

THE 93 MOST COMPLICATED

THEORY TEST QUESTIONS

KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT

LOSE THE FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN.
STUDY THE MOST COMPLICATED THEORY
TEST QUESTIONS SO YOU'LL KNOW
WHAT TO EXPECT ON THE BIG TEST DAY



THE 93 MOST COMPLICATED THEORY TEST QUESTIONS

1. You must hold your full EC/EEA driving licence for ___ year(s) before supervising a learner driver.

3

You must have a licence for at least 3 years to have sufficient experience with driving.

2. You are driving along a road that is lit by street lights, but there are no signs to tell you what the speed limit is. In these circumstances, the speed limit is usually

30 MPH.

Since there are street lights, it is likely a built-up area, for which the maximum speed limit is 30 mph.

3. A MOT certificate for a car over 3 years old lasts for **ONE YEAR.**

You will need to get a new MOT certificate for your car every 12 months unless it's a brand new vehicle. If you sell the vehicle during this period, this responsibility will pass on to the new owner.

4. How close can you follow another vehicle on the motorway in good driving conditions?

NO CLOSER THAN TWO SECONDS

You must remain at least two seconds behind the vehicle in front of yours. On wet roads, you should increase your following distance to at least four seconds. An even greater distance is recommended on icy roads. [Rule 126, The Highway Code]

5. You are asked by a police officer to produce your documents but you do not have them with you. You must take them to a police station within ___ days.

7

If you do not have your documents with you, you are given 7 days in which to produce them at a police station.

6. You have a trailer attached to your car and you're driving on the motorway. What is the legal maximum speed at which you can travel?

60 MPH

For safety's sake, when you are towing a trailer, you can travel no faster than 60 mph on the motorway. You are not allowed to travel at the usual 70 mph speed limit.

7. While driving through a residential area, you accidentally crash into a garden wall. No one else is around. You must

INFORM THE POLICE WITHIN 24 HOURS.

If you cannot contact the homeowner, you must notify the police of the accident within 24 hours.

8. You must NOT sound your horn in a built-up area **BETWEEN 11.30 P.M. AND 7.00 A.M.**

To avoid disturbing people, you must not sound your horn in a built-up area between 11.30 p.m. and 7.00 a.m.

9. You are at the scene of a collision where someone is unconscious inside a car. The emergency services need to be contacted

IMMEDIATELY.

In this situation, the emergency services should be contacted immediately. Unless there is an immediate danger of fire or explosion, do not move the unconscious person until medical help arrives; doing so could make certain injuries worse.

10. Compared with the stopping distance in dry weather, the stopping distance in heavy rain will probably be **TWICE AS LONG.**

When it is raining heavily and you are driving on wet road surfaces, expect that your average stopping distance will be double what it usually is in dry conditions.

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11. You are driving on a wet road. How large a gap do you need to leave between your car and the car in front of you?

FOUR SECONDS

In wet conditions, you should leave a four-second gap, double the usual stopping distance.

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12. If you park on the road at night, you should switch your parking lights on

IF THE SPEED LIMIT EXCEEDS 30 MPH.

You have to switch your parking lights on if you park on a road whose speed limit exceeds 30 mph.

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13. You are involved in an accident in which someone suffers a burn. A burn should be cooled for at least

20 MINUTES.

A burn should be cooled for at least 20 minutes, although the longer, the better. Clean, cold water or other non-toxic liquid should be used.

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14. What is the typical distance that it takes a car travelling at 60 mph to come to a stop?

73 METRES (240 FEET)

The correct answer is 73 metres or 240 feet. In comparison, the longest span of London Tower Bridge is 82 metres (270 feet) long. This is why you should always be alert, even in good weather and dry conditions.

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15. It is compulsory to wear glasses or contact lenses when you drive if

YOU ARE UNABLE TO READ A VEHICLE NUMBER PLATE FROM A DISTANCE OF 67 FEET (20.5 METRES) WITHOUT THEM.

It is compulsory to wear glasses or contact lenses when you drive if you are unable to read a number plate from a distance of 67 feet (20.5 metres).

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16. How close to a junction are you allowed to park?

