramall Lane, St Mary's Road, Shrewsbury Road, Bernard Road, Effingham Road, Attercliffe Road
    ☐ C. Bramall Lane, St Mary's Road, Shoreham Street, Sheaf Street, Derek Dooley Way, Savile Street
    ☐ D. Anns Road, East Bank Road, Prince of Wales Road, Greenland Road

Sheffield points of interest

City centre landmarks

82. **Which square is the Lyceum Theatre on?**

    ☐ A. Barker's Pool
    ☐ B. Paradise Square
    ☐ C. Fitzalan Square
    ☐ D. Tudor Square

83. **Which street is the Crucible Theatre's address on?**

    ☐ A. Arundel Gate
    ☐ B. Surrey Street
    ☐ C. Norfolk Street
    ☐ D. Pinstone Street

84. **Which road is Sheffield City Hall on?**

- ☐ A. Leopold Street
- ☐ B. Barker's Pool
- ☐ C. Church Street
- ☐ D. Tudor Square

85. **Which street is Sheffield Town Hall on?**

- ☐ A. Norfolk Street
- ☐ B. Pinstone Street
- ☐ C. Charter Row
- ☐ D. Arundel Gate

86. **Which street is Sheffield Interchange (the main bus station) on?**

- ☐ A. Pond Street
- ☐ B. Sheaf Street
- ☐ C. Flat Street
- ☐ D. Exchange Street

87. **Which road is Sheffield railway station on?**

- ☐ A. Pond Street
- ☐ B. Granville Road
- ☐ C. Eyre Street
- ☐ D. Sheaf Street

88. **Which road is Ponds Forge International Sports Centre on?**

- ☐ A. Arundel Gate
- ☐ B. Commercial Street
- ☐ C. Sheaf Street
- ☐ D. Castlegate

89. **Which street is the Cutlers' Hall on?**

- ☐ A. Leopold Street
- ☐ B. Campo Lane
- ☐ C. Church Street
- ☐ D. High Street

90. **Which street is the Catholic Cathedral Church of St Marie on?**

- ☐ A. Paradise Street
- ☐ B. Norfolk Row
- ☐ C. Cambridge Street
- ☐ D. Townhead Street

91. **Which street is the Moor Market on?**

- ☐ A. The Moor
- ☐ B. Eyre Street
- ☐ C. Charter Row
- ☐ D. Division Street

Hospitals, the university and Western Bank

92. **Which road is the Royal Hallamshire Hospital on?**
    - ☐ A. Western Bank
    - ☐ B. Clarkehouse Road
    - ☐ C. Fulwood Road
    - ☐ D. Glossop Road

93. **Which road is the Northern General Hospital on?**
    - ☐ A. Barnsley Road
    - ☐ B. Firth Park Road
    - ☐ C. Penistone Road
    - ☐ D. Herries Road

94. **Which road is Sheffield Children's Hospital on?**
    - ☐ A. Glossop Road
    - ☐ B. Whitham Road
    - ☐ C. Western Bank
    - ☐ D. Brook Hill

95. **Which road is Weston Park Hospital, the cancer hospital, on?**
    - ☐ A. Western Bank
    - ☐ B. Whitham Road
    - ☐ C. Northumberland Road
    - ☐ D. Glossop Road

96. **Which road is the Jessop Wing maternity unit on?**
    - ☐ A. Tree Root Walk
    - ☐ B. Clarkehouse Road
    - ☐ C. Durham Road
    - ☐ D. Winter Street

97. **Which road is Weston Park Museum on?**
    - ☐ A. Western Bank
    - ☐ B. Glossop Road
    - ☐ C. Northumberland Road
    - ☐ D. Upper Hanover Street

98. **Which road is the Octagon Centre of the University of Sheffield on?**
    - ☐ A. Leavygreave Road
    - ☐ B. Broad Lane
    - ☐ C. Clarkehouse Road
    - ☐ D. Western Bank

99. **Which road is Firth Court, the University of Sheffield's main old building, on?**
    - ☐ A. Brook Hill
    - ☐ B. Glossop Road
    - ☐ C. Western Bank
    - ☐ D. Whitham Road

100. **Which road is Kenwood Hall hotel on?**
    - ☐ A. Ecclesall Road
    - ☐ B. Kenwood Road
    - ☐ C. Abbeydale Road
    - ☐ D. Psalter Lane

101. **Which road is the DoubleTree by Hilton Sheffield Park hotel on?**
    - ☐ A. Abbeydale Road South
    - ☐ B. Chesterfield Road South
    - ☐ C. Bochum Parkway
    - ☐ D. Meadowhead

Sport, shows and shopping

102. **Which road is the Utilita Arena on?**
    - ☐ A. Broughton Lane
    - ☐ B. Attercliffe Road
    - ☐ C. Coleridge Road
    - ☐ D. Meadowhall Road

103. **Which road is iceSheffield on?**
    - ☐ A. Broughton Lane
    - ☐ B. Darnall Road
    - ☐ C. Worksop Road
    - ☐ D. Coleridge Road

104. **Which road is the English Institute of Sport Sheffield on?**
    - ☐ A. Attercliffe Road
    - ☐ B. Staniforth Road
    - ☐ C. Coleridge Road
    - ☐ D. Broughton Lane

105. **Which road is the Meadowhall shopping centre on?**
    - ☐ A. Sheffield Road
    - ☐ B. Meadowhall Road
    - ☐ C. Meadowhall Way
    - ☐ D. Vulcan Road

106. **Which road is the home ground of Sheffield United on?**

- ☐ A. Shoreham Street
- ☐ B. Bramall Lane
- ☐ C. London Road
- ☐ D. Queens Road

107. **Which road is Hillsborough Leisure Centre on?**

- ☐ A. Beulah Road
- ☐ B. Middlewood Road
- ☐ C. Penistone Road
- ☐ D. Langsett Road

108. **Which road is the Leadmill music venue on?**

- ☐ A. Shoreham Street
- ☐ B. Sidney Street
- ☐ C. Matilda Street
- ☐ D. Leadmill Road

109. **Which road is the O2 Academy Sheffield on?**

- ☐ A. Norfolk Street
- ☐ B. Charles Street
- ☐ C. Surrey Street
- ☐ D. Arundel Gate

110. **Which road is the Odeon Luxe cinema in the city centre on?**

- ☐ A. Pond Street
- ☐ B. Furnival Gate
- ☐ C. Arundel Gate
- ☐ D. Charter Row

111. **Which street is the Showroom Cinema on?**

- ☐ A. Brown Street
- ☐ B. Paternoster Row
- ☐ C. Arundel Street
- ☐ D. Howard Street

Museums, hotels and pubs

112. **Which street is Kelham Island Museum on?**

- ☐ A. Alma Street
- ☐ B. Russell Street
- ☐ C. Green Lane
- ☐ D. Shalesmoor

113. **Which street is the Millennium Gallery on, according to its map entry?**

- ☐ A. Surrey Street
- ☐ B. Norfolk Street
- ☐ C. Pinstone Street
- ☐ D. Furnival Street

114. **Which street is the Graves Gallery (above the Central Library) on?**

- ☐ A. Tudor Square
- ☐ B. Norfolk Street
- ☐ C. Cross Burgess Street
- ☐ D. Surrey Street

115. **Which road is Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet on?**

- ☐ A. Abbey Lane
- ☐ B. Baslow Road
- ☐ C. Abbeydale Road South
- ☐ D. Chesterfield Road

116. **Which road is Sheffield Manor Lodge on?**

- ☐ A. City Road
- ☐ B. Manor Lane
- ☐ C. Manor Oaks Road
- ☐ D. Prince of Wales Road

117. **Which street is the Leopold Hotel on?**

- ☐ A. Church Street
- ☐ B. Leopold Street
- ☐ C. West Street
- ☐ D. Orchard Square

118. **Which road is the Crowne Plaza Royal Victoria hotel on?**

- ☐ A. Victoria Station Road
- ☐ B. Wharf Street
- ☐ C. Exchange Street
- ☐ D. Blonk Street

119. **Which road is the Novotel Sheffield Centre on?**

- ☐ A. Norfolk Street
- ☐ B. Charles Street
- ☐ C. Eyre Street
- ☐ D. Arundel Gate

120. **Which street is the Fat Cat pub in Kelham Island on?**

- ☐ A. Russell Street
- ☐ B. Ball Street
- ☐ C. Alma Street
- ☐ D. Cotton Mill Walk

121. **Which street is the Kelham Island Tavern on?**

- ☐ A. Alma Street
- ☐ B. Dun Street
- ☐ C. Russell Street
- ☐ D. Ball Street

122. **Which road are the Park Hill flats on?**

- ☐ A. Duke Street
- ☐ B. South Street
- ☐ C. Granville Road
- ☐ D. Talbot Street

Safeguarding and CSE awareness

Signs of child sexual exploitation

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

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

124. **What is child sexual exploitation (CSE)?**

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

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

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

126. **Who can be a victim of child sexual exploitation?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

131. **Is child sexual exploitation ever the child's fault?**

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

132. **Which of these is a warning sign of CSE?**

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

What to do and who to call

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

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

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

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

135. **What is the phone number for Crimestoppers?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

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

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

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

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

County lines and modern slavery

143. **What is "county lines"?**

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

144. **In county lines, what is the "line"?**

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

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

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

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

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

147. **What is "cuckooing"?**

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

148. **Which payment pattern is a county lines warning sign?**

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

149. **You pick up several workers very early every day. One man speaks for them all and holds their passports. What could this be?**
- ☐ A. A sign of modern slavery
- ☐ B. A normal company minibus service
- ☐ C. A man being helpful to new workers
- ☐ D. A sign that they are on holiday

150. **What is the number for the Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline?**
- ☐ A. 0800 555 111
- ☐ B. 0800 789 321
- ☐ C. 08000 121 700
- ☐ D. 116 123

151. **Which of these may be a sign that a passenger is a victim of modern slavery?**
- ☐ A. They ask you to turn the heating up a little on the way
- ☐ B. They pay the fare with a bank card
- ☐ C. They are carrying a lot of shopping
- ☐ D. They seem afraid, and someone else speaks for them

152. **You are not sure if what you saw was county lines. Should you report it?**
- ☐ A. No, only report it if you are certain
- ☐ B. Yes, trust your instincts and report it
- ☐ C. No, wait until you have seen it happen three times
- ☐ D. No, ask the young person first

Vulnerable adults and lone children

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

154. **A young woman leaves a club very drunk and alone. She cannot tell you her address. What is best?**
- ☐ A. Leave her at the side of the road to sober up
- ☐ B. Take her back to your own home
- ☐ C. Keep her safe and call the police for help
- ☐ D. Drive around until she remembers

155. **An older passenger with dementia seems confused about where they live. What should you do?**
- ☐ A. Stay calm, check details and get help
- ☐ B. Drop them at the nearest bus stop
- ☐ C. Charge for the time spent waiting
- ☐ D. Leave them at the first house they point to

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

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

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

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

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

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

159. **Which kinds of abuse can happen to vulnerable adults?**

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

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

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

Professional boundaries

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

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

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

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

163. **Which of these is unprofessional for a driver?**

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

164. **When is it right to touch a passenger?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Counter-terrorism and suicide awareness

170. **What does ACT stand for in counter-terrorism?**

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

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

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

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

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

173. **What is the anti-terrorist hotline number?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

178. **What is the phone number for the Samaritans?**

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

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

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

Highway Code for taxi and private hire drivers

Signs, bus lanes and road markings

180. **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

181. **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'

182. **What shape are most warning signs?**

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

183. **Direction signs on primary routes have what colour background?**

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

184. **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

185. **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

186. **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

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

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

188. **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

189. **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

190. **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

191. **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

192. **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

193. **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

194. **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

195. **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

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

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

197. **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

198. **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

199. **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

200. **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

201. **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

202. **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

203. **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

204. **True or false: under the Highway Code, people using wheelchairs and mobility scooters count as pedestrians.**

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

205. **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

206. **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

207. **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

208. **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

209. **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

210. **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

211. **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

212. **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

213. **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

214. **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

215. **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

216. **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

217. **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

218. **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

219. **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

220. **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

221. **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

222. **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

223. **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

224. **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

225. **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

226. **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

227. **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

228. **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

229. **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

230. **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

231. **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

232. **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

233. **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

234. **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

235. **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

236. **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

237. **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

238. **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

239. **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

240. **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

241. **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

242. **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

243. **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

244. **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

245. **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

246. **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

247. **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

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

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

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

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

250. **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?

251. **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

252. **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

253. **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

254. **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

255. **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

256. **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

257. **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

258. **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

259. **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

260. **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

261. **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

262. **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

263. **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

264. **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

265. **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

266. **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

267. **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

268. **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

269. **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

270. **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

271. **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

272. **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

273. **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

274. **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

275. **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

276. **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

277. **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

278. **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

279. **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

280. **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

281. **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

282. **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

283. **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

284. **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

285. **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

286. **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

287. **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

288. **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

289. **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

290. **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

291. **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

292. **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

293. **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

294. **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

295. **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

296. **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

297. **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

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

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

Assistance dogs

299. **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

300. **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

301. **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

302. **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

303. **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

304. **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

305. **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

306. **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

307. **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

308. **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

309. **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

310. **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

311. **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

312. **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

313. **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

314. **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

315. **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

316. **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

317. **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

318. **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

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

- ☐ A. 9
- ☐ B. 5
- ☐ C. 7
- ☐ D. 12

320. **Which of these is a protected characteristic?**

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

321. **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

322. **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

323. **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

324. **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

325. **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

326. **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

327. **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

328. **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

329. **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

330. **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

331. **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

332. **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

333. **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

334. **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

335. **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"

336. **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

337. **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

338. **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

339. **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

Sheffield laws and conditions

1. **A. On the rear, not covering the number plate.** The exterior plate must be securely fixed to the rear, must not cover the registration mark and must be kept clean.
2. **B. 'Pre-Booked Only' and 'Private Hire Vehicle'.** Door signs must include the Council crest, the vehicle licence number and the words 'Pre-Booked Only' and 'Private Hire Vehicle'.
3. **C. Both front doors.** The policy says door signs must be fixed to both front doors whenever the vehicle is used for private hire.
4. **D. No, roof signs are not allowed.** Sheffield's policy says roof signage is not permitted on private hire vehicles. Any other extra sign needs approval first.
5. **A. On the window of the nearside rear door.** The interior plate goes on the inside of the quarter light glass on the nearside rear door, so all passengers can see it.
6. **B. On the left-hand side of the front windscreen.** Driver information must be shown on the left-hand side of the front windscreen glass.
7. **C. No. It must not look free to hire without booking.** The conditions ban any sign, mark or light that suggests a private hire vehicle is available without pre-booking.
8. **D. Contract work for clients who do not want the car to be recognised.** Executive hire is transport under a written contract, or for clients who for security or safety reasons do not want the vehicle to be identifiable.
9. **A. Only on executive hire bookings through the named operator.** The exemption only applies when the vehicle is booked through the named operator for executive hire. The licence must be carried and shown on request.
10. **B. The Council's written consent.** The proprietor must not display any other sign or notice without the Council's prior written consent.
11. **C. As soon as possible, and within 72 hours.** Section 50(3) of the 1976 Act and Sheffield's conditions say an accident affecting safety, performance or appearance must be reported within 72 hours.
12. **D. It must pass a compliance test at the Council's testing station.** After repair the vehicle is subject to a compliance test at Sheffield City Council's testing station.
13. **A. Tell the Council and send photos of the damage.** If the vehicle cannot be presented, the proprietor must tell the Council and send photos showing the worst damage.
14. **B. 48 hours.** The vehicle conditions say the licensee must tell the Council within 48 hours of any conviction, caution, warning or reprimand.
15. **C. Within 14 days.** A proprietor who transfers the vehicle must tell the Council within 14 days and give the new owner's details.

16. **D. Within 14 days.** The vehicle conditions say a change of address must be given in writing within 14 days.
17. **A. 12 months from the day that driver last used it.** The proprietor must keep driver records for 12 months from the date the driver last used the vehicle and show them to police or Council officers on request.
18. **B. Lights, oil, water, tyres, mirrors and seatbelts.** The conditions list lights, oil, water, tyres, mirrors and seatbelts as the minimum frequent checks.
19. **C. Get it fixed before you do any more licensed work.** Faults must be put right at once, and the vehicle should not be used for licensed work until the repair is done.
20. **D. Tell the Council and show the right door signs for each booking.** The proprietor must tell the Council of every company the vehicle works for and display the right door signs for each booking.
21. **A. Five days.** The licensee must produce a certificate of insurance within five days of the Council asking for it.
22. **B. No more than the number shown on the vehicle licence.** You must not carry more people, not counting the driver, than the number on the licence.
23. **C. At least two side doors, with one on the nearside.** All passengers must have access to at least two side doors, one of which must be on the nearside.
24. **D. Public liability insurance of at least £2 million.** Where a private hire vehicle carries wheelchair users, the conditions require public liability insurance with at least £2m cover.
25. **A. Only with a medical exemption certificate from the Council.** Drivers must not refuse a disabled person with an assistance dog unless they hold a medical exemption certificate issued by the Council.
26. **B. Explain how the fare is worked out, in writing if asked.** If asked, the operator must tell the person booking the basis of the hire charge, and put it in writing if requested.
27. **C. Health Act 2006.** Operators must remind drivers of their duty under the Health Act 2006: no smoking in the vehicle.
28. **D. The legal rules for adults and for children under 14.** Operators must bring drivers' legal duties on seatbelts for adults and children under 14 to their attention.
29. **A. Only a driver licensed by Sheffield City Council.** Anyone who drives a Sheffield private hire vehicle must hold a hackney carriage and private hire driver's licence issued by Sheffield City Council.
30. **B. Passengers with a disability.** All drivers must be fully aware of the need to help passengers, especially those with a disability.
31. **C. No. Audio equipment must be factory fitted.** The conditions say all audio equipment must be factory fitted, with no extra amplifiers, speakers or sub-woofers.
32. **D. No. Tinted films are not allowed on any window.** The specification says tinted films on any window, and other aftermarket changes to the glass, are not permitted.
33. **A. 9 years.** Petrol and diesel vehicles have an upper age limit of 9 years, counted from first registration.

34. **B. 14 years.** Battery electric and hydrogen vehicles can be licensed up to 14 years old. Hybrids have a 12-year limit.
35. **C. From the date it was first registered.** The policy uses the date of first registration to decide the vehicle's age.
36. **D. Whenever the vehicle is used for licensed work.** Video recording must be active when the vehicle is used for licensable purposes. It does not need to run during private, domestic use.
37. **A. With an unaccompanied child or vulnerable adult, or in a dispute.** Audio must be active when carrying an unaccompanied child or vulnerable adult, or when there is a dispute or the driver feels threatened.
38. **B. Notices front and rear saying video and audio may be recorded.** Notices must be placed in both the front and rear, telling passengers that visual and audio recording takes place.
39. **C. At all times, so passenger luggage can be stored safely.** Storage areas must be kept free from obstruction so passenger luggage can be stored safely.
40. **D. Within 48 hours.** Drivers must tell the Council within 48 hours of any arrest, charge or conviction for a sexual offence, dishonesty, violence or any motoring offence.
41. **A. Within 7 days.** A change of address must be reported in writing within 7 days, and you must show that you have told the DVLA too.
42. **B. Within 1 working day.** The badge belongs to the Council. If the licence is suspended, revoked or no longer valid, the badge and licence must be returned within 1 working day.
43. **C. No, unless an impairment makes the front safer.** You must not carry a passenger under 10 in the front, unless an impairment means the front seat is safer for them.
44. **D. No, not at any time.** The conditions say you must not smoke, vape or take any similar substance in the vehicle at any time, with or without passengers.
45. **A. No, not while carrying passengers for hire.** While carrying passengers for hire and reward you must not eat or drink in the vehicle.
46. **B. Only one.** You may take bookings from only one private hire operator at a time. Using several booking systems at once is not allowed.
47. **C. Within 48 hours.** You must tell the Licensing Service which operator you take bookings from, and report a change of operator within 48 hours.
48. **D. Try to trace the owner; police stations take phones.** You must check for property after each journey and return it at once. If you cannot, take reasonable steps to trace the owner. Police stations accept some items, including phones that may hold personal data.
49. **A. Only if the hirer clearly agrees.** You must not carry any other person in the vehicle without the express consent of the hirer.
50. **B. You must take the new-driver tests again.** If your last licence expired more than 12 months ago you are treated as a new applicant and must take the tests and training for new drivers again, including the knowledge test.
51. **C. At least 12 months.** A driver convicted of plying for hire will normally not be granted a licence for at least 12 months from the conviction or revocation, and must then retake all the tests.

52. **D. Behind the last taxi, facing the same way.** On a rank that is not full you must park immediately behind the taxis already there, facing the same direction, and move up as the ones in front leave.
53. **A. No, you must not call out for a hire.** A driver standing or plying for hire must not call out, or use anyone else, to persuade a person to hire the taxi.
54. **B. Within 24 hours, take it to police lost property.** You must search the taxi after each hiring. Property that is not claimed must go to the South Yorkshire Police lost property office in Sheffield within 24 hours.
55. **C. In darkness, and at other times if asked.** The meter display must be lit during any part of a hiring in the hours of darkness (half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise), and at any other time if the hirer asks.
56. **D. When it is for hire and not hired.** The sign must be lit, day and night, whenever the taxi is standing or plying for hire in the city and is not hired.
57. **A. Only an extra the Council allows, shown on a notice.** You must not charge more than the meter shows unless the Council has authorised the extra and it is shown on a Council notice inside the taxi.
58. **B. 50 kg.** If the taxi is built or adapted to carry luggage, you must carry personal luggage up to 50 kg in total when asked, and help to load and unload it.
59. **C. Yes, prams and pushchairs count.** The byelaws say 'personal luggage' includes a pram and a child's pushchair.
60. **D. A Council-approved fire extinguisher.** The proprietor must carry a fire extinguisher of a type approved by the Council, where it is easy to reach, and keep it in good working order.
61. **A. Show them a clean copy of the byelaws.** A driver standing, plying or driving for hire must show a clean copy of the byelaws when a hirer, a police officer or an authorised officer asks.
62. **B. £100.** Breaking a byelaw can lead to a fine of up to £100, plus up to £5 a day if the offence continues after conviction.
63. **C. 15 years.** Petrol and diesel hackney carriages can be licensed up to 15 years old. Zero emission capable ones can be licensed up to 20 years old.

Sheffield shortest routes

64. **A. Clarkehouse Road, Brook Hill, Broad Lane, Savile Street (A6109), Brightside Lane, Meadowhall Road.** The route via Clarkehouse Road, Brook Hill, Broad Lane, Savile Street (A6109), Brightside Lane, Meadowhall Road is about 8.9 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 10.4 km and about 10.6 km and about 10.8 km.
65. **B. Bridgehouses, Corporation Street, Broad Lane, Brook Hill.** The route via Bridgehouses, Corporation Street, Broad Lane, Brook Hill is about 3.2 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 3.9 km and about 5.1 km and about 5.6 km.

66. **C. Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road.** The route via Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road is about 6.5 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 8.0 km and about 8.0 km and about 8.8 km.

67. **D. St Mary's Road, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Glossop Road.** The route via St Mary's Road, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Glossop Road is about 3.2 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 4.5 km and about 5.0 km and about 5.5 km.

68. **A. Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road, Norwood Road.** The route via Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road, Norwood Road is about 5.2 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 6.1 km and about 6.5 km and about 7.0 km.

69. **B. Kenwood Road, Cemetery Road, St Mary's Gate, St Mary's Road.** The route via Kenwood Road, Cemetery Road, St Mary's Gate, St Mary's Road is about 3.0 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 5.0 km and about 5.1 km and about 6.1 km.

70. **C. Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road.** The route via Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Penistone Road is about 6.1 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 7.2 km and about 7.6 km and about 7.6 km.

71. **D. Queens Road (A61), Broadfield Road, then Abbeydale Road (A621).** The route via Queens Road (A61), Broadfield Road, then Abbeydale Road (A621) is about 6.2 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 7.3 km and about 8.0 km and about 9.1 km.

72. **A. Meadow Head, Chesterfield Road, London Road, Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Broad Lane.** The route via Meadow Head, Chesterfield Road, London Road, Bramall Lane, St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Broad Lane is about 8.0 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 9.3 km and about 9.5 km.

73. **B. Sheaf Street, Pitsmoor Road, Barnsley Road (A6135), Norwood Road.** The route via Sheaf Street, Pitsmoor Road, Barnsley Road (A6135), Norwood Road is about 5.0 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 6.1 km and about 6.5 km and about 6.8 km.

74. **C. Meadowhall Road, Holywell Road, Upwell Street, Herries Road.** The route via Meadowhall Road, Holywell Road, Upwell Street, Herries Road is about 4.8 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 6.2 km and about 6.7 km and about 7.1 km.

75. **D. Mowbray Street, Neepsend Lane, then Penistone Road (A61).** The route via Mowbray Street, Neepsend Lane, then Penistone Road (A61) is about 5.4 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 6.5 km and about 6.7 km and about 7.0 km.

76. **A. St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road.** The route via St Mary's Gate, Hanover Way, Upper Hanover Street, Netherthorpe Road, Rutland Road, Barnsley Road is about 6.2 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 7.3 km and about 7.5 km and about 7.8 km.

77. **B. Broad Street, Bernard Road, Effingham Road, Attercliffe Road, Attercliffe Common.** The route via Broad Street, Bernard Road, Effingham Road, Attercliffe Road, Attercliffe Common is about 4.4 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 5.3 km and about 5.4 km and about 6.0 km.

78. **C. Eckington Way, Mosborough Parkway, Sheffield Parkway (A57), Sheaf Street.** The route via Eckington Way, Mosborough Parkway, Sheffield Parkway (A57), Sheaf Street is about 11.1 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 13.1 km and about 13.7 km and about 14.4 km.
79. **B. Winter Street, Broad Lane, then Savile Street (A6109).** The route via Winter Street, Broad Lane, then Savile Street (A6109) is about 6.7 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 8.1 km and about 8.5 km.
80. **A. Manor Lane, City Road (A6135), Duke Street, Exchange Place.** The route via Manor Lane, City Road (A6135), Duke Street, Exchange Place is about 3.6 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 4.4 km and about 5.4 km and about 5.8 km.
81. **B. Myrtle Road, Bramall Lane, St Mary's Road, Shrewsbury Road, Bernard Road, Effingham Road, Attercliffe Road.** The route via Myrtle Road, Bramall Lane, St Mary's Road, Shrewsbury Road, Bernard Road, Effingham Road, Attercliffe Road is about 7.0 km. The other routes are real but longer: about 8.1 km and about 8.6 km and about 8.9 km.

Sheffield points of interest

82. **D. Tudor Square.** The Lyceum Theatre is on Tudor Square, next to the Crucible, in the city centre.
83. **C. Norfolk Street.** The Crucible is at 55 Norfolk Street. Its entrance faces Tudor Square.
84. **B. Barker's Pool.** Sheffield City Hall faces Barker's Pool, at the top of Fargate and Division Street.
85. **B. Pinstone Street.** The Town Hall is on Pinstone Street, beside the Peace Gardens.
86. **A. Pond Street.** Sheffield Interchange is on Pond Street, a short walk up from the railway station.
87. **D. Sheaf Street.** Sheffield station's main entrance is on Sheaf Street, by Sheaf Square.
88. **C. Sheaf Street.** Ponds Forge is on Sheaf Street, between the station and Park Square.
89. **C. Church Street.** The Cutlers' Hall is at 7–15 Church Street, opposite Sheffield Cathedral.
90. **B. Norfolk Row.** St Marie's Cathedral is on Norfolk Row, between Fargate and Norfolk Street.
91. **A. The Moor.** The Moor Market is at 77 The Moor, in the south of the city centre.
92. **D. Glossop Road.** The Royal Hallamshire Hospital is on Glossop Road, in Broomhill.
93. **D. Herries Road.** The Northern General Hospital is on Herries Road, in the north of the city (S5).
94. **C. Western Bank.** Sheffield Children's Hospital is on Western Bank, opposite Weston Park.
95. **B. Whitham Road.** Weston Park Hospital is on Whitham Road, in Broomhill, near the Royal Hallamshire.
96. **A. Tree Root Walk.** The Jessop Wing is on Tree Root Walk, on the Royal Hallamshire site.
97. **A. Western Bank.** Weston Park Museum is in Weston Park, on Western Bank.
98. **D. Western Bank.** The Octagon Centre is on Western Bank, next to the Students' Union.

99. **C. Western Bank.** Firth Court is on Western Bank, facing Weston Park.
100. **B. Kenwood Road.** The Mercure Kenwood Hall hotel is on Kenwood Road, in Nether Edge and Sharrow.
101. **B. Chesterfield Road South.** The DoubleTree by Hilton Sheffield Park is on Chesterfield Road South, near Meadowhead.
102. **A. Broughton Lane.** The Utilita Arena is on Broughton Lane, in the Lower Don Valley.
103. **D. Coleridge Road.** iceSheffield is at 23 Coleridge Road, next to the English Institute of Sport.
104. **C. Coleridge Road.** The English Institute of Sport is on Coleridge Road, near the Utilita Arena.
105. **C. Meadowhall Way.** Meadowhall's address is Meadowhall Way, in Tinsley, near junction 34 of the M1.
106. **B. Bramall Lane.** Sheffield United play at Bramall Lane stadium, on Bramall Lane (S2).
107. **A. Beulah Road.** Hillsborough Leisure Centre is on Beulah Road, in Owlerton.
108. **D. Leadmill Road.** The Leadmill is on Leadmill Road, near Sheffield station.
109. **D. Arundel Gate.** The O2 Academy is at 37–43 Arundel Gate, in the city centre.
110. **C. Arundel Gate.** The Odeon Luxe is at 45–47 Arundel Gate, near the Crucible.
111. **B. Paternoster Row.** The Showroom Cinema is on Paternoster Row, in the Cultural Industries Quarter.
112. **A. Alma Street.** Kelham Island Museum is on Alma Street, in Kelham Island.
113. **A. Surrey Street.** OpenStreetMap places the Millennium Gallery on Surrey Street, between the Winter Garden and Arundel Gate.
114. **D. Surrey Street.** The Graves Gallery and Central Library are on Surrey Street.
115. **C. Abbeydale Road South.** Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet is on Abbeydale Road South, in the south-west of the city (S7).
116. **B. Manor Lane.** Sheffield Manor Lodge is on Manor Lane, in Manor Park.
117. **B. Leopold Street.** The Leopold Hotel is at 2 Leopold Street, near the City Hall.
118. **A. Victoria Station Road.** The Crowne Plaza Royal Victoria is on Victoria Station Road, by Victoria Quays.
119. **D. Arundel Gate.** The Novotel Sheffield Centre is at 50 Arundel Gate.
120. **C. Alma Street.** The Fat Cat is at 23 Alma Street, near Kelham Island Museum.
121. **C. Russell Street.** The Kelham Island Tavern is at 62 Russell Street.
122. **B. South Street.** Park Hill flats are on South Street, on the hill above Sheffield station.

Safeguarding and CSE awareness

123. **A. This could be exploitation, so stay alert and report it.** A young person with older adults who are not family, who seems frightened, is a known warning sign of CSE. Note the details and report your concern.

124. **B. Sexual abuse where someone uses power over a child.** CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. A person or group uses an imbalance of power to trick, pressure or force a child into sexual activity.
125. **C. Under 18.** CSE can happen to any child or young person under the age of 18.
126. **D. Any child, boy or girl, from any background.** CSE can happen to any child under 18. Sefton's handbook says children of any class, race, religion or culture are vulnerable, and both boys and girls are at risk.
127. **B. Older partners and costly gifts are common signs of grooming.** Abusers often pretend to be a boyfriend or girlfriend. Relationships with older people and new, costly items the child cannot afford are signs of CSE.
128. **A. Report your concern to the police.** Taking young people to or from hotels and B&Bs, and regular customers taking young people with them, are listed CSE warning signs. Report it to the police; do not question the men yourself.
129. **C. A possible sign of exploitation.** Calls and messages from outside a child's normal circle of friends, and phones they cannot afford, are listed signs of exploitation.
130. **D. Call 999, as she may be in immediate danger.** A drunk child with adults going to a private house may be at immediate risk. When the risk is immediate, contact the police on 999.
131. **A. No, it is never the child's fault.** Exploitation is never the victim's fault. Children are groomed and may not see themselves as victims.
132. **D. A child who often goes missing from home.** Going missing from home and not saying where they have been is a listed sign that a child may be at risk of exploitation.
133. **C. The police on 999.** If the risk is immediate, call the police on 999 straight away. Council guidance says this, for example Sefton's handbook and Wolverhampton's licence conditions.
134. **B. 101.** Call the police on 101 for concerns that are not an emergency. Use 999 only if someone is in immediate danger.
135. **C. 0800 555 111.** Crimestoppers is an independent charity. You can give information on 0800 555 111 without giving your name.
136. **D. Write down what you saw and report it.** Your job is to record and report. Investigating is the role of the police and social workers, so do not investigate or confront anyone yourself.
137. **A. Times, places, people and what happened.** Guidance asks for clear facts: names, places and addresses, dates and times, descriptions of people and vehicles, and what was said or done.
138. **B. Your council's licensing or safeguarding team.** The DfT standards say to use the local safeguarding process. The first step is usually to contact the safeguarding lead at the council.
139. **B. Police and social workers do the investigating.** Government safeguarding advice says it is the role of social workers and the police to investigate. Your part is to note what you saw and report it.
140. **B. False.** False. You do not need proof. Guidance says to report if you suspect a child is at risk, or if something gives you a real sense of unease. The police and social workers decide what happens next.

141. **D. Listen calmly and do not promise to keep it secret.** Listen and take it seriously. Government advice says not to promise you won't tell anyone, because you may need to tell others to protect the child.
142. **A. Crimestoppers.** Crimestoppers lets you give information without giving your name, on 0800 555 111.
143. **C. Gangs using children to move drugs between areas.** County lines is when gangs move illegal drugs from one area to another, often using children or vulnerable people they have pressured into it.
144. **D. A phone line used to take drug orders.** The "county line" is the dedicated mobile phone line used to take drug orders.
145. **B. Warning signs of county lines exploitation.** The DfT lists these warning signs: a child travelling alone, at unusual hours such as school time, over long distances, not local, paying in cash or prepaid.
146. **C. 15 to 17.** The DfT standards say children aged 15 to 17 are the majority, but they may also be much younger.
147. **A. Gangs taking over a vulnerable person's home.** Cuckooing is when dealers take over the home of a vulnerable person and use it for their crime.
148. **B. Long trips paid in cash or prepaid.** Paying for journeys in cash or prepaid is one of the DfT's county lines warning signs, especially for a child travelling alone.
149. **A. A sign of modern slavery.** Signs of modern slavery include being controlled by others, someone else holding their ID, and being moved to work in a group at odd times.
150. **C. 08000 121 700.** Call the Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline on 08000 121 700, or report online. Call 999 in an emergency.
151. **D. They seem afraid, and someone else speaks for them.** Victims often seem afraid, avoid eye contact, are not free to speak for themselves and seem controlled by another person.
152. **B. Yes, trust your instincts and report it.** The NCA says trust your instincts. Even if it is not county lines, the person may be exploited in another way.
153. **D. An adult who may not be able to keep safe from harm.** The DfT standards use the Care Act 2014 meaning: an adult with care and support needs who, because of those needs, cannot protect themselves from abuse or neglect.
154. **C. Keep her safe and call the police for help.** Someone who is very drunk is vulnerable. Do not leave her somewhere unsafe and never take her to your home. Get help from the police.
155. **A. Stay calm, check details and get help.** Treat them patiently. Check details with the operator or a carer, and call the police if you cannot get them home safely.
156. **B. The child's safety, and whether to report it.** A child travelling alone at unusual hours is a warning sign of exploitation. Think about their safety and report your concern.
157. **C. They seem afraid of the person with them.** Fear of a companion, being controlled, or not being allowed to speak are signs that an adult may be at risk of abuse.
158. **D. Financial abuse.** Making a vulnerable person hand over money can be financial abuse. Note the details and report your concern.

159. **A. Physical, sexual, emotional and financial.** Abuse can take many forms, and it is often by someone the person knows. The DfT standards list psychological, emotional and financial abuse among others.

160. **D. See them out safely, close to their destination.** Wolverhampton's conditions say to drop passengers in a safe place as close as practicable to their destination, and to make sure they have got out safely before you set off.

161. **A. Politely refuse and give the operator's number.** Keep contact professional. Wolverhampton's conditions say drivers must not request or keep passengers' personal contact details or try to start a personal relationship with them.

162. **C. No, let them choose where to sit.** Let the passenger choose. Wolverhampton's conditions say passengers must be allowed to sit in their choice of licensed seat.

163. **B. Comments about a passenger's body or looks.** Codes of conduct say drivers must not make offensive or inappropriate comments, and Nottingham's conditions ban conversation of a personal or sexual nature. Breaking conditions can cost you your licence.

164. **A. Only when needed to help, with their agreement.** Drivers should not touch passengers unnecessarily or inappropriately. If someone may need help, ask them first rather than assume.

165. **C. No, it breaks professional boundaries.** Using what you learn on the job to contact a passenger, including through social networks, misuses their personal details. Wolverhampton's conditions also ban trying to start a personal relationship with a passenger.

166. **B. These are ways abusers groom children.** The Casey report, quoted in the DfT standards, found drivers who offered children cigarettes, alcohol or free rides in return for sex. Gifts and favours are grooming tools.

167. **D. Stay polite and professional.** Drivers should remain professional at all times and must not try to start a personal relationship with a passenger, whatever the passenger does.

168. **D. You, the driver, at all times.** A driver has responsibility for the safety of their passengers and a lot of control over them. Codes of conduct say drivers must remain professional at all times.

169. **A. Do not join in; change the subject.** Never join in sexual talk with a child. Conditions and codes of conduct ban conversation of a sexual nature and sexualised language. Report it if it suggests the child is at risk.

170. **C. Action Counters Terrorism.** ACT, Action Counters Terrorism, is the police campaign asking the public to report suspicious activity.

171. **B. Move away from it and call 999.** Visible wires make an item obviously suspicious. ProtectUK says do not touch it, move people away to a safe distance and call 999.

172. **D. Report it to the police or ACT.** If you see something that does not feel right, report it at gov.uk/ACT or on 0800 789 321. Call 999 in an emergency.

173. **A. 0800 789 321.** You can call the police in confidence on 0800 789 321, or report online at gov.uk/ACT.

174. **B. Run, Hide, Tell.** Run to a place of safety if you can. If you cannot, hide. Tell the police by calling 999 when it is safe.

175. **C. When it is safe to do so.** Get to safety first. Then tell the police by calling 999 when it is safe to do so.
176. **D. Yes, it is OK if you are not sure.** The ACT campaign says trust your instincts. It is OK if you are not sure; the police will check it.
177. **C. Listen, take them seriously and offer support.** Talking about suicide does not make it more likely. Listen, stay calm, and signpost them to help such as the Samaritans.
178. **B. 116 123.** Samaritans can be called free from any phone on 116 123, day or night.
179. **A. Call 999, as they may be in immediate danger.** If someone may harm themselves now, it is an emergency. Call 999 and stay with them if it is safe.

Highway Code for taxi and private hire drivers

180. **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.
181. **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'.
182. **B. Triangular.** Warning signs are mostly triangular. Direction and information signs are mostly rectangular, and signs giving orders are mostly circular.
183. **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.
184. **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.
185. **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.
186. **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.
187. **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.
188. **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.
189. **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.
190. **C. 60 mph.** For cars, the national limit is 60 mph on single carriageways and 70 mph on dual carriageways and motorways.
191. **C. 70 mph.** Cars may do up to 70 mph on dual carriageways and motorways, unless signs show a lower limit.

192. **B. 30 mph.** A 30 mph limit generally applies to roads with street lights (not motorways) in England and Scotland, unless signs show otherwise.
193. **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.
194. **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.
195. **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.
196. **B. 9 metres.** Thinking distance is how far you travel before you start to brake. At 30 mph it is about 9 metres.
197. **C. 36 metres.** At 40 mph it is 12 metres thinking distance plus 24 metres braking distance: 36 metres in total.
198. **D. 96 metres.** At 70 mph it is 21 metres thinking distance plus 75 metres braking distance: 96 metres in total.
199. **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.
200. **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.
201. **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.
202. **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.
203. **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.
204. **A. True.** Rule H2 says only pedestrians may use the pavement, and that pedestrians include wheelchair and mobility scooter users.
205. **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.
206. **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.
207. **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.
208. **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.
209. **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.

210. **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.

211. **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.

212. **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.

213. **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.

214. **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.

215. **D. The passenger.** Adult passengers aged 14 and over must wear a seat belt if one is available. The passenger is responsible for this.

216. **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.

217. **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.

218. **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.

219. **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.

220. **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.

221. **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.

222. **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.

223. **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.

224. **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.

225. **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.

226. **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.

227. **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.

228. **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.

229. **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.

230. **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.

231. **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.

232. **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.

233. **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

234. **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.

235. **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.

236. **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.

237. **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.

238. **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.

239. **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.

240. **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.

241. **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.

242. **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.

243. **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.

244. **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.

245. **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.

246. **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.

247. **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.

248. **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.

249. **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.

250. **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?

251. **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.

252. **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.

253. **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.

254. **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.

255. **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.

256. **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.

257. **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.

258. **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.

259. **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.

260. **B. 14 days.** The council must give the driver notice of the grounds within fourteen days of the suspension, revocation or refusal to renew.

261. **D. To a magistrates' court.** Any driver aggrieved by a decision under section 61 may appeal to a magistrates' court.

262. **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.

263. **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.

264. **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.

265. **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.

266. **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.

267. **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.

268. **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'.

269. **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.

270. **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.

271. **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.

272. **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.

273. **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.

274. **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.

275. **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.

276. **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.

277. **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.

278. **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).

279. **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.

280. **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.

281. **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.

282. **A. 11 years.** Each entry is removed at the end of 11 years beginning with the day it was first made.

283. **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.

284. **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.

285. **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.

286. **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.

287. **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.

288. **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

289. **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.
290. **D. To carry them in their wheelchair.** Section 165 says the driver of a designated vehicle must carry the passenger while in the wheelchair.
291. **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.
292. **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.
293. **A. Carry the wheelchair in the vehicle.** If the passenger chooses to sit in a passenger seat, the driver must carry the wheelchair.
294. **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.
295. **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.
296. **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.
297. **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.
298. **A. True.** True. Since the 2022 Act, a licensing authority must maintain and publish its list of designated vehicles.
299. **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.
300. **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.
301. **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.
302. **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.
303. **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.
304. **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.
305. **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.

306. **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.

307. **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.

308. **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.

309. **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.

310. **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.

311. **C. 28 June 2022.** The Act came into force on 28 June 2022, two months after it was passed.

312. **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.

313. **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.

314. **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.

315. **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.

316. **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.

317. **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.

318. **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.

319. **A. 9.** The nine are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

320. **B. Religion or belief.** Religion or belief is one of the nine protected characteristics. Income, being a student or a smoker are not.

321. **D. Unlawful discrimination.** Treating someone less favourably because of their religion is direct discrimination, which is against the law.

322. **C. Carry them; refusing is discrimination.** Sexual orientation is a protected characteristic. Refusing or treating them worse because of it is unlawful.

323. **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.

324. **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.
325. **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.
326. **D. No, that would be discrimination.** Pregnancy and maternity is a protected characteristic. Refusing her because she is pregnant is unlawful.
327. **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.
328. **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.
329. **B. Hidden, or non-visible, disabilities.** Many disabilities are not visible. A passenger may still need help, time or understanding.
330. **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.
331. **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.
332. **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.
333. **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.
334. **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.
335. **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.
336. **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.
337. **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.
338. **C. The passenger, directly.** Speak directly to the disabled person. Guide Dogs says never channel conversation through a third person.
339. **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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