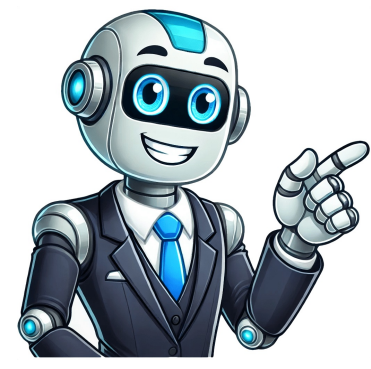


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Motorcycle test questions

Correct Answer: D To keep the machine roadworthy Explanation: Whenever you use any motorcycle on the road, it must be in a roadworthy condition. Regular maintenance should identify any faults at an early stage and help prevent more serious problems. Correct Answer: A Give them plenty of room Explanation: Try not to startle the animals. They can be easily frightened by noise or by traffic passing too closely. Slow down, give them plenty of room and be prepared to stop if necessary. Obey any directions given by people in charge of the animals. Correct Answer: B Slow down and be ready to stop Explanation: Look out for road signs warning of side roads, even if you aren't turning off. A driver who's emerging may not be able to see you due to parked cars or heavy traffic. Slow down and be prepared to stop if necessary. Remember, no-one has priority at an unmarked crossroads. Correct Answer: A From the left and apply the front brake Explanation: When you get onto a motorcycle, you should get on from the left side to avoid putting yourself in danger from passing traffic. You should also apply the front brake to prevent the motorcycle from rolling either forwards or backwards. Correct Answer: D They'll make it harder to see unit objects Explanation: After rain, the reflections from wet surfaces will make it hard to see unit objects. Make sure that your visor or goggles are clean, so your vision is as clear as possible. Pedestrians will be difficult to see, especially if they're wearing dark clothing. Correct Answer: C You'll lose concentration Explanation: It can be difficult to keep warm when riding a motorcycle. It's well worth buying good-quality motorcycle clothing, which will help to keep you warm and is essential for your safety. If you become very cold while riding, you'll find it difficult to concentrate on the road. Correct Answer: A Apply the front brake just before the rear brake Explanation: You should plan ahead to avoid the need to stop suddenly, but if an emergency arises, you must be able to stop safely. Applying the front brake just before the rear brake will help you to stop safely and quickly. Correct Answer: C Headlights Explanation: Your headlights must be properly adjusted to avoid dazzling other road users. You'll probably need to do this when carrying a heavy load or the extra weight of a pillion passenger. You may also need to adjust the tyre pressures and the suspension. Correct Answer: B Loose gravel Explanation: Some road surfaces can affect the stability of a motorcycle far more than they affect other vehicles. Look out for loose or slippery road surfaces and be aware of any traffic around you. You may need to take avoiding action and change direction quickly. Correct Answer: C Only in an emergency Explanation: You mustn't stop on the hard shoulder, except in an emergency. Never use the hard shoulder to have a rest or a picnic, answer a mobile phone or check a road map. Also, you mustn't travel back along the hard shoulder if you've gone past your exit. Correct Answer: C The rear wheel alignment Explanation: Always check the rear wheel alignment after adjusting the final drive chain. Marks on the chain adjuster may be provided to make this easy. Incorrect alignment can cause instability and increased tyre wear. Correct Answer: C Incorrect rear wheel alignment Explanation: After carrying out drive-chain adjustment, you should always check the rear wheel alignment. Many motorcycles have alignment guides stamped onto the frame to help you do this correctly. Correct Answer: D The preload on the rear shock absorber(s) Explanation: When carrying a passenger or other extra weight, you may need to make adjustments, particularly to the rear shock absorber(s), tyre pressures and headlight alignment. Check your vehicle handbook for details. Correct Answer: B To check for overtaking vehicles Explanation: Take a check over your shoulder before committing yourself to a manoeuvre. This is especially important when turning right, as other road users may not have seen your signal or may not understand your intentions. Correct Answer: B Check out any strong smell of petrol Explanation: The fuel in your motorcycle can be a dangerous fire hazard. Don't use a naked flame if you can smell fuel, and don't smoke when refuelling. Correct Answer: B Check the width of the central reservation Explanation: Before emerging right onto a dual carriageway, make sure that the central reservation is wide enough to protect your vehicle. If it isn't, you should treat it as one road and check that it's clear in both directions before pulling out. Correct Answer: C Wearing a brightly coloured helmet Explanation: Wearing bright or fluorescent clothes will help other road users to see you. Wearing a light or brightly coloured helmet can also make you more visible. Correct Answer: A Rear wheel alignment Explanation: Drive chains wear and need frequent adjustment and lubrication. If the drive chain is worn or slack, it can jump off the sprocket and lock the rear wheel. When you've adjusted the chain tension, you need to check the rear wheel alignment. Marks by the chain adjusters may be provided to make this easier. Correct Answer: B The other driver's vehicle insurance details Explanation: If you're involved in a collision where someone is injured, your first priority is to warn other traffic and call the emergency services. Make sure you have all the information you need before you leave the scene - such as the other driver's name, phone number and insurance details. Don't ride your motorcycle if it's unroadworthy. 26. What does this road marking mean? Mark one answer A It's safe to overtakeB Overtaking traffic should move back to the leftC The road bends to the leftD Traffic should use the hard shoulder Correct Answer: B Overtaking traffic should move back to the left Explanation: In this picture, the road marking shows that overtaking drivers or riders need to return to the left before they reach the hatch markings ahead. The hatch markings are designed to separate opposing streams of traffic; for example, approaching some junctions or dual carriageways. Correct Answer: D 70 mph Explanation: Travelling at the national speed limit doesn't allow you to hog the right-hand lane. Always use the left-hand lane whenever possible. When leaving a motorway, get into the left-hand lane well before your exit. Reduce your speed on the slip road and look out for sharp bends or curves and traffic queuing at roundabouts. 28. Which sign means 'no entry'? Mark one answer A B C D Correct Answer: D Explanation: Look for and obey traffic signs. Disobeying or not seeing a sign could be dangerous. It may also be an offence for which you could be prosecuted. Correct Answer: B Cycle route ahead Explanation: Where there's a cycle route ahead, a sign will show a bicycle in a red warning triangle. Watch out for children on bicycles and cyclists rejoining the main road. Correct Answer: B Side winds Explanation: A warning sign with a picture of a windsack indicates that there may be strong side winds. This sign is often found on exposed roads. Correct Answer: A Hold back until you can see clearly ahead Explanation: You won't be able to see any hazards that might be hidden in the dip. As well as oncoming traffic, the dip may conceal cyclists horse riders parked vehicles pedestrians in the road. Correct Answer: C Give way to oncoming traffic Explanation: Take care if you have to pass a parked vehicle on your side of the road. Give way to oncoming traffic if there isn't enough room for you both to continue safely. Correct Answer: C Go slowly while gently applying the brakes Explanation: Water on the brakes will act as a lubricant, causing them to work less efficiently. Use the brakes lightly as you go along with quickly dry them out. Correct Answer: D No-waiting zone ends Explanation: The blue-and-red circular sign on its own means that waiting restrictions are in force. This sign shows that if you're leaving the controlled zone and waiting restrictions no longer apply. Correct Answer: C Traffic in both directions can use the middle lane to overtake Explanation: If you intend to overtake, you must consider that approaching traffic could be planning the same manoeuvre. When you've considered the situation and decided it's safe, indicate your intentions early. This will show the approaching traffic that you intend to pull out. 38. What is a Statutory Off-Road Notification (SORN)? Mark one answer A A notification to tell DVLA that a vehicle isn't being used on the roadB A notification to tell DVSA that a vehicle doesn't have a current MOTC Information held by insurance companies to check a vehicle is insuredD Information kept by the police about the owner of a vehicle Correct Answer: A A notification to tell DVLA that a vehicle isn't being used on the road Explanation: If you want to keep a vehicle untaxed and off the public road, you must make a SORN. It's an offence not to do so. Your SORN is valid until your vehicle is taxed, sold or scrapped. Correct Answer: C To reduce congestion Explanation: Smart motorway schemes are intended to reduce congestion and make journey times more reliable. In these areas, the hard shoulder may be used as a running lane to ease congestion at peak times or in the event of an incident. Variable speed limits are used to help keep the traffic moving