NO CLOSER THAN 10 METRES

You must not park within 10 metres of a junction unless you are parking in an authorised parking bay. If you park too close to a junction, your car may block the view of passing motorists and crossing pedestrians. [Rule 243, The Highway Code]

17. The speed limit on narrow residential streets may be 20 MPH.

To ensure the safety of all road users, including pedestrians, some built-up areas may have a speed limit of 20 mph instead of 30 mph. This will be clearly signposted.

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18. When must you use your headlights during the day?

WHEN VISIBILITY IS REDUCED TO 100 METRES OR LESS

You must use your headlights whenever visibility is reduced to 100 metres or less, even during the day. It has been shown that driving with your dipped headlights on during the day can actually reduce crashes. [Rule 226, The Highway Code]

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19. You discover that your fuel consumption is higher than it should be. What is the most likely cause of this?

DRIVING OVER 50 MPH

Driving over 50 mph will use more fuel.

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20. When can you cross double white lines to pass another vehicle?

TO PASS A BICYCLE, HORSE, OR ROAD MAINTENANCE VEHICLE TRAVELLING AT 10 MPH (16 KM/H) OR LESS

Normally, you cannot cross double white lines to overtake another vehicle. However, you may cross double white lines to overtake a bicycle, horse, or road maintenance vehicle that is travelling below 10 mph (16 km/h). You are also permitted to cross double white lines to pass a stationary vehicle. [Rule 129, The Highway Code]

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21. Traffic has stopped in a tunnel. How close to the car in front should you stop?

NO CLOSER THAN FIVE METRES

If you stop in a tunnel, you should leave a gap of at least five metres between your vehicle and the vehicle in front. [Rule 126, The Highway Code]

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22. What is the minimum age for someone to supervise a person who is learning to drive?

21

The supervisor must be at least 21 years old and must have held his or her own full licence in the EU for three years.

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23. You have parked on the side of a 50-mph (80-km/h) road. Do you need to use your parking lights here?

YES, BUT ONLY AT NIGHT

You must leave your parking lights on whenever you park at night on a road whose speed limit is greater than 30 mph (48 km/h). [Rule 249, The Highway Code].

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24. The first MOT certificate will need to be acquired within _____ of the purchase of a new car.

THREE YEARS

The correct answer is three years, in accordance with the guidelines for all UK vehicles except ambulances, taxis, and vehicles with more than eight passenger seats, for which the requirement is one year.

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25. Braking distances change in different weather conditions. In icy conditions, braking distances are

TEN TIMES GREATER THAN USUAL.

In icy conditions, braking distances are ten times greater than in normal conditions.

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26. The national speed limit for motor cars is different on different roads. What is the speed limit on a motorway?

70 MPH

The national speed limit for motor cars on a motorway is 70 mph.

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27. When must you use your headlights?

FROM HALF AN HOUR AFTER SUNSET TO HALF AN HOUR BEFORE SUNRISE

You must use your headlights at night except on roads with lit street lighting and whenever visibility is seriously reduced. Night is defined as the period from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise. [Rule 113, The Highway Code]

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28. What is the typical stopping distance when travelling at 70 mph in good conditions?

315 FEET (96 METRES)

When travelling at 70 mph in good conditions, your car will travel about 315 feet (96 metres) in the time that it takes you to see and react to a hazard and bring your car to a complete stop. In comparison, the Big Ben clock tower is about 315 feet (96 metres) tall. If conditions are not good, your car may travel a much longer distance before you can stop it completely.

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29. Powered wheelchairs and scooters, designed for use by disabled people, have a maximum speed of

8 MPH.

The maximum speed of motorised wheelchairs and scooters is typically 8 mph. You should drive with caution; their small sizes and slow speeds make them particularly vulnerable.

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30. You are driving a car with fully-functioning tyres and brakes on a smooth road in dry conditions. Your speed is 40 mph. What is the average distance it will take to come to a complete stop?

36 METRES (118 FEET)

This figure is only an average; road surfaces, weather conditions, and car models vary. At all times, you should anticipate any potential hazards, maintain a good time gap between yourself and the car in front, and stay alert.

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31. Front fog lights can only be used when visibility is less than

100 METRES (328 FEET).

Fog lights should only be used when visibility is less than 100 metres. When visibility is adequate, fog lights can dazzle other drivers, so they should not be used.

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32. What is the minimum disqualification period for drink driving?

12 MONTHS

The minimum disqualification period for drink driving is 12 months. Repeat or high-level offences will result in a longer period. A second drink driving offence within a 10-year period will result in a disqualification for at least 3 years. [2. Penalty Points and Disqualification, Penalties, The Highway Code]

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33. What is the national speed limit for a built-up area?

30 MPH (48 KM/H)

Built-up areas and roads with street lighting have a speed limit of 30 mph (48 km/h), unless otherwise signed. [Rule 125, The Highway Code]

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34. What is the minimum fine for speeding?

£100

The minimum fine for speeding is £100 and three penalty points. [Speeding Penalties, Vehicle and Boat Safety, Driving and Transport, GOV.UK]

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35. What is the legal breath alcohol limit?

35 MICROGRAMMES OF ALCOHOL/100 MILLILITRES OF BREATH

The legal breath alcohol limit is 35 microgrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. [Rule 95, The Highway Code]

36. How many penalty points will you receive for speeding?

3 TO 6

You may receive from 3 to 6 penalty points for speeding. [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

37. What is the maximum penalty for causing death by dangerous or intoxicated driving?

14 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Causing death through intoxicated or dangerous driving carries a maximum penalty of 14 years' imprisonment and mandatory disqualification. There is no set maximum fine. [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

38. A full licence holder will be disqualified if he or she accumulates how many points?

12 POINTS OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD

Penalty points are issued to deter drivers from committing offences. Once a driver amasses 12 or more penalty points within a three-year period, he or she will be disqualified. [2. Penalty Points and Disqualification, Penalties, The Highway Code]

39. What is an extended retest?

A LENGTHENED PRACTICAL TEST WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED AFTER A DISQUALIFICATION

An extended retest is a standard driving test with an extended, 70-minute practical component. An extended retest may be ordered after an offence for which disqualification was mandatory. The fee is much higher for an extended retest. [6. Disqualification Until 'Test Pass' or 'Extended Test Pass', Driving Disqualifications, Vehicle and Boat Safety, Driving and Transport, GOV.UK]

40. What is the maximum fine for speeding (not on the motorway)?

£1,000

The maximum fine for speeding off the motorway is £1,000. [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

41. Before supervising a learner driver, you must hold your EC/EEA driving licence for _____ year(s).

3

You need to have at least 3 years' experience with driving, meaning that you must have held your licence for this period of time.

42. What is the penalty for failing to reveal your identity after being pulled over?

£1,000 AND A POSSIBLE DISQUALIFICATION

Failing to reveal your identity when required could result in a £1,000 fine and a possible licence disqualification. [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

43. What is the legal blood alcohol limit in England and Wales?

80 MILLIGRAMMES OF ALCOHOL/100 MILLILITRES OF BLOOD

The legal blood alcohol limit is 80 milligrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood. [Rule 95, The Highway Code]

44. In good daylight, you must be able to read a vehicle number plate from a distance of

20 METRES.

To legally be able to drive, you must have the visual acuity to read a number plate from 20 metres away in good daylight. [Rule 92, The Highway Code]

45. You see a road with street lighting in a built-up area. What is the speed limit likely to be here?

30 MPH (48 KM/H)

The speed limit for any built-up area with street lighting is 30 mph (48 km/h) unless signs state otherwise. [Rules 124 and 125, The Highway Code]

46. What is a licence endorsement?

A LONG-LASTING PENALTY APPLIED FOR 4 TO 11 YEARS AFTER CERTAIN TYPES OF OFFENCES

An endorsement will be added to your licence after you commit a certain type of offence. An endorsement will remain on your driving record for 4 to 11 years, depending on the type of offence committed. Each endorsement will be worth a set number of penalty points which will remain active on your licence until the endorsement expires. [2. Endorsement Codes and Penalty Points, Penalty Points (Endorsements), Vehicle and Boat Safety, Driving and Transport, GOV.UK]

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47. How many penalty points will you receive for running a stop sign?

3

Failing to stop at a stop sign may cost a driver three penalty points. [2. Endorsement Codes and Penalty Points, Penalty Points (Endorsements), Vehicle and Boat Safety, Driving and Transport, GOV.UK]

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48. You are driving on a road without speed limit signs. However, there is street lighting, which indicates that the speed limit is probably

30 MPH.

The presence of street lighting suggests that it is a built-up area. The speed limit for built-up areas is 30 mph.

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49. You are towing a trailer on the motorway. What is the maximum speed at which you can travel?

60 MPH

When towing a trailer on the motorway, the maximum speed limit is 60 mph.

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50. What is the national speed limit on a single carriageway?

60 MPH (96 KM/H)

The speed limit on single carriageways is 60 mph (96 km/h) unless otherwise specified. [Rule 125, The Highway Code]

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51. A recently licenced driver will be disqualified if he or she accumulates how many penalty points?

SIX WITHIN A TWO-YEAR PERIOD

A new driver who has passed the driving test for the first time will be disqualified if he or she earns six or more penalty points within a two-year period. [4. New Drivers, Penalties, The Highway Code]

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52. Who can supervise a learner driver?

SOMEONE AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAS HELD AN EC/EEA LICENCE FOR OVER THREE YEARS

Your supervising driver must be at least 21 years of age and must have held a full EC/EEA licence for at least three years. Your supervising driver must also be licenced for the class of car you are driving (i.e., manual or automatic). [8. Motor vehicle Documentation and Learner Driver Requirements, Rules for Drivers and Motorcyclists (89 to 102), The Highway Code]

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53. What is the maximum fine for failing to wear a seat belt?

£500

Seat belt offences will incur a £500 fine. [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

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54. What is the national speed limit for a car towing a trailer on a motorway?

60 MPH (96 KM/H)

A car that is towing a trailer or caravan must not exceed 60 mph (96 km/h) on a motorway or dual carriageway. The speed limit for cars without trailers or caravans is 70 mph (112 km/h). [Rule 125, The Highway Code]

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55. You have two 12-year-old children and one of their parents in your car. The children are in the rear seat. Whose responsibility is it to make sure that the children are wearing seat belts?

YOURS

It is the driver's responsibility to make sure that all passengers under 14 years of age are wearing seat belts.

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56. You are driving in very heavy rain. Your stopping distances are likely to be

TWICE WHAT THEY ARE IN GOOD CONDITIONS.

It is likely that your stopping distances in heavy rain will be twice what they are in good conditions, so you must make allowances for this when you distance yourself from the vehicle in front of you.

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57. It is illegal to park within _____ of a junction.

10 METRES (32 FEET)

It is illegal to park within 10 metres (32 feet) of a junction unless you are in a place where you are authorised to do so. This is because your parked car may keep other road users from seeing potential hazards.

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58. You are about to embark on a long-distance drive. Should you incorporate rest breaks into your journey time?

YES, REGULAR STOPS CAN KEEP YOU ALERT AND BOOST YOUR CONCENTRATION.

To maintain your concentration and reduce the chance of an accident, you should take a short break of at least 15 minutes every two hours.

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59. Can you apply for a reduced disqualification period?

YES, BUT ONLY IF YOU HAVE BEEN DISQUALIFIED FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS.

You can apply for a reduced disqualification if you have been disqualified for more than two years. You must be able to show that the court was mistaken in its initial decision. [3. Apply to Reduce Your Disqualification Period, Driving Disqualifications, Vehicle and Boat Safety, Driving and Transport, GOV.UK]

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60. You intend to park within a 40-mph area, and there is traffic moving in both directions. At night, you should park

ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ROAD, WITH YOUR PARKING LIGHTS ON.

By parking on the left, you can refrain from disturbing traffic in the opposite direction.

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61. What will happen if you refuse an alcohol test?

YOU WILL RECEIVE THE SAME PENALTIES AS FOR DRUNK DRIVING.

The penalties for refusing an alcohol test are the same as if you were driving while unfit through alcohol or drugs: you will be disqualified, you may receive an unlimited fine and up to six months' imprisonment. [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

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62. A child passenger in your car is under 1.35 metres tall. It is your responsibility to ensure that

AN APPROPRIATE CHILD RESTRAINT FOR THE CHILD'S HEIGHT AND AGE IS USED.

When driving young passengers, it is your responsibility to ensure that they wear seat belts or child restraints that are appropriate for their ages and heights. A child under 1.35 metres tall should use a child restraint, not an adult seat belt, except in special circumstances as described in the Highway Code.

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63. After breaking down unexpectedly on the motorway, you need to use an emergency telephone to call for assistance. How can you find one?

FOLLOW THE ARROWS ON MARKER POSTS.

Located every 100 metres at the back of the hard shoulder, marker posts show the direction to the closest emergency telephone. They can also provide you with information on your location, which you can then give to the emergency services.

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64. Can a vehicle with a top speed of 25 mph (40 km/h) be driven on a dual carriageway?

YES, BUT THE VEHICLE MUST DISPLAY A FLASHING AMBER BEACON.

A vehicle with a top speed of 25 mph (40 km/h) or less may travel on a dual carriageway if the vehicle has a flashing amber beacon. Such vehicles include tractors and mobility scooters. Be prepared to pass these vehicles patiently and safely. [Rules 220 and 225, The Highway Code]

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65. You are giving your mate's kids a lift to school. They are both 10 years old. Who is responsible for ensuring that they wear seat belts or appropriate child restraints?

YOU, THE DRIVER

As the driver, you are legally responsible for ensuring that the children in your vehicle are wearing seat belts or child restraints. You should remind them to buckle up, and double-check that they are fastened.

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66. Who is legally responsible for ensuring that a child under 14 is secured by a seat belt or child restraint?

THE DRIVER

The driver is responsible for ensuring that all passengers under 14 are properly secured by a seat belt or child restraint. Passengers 14 and older are responsible for their own seat belt usage. Every passenger must wear a seat belt or child restraint. [Rule 99, The Highway Code]

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67. You decide to activate your front fog lights because visibility ahead is less than 100 metres. You need to

DEACTIVATE THEM ONCE VISIBILITY HAS IMPROVED.

You can use front fog lights whenever visibility is very poor. However, when conditions start to get better and you can see more than 100 metres ahead, you need to deactivate them.

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68. You notice that your eyesight has deteriorated significantly. Your optician is unable to assist you. By law, you must inform

THE DVLA.

If your eyesight has deteriorated significantly, you must contact the DVLA. Every driver is required to be able to read a vehicle number plate, in good daylight, from a distance of 20 metres. If you are having difficulty with this, your safety on the road should be assessed.

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69. Your horn should mainly be used for

ALERTING DRIVERS TO YOUR PRESENCE.

Except in emergencies, your vehicle's horn can only be used between 7.00 a.m. and 11.30 p.m., and only when your vehicle is in motion. It should be used only when other drivers need to be alerted to your presence.

70. It is compulsory for a motor car to have an MOT certificate when

IT IS THREE YEARS OLD.

An MOT is compulsory when a motor car is three years old and each year thereafter.

71. You have received a three-month disqualification. How do you get your licence back?

APPLY FOR A NEW LICENCE

If you are disqualified for less than 56 days, you will be allowed to keep your licence. You can just start using it again once your disqualification period has ended. If you are disqualified for a longer period, you will have to apply for a new licence once your disqualification period is over. [1. Overview, Driving Disqualifications, Vehicle and Boat Safety, Driving and Transport, GOV.UK]

72. There are no speed limit signs on the road you are driving on. What would indicate a 30-mph speed limit?

STREET LIGHTS

Street lighting is commonly found in built-up areas. The speed limit for built-up areas is 30 mph.

73. A cover note provided by insurers is

A TEMPORARY INSURANCE CERTIFICATE.

A cover note provides temporary cover while the insurer processes your application for insurance. This note usually lasts for no longer than 30 days.

74. Not all 30-mph roads have the designated maximum speed displayed. How do you know if you are driving along a road that has a speed limit of 30 mph?

THERE IS STREET LIGHTING

The presence of street lighting for pedestrians suggests that it is a built-up area. The speed limit for built-up areas is 30 mph.

75. You are involved in a collision while you're driving. What is the first thing you must do?

STOP AT THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT

Failing to stop after an accident is punishable by a maximum of 6 months' imprisonment, a £5,000 fine, 5 to 10 penalty points on your driving record, and discretionary disqualification.

76. What is the fine for driving a car without insurance if the case goes to court?

UNLIMITED

It's illegal to drive a vehicle on a road or in a public place without at least third-party insurance. Even if the vehicle itself is insured, if you're not properly insured to drive it, you could be penalised. If the case goes to court, you could receive any size fine and be disqualified from driving. The police also have the power to seize, and in some cases, destroy the vehicle that's being driven uninsured. [5. Driving without insurance, Vehicle insurance, The Highway Code]

77. When travelling at 70 mph on a three-lane motorway with no traffic ahead of you, in which lane should you be?

THE LEFT-HAND LANE

In this situation, you should drive in the left-hand lane, which is the lane for normal driving.

78. You need to show your certificate of motor insurance when

REQUESTED BY THE POLICE.

After successfully purchasing car insurance, you will be provided with a certificate as proof. In some circumstances, a police officer may ask you to present this certificate. If you can't provide it immediately, you will need to present it at a police station within 7 days.

79. You have been invited to lunch in a pub but you know that you will be driving in the evening. What should you do?

HAVE NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

You should have no alcoholic drinks because alcohol can stay in your system for a few hours. Alcohol may remain in the body for around 24-48 hours. Your body tissues actually need up to 48 hours to recover. The only safe limit, ever, is a zero limit. The more you drink, the longer it will take for the body to break it down.

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80. You arrive at a pelican crossing with a central island. Should you treat this as one crossing or two?

TREAT IT AS ONE CROSSING

You must treat a pelican crossing as one crossing, even if it has a central island. This means that you must wait for every pedestrian to finish crossing from one side of the road to the other and completely clear the road, even if you have a green light to continue. [Rules 196, 197, and 198, The Highway Code]

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81. What is a SORN?

A DECLARATION THAT YOUR CAR IS OFF THE ROAD

A Statutory Off-Road Notification (SORN) is valid for one year or until you sell your vehicle, whichever comes first. It declares to the DVLA that your car is off the road. After this period ends, you will need to apply again or face a fine.

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82. What is the maximum penalty for driving while intoxicated?

DISQUALIFICATION, AN UNLIMITED FINE, AND UP TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT

Driving while unfit due to alcohol or drugs can attract an unlimited fine, a mandatory disqualification, and up to six months' imprisonment. [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

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83. What is the maximum fine for dangerous driving?

UNLIMITED

There is no maximum fine for dangerous driving. The courts decide what fine to impose according to circumstances. [Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

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84. Can a driver be imprisoned for driving while disqualified?

YES

A driver caught driving while disqualified may receive six months' imprisonment (or twelve months' imprisonment in Scotland). [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

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85. The 'two-second rule' allows you to

KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE FROM THE VEHICLE IN FRONT.

The 'two-second rule' allows you to keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front so that you can stop in time, should you need to.

86. When is it acceptable to leave a time gap of two seconds between your car and the vehicle in front?

WHEN CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

Under optimum conditions of weather and visibility, with good brakes and tyres, a two-second time gap between your vehicle and the vehicle in front is sufficient.

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87. You see a zebra crossing with a central island. Should you treat this as one crossing or two?

TREAT IT AS TWO CROSSINGS

A zebra crossing with a central island should be treated as two separate crossings. [Rules 20 and 195, The Highway Code]

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88. What is the maximum fine for speeding on a motorway?

£2,500

The maximum fine for speeding on a motorway is £2,500. On other roads, the maximum fine is £1,000. [3. Penalty Table, Penalties, The Highway Code]

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89. How long is an MOT certificate usually valid for?

12 MONTHS

An MOT certificate is usually valid for 12 months, and a new test should be taken each year.

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90. You have earned too many penalty points and have been disqualified. How long will the disqualification last?

AT LEAST SIX MONTHS

A driver who has accumulated enough penalty points for disqualification will be disqualified for at least six months. A longer period may apply if the driver has previously been disqualified. [Penalty Points and Disqualification, 5. Penalties, The Highway Code]

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91. On road surfaces that are icy or covered with fresh snow, stopping distances may be

TEN TIMES WHAT THEY USUALLY ARE.

In icy or snowy conditions, the distance it will take you to brake to a stop is about 10 times longer than the distance in drier conditions. In icy weather, drive with extreme caution and only make journeys that are absolutely essential.

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92. How long does alcohol take to leave your system?

UP TO 48 HOURS

Alcohol is processed by your body at a predictable rate, and this rate cannot be altered by sleep, exercise, coffee, food, or water. Alcohol may remain in your system for up to 48 hours after a heavy night. [Alcohol, Health, Section One: The Driver, the Official DSA Guide to Driving]

93. What is the national speed limit for the outside lane of a motorway?

70 MPH

70 mph is the maximum speed limit on all lanes on the motorway.