and to avoid bunching. Correct Answer: C Look at a map Explanation: Planning your journey before you set out can help to make it much easier and more pleasant, and may help to ease traffic congestion. Look at a map to help you do this. You may need maps of different scales, depending on where and how far you're going. Printing or writing out the route can also help. Correct Answer: D Valid insurance Explanation: You can renew your vehicle tax online, at post offices and vehicle registration offices, or by phone. When applying, make sure you have all the relevant valid documents, including a valid MOT test certificate where applicable. Correct Answer: A Explanation: Look well ahead and check the pavements and surrounding areas for pedestrians. Look for anyone walking towards the crossing. Check your mirrors for traffic behind, in case you have to slow down or stop. We use some essential cookies to make this website work. We'd like to set additional cookies to understand how you use GOV.UK, remember your settings and improve government services. We also use cookies set by other sites to help us deliver content from their services. You have accepted additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. You have rejected additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. Free Motorcycle Theory Test You have 57 minutes to answer 50 multiple choice motorcycle theory test questions. You need to score at least 43 out of 50 to pass the test. Answers may be checked after each question by clicking the 'check answer' button or you can wait until the end of the test to review your final score. Best of luck! Sign up to keep track of your progress Review all questions for this test ▼ Correct Answer: D The tyre pressure Explanation: Carrying extra weight, such as luggage or a pillion passenger, can affect the feel and handling of your motorcycle. If possible, some items may need to be adjusted to help overcome this. These adjustments include the aim of the headlights, the suspension settings, the tyre pressures and the mirrors. 3. What does this sign mean? Mark one answer A No parking for solo motorcyclesB Parking for solo motorcyclesC Passing place for motorcyclesD Police motorcycles only Correct Answer: B Parking for solo motorcycles Explanation: In some towns and cities there are special areas reserved for parking motorcycles. Look out for these signs. Correct Answer: B The make and model Explanation: Every vehicle should have a registration document showing the registered keeper. It's your legal responsibility to make sure all the information is correct. This includes make, model and engine size. If you buy a new vehicle, the dealer will register it with DVLA, who will send the registration document to you. Correct Answer: D Velcro tab Explanation: Some helmet straps have a velcro tab in addition to the main fastening, which is intended to secure the strap so that it doesn't flap in the wind. It shouldn't be used on its own to fasten the helmet. Correct Answer: D There's danger ahead Explanation: Drivers and riders may switch on their hazard warning lights to warn following traffic of an obstruction or danger ahead. This only applies on motorways and dual carriageways that are subject to the national speed limit. The hazard warning lights should be turned off again when it's clear the warning has been seen. Correct Answer: B The registered keeper's name Explanation: Every vehicle on the road has a registration document. This records any change of ownership and gives specific information relating to the vehicle and owner. This includes the date of first registration, the registration number, the make and colour of the vehicle, and the registered keeper's name. Correct Answer: D When you overtake a large vehicle Explanation: Beware of side winds when riding on exposed stretches of road. Take extra care when overtaking large vehicles. As you pass them, you may emerge from their shelter into a gust of wind that can suddenly blow you off course. Bear in mind that strong winds can affect the stability of other road users too. Correct Answer: A A bus may have left patches of oil Explanation: Try to anticipate slippery road surfaces. Watch out for oil patches at places where vehicles stop for some time, such as bus stops, lay-bys and busy junctions. Correct Answer: C Take a lifesaver glance over your left shoulder Explanation: On busy roundabouts, traffic may be moving very quickly and changing lanes suddenly. You need to be aware of what's happening all around you. Before crossing lanes to the left, make sure you take a lifesaver glance to the left. This gives you time to react if it isn't safe to make the manoeuvre. 12. What does 'tailgating' mean? Mark one answer A Driving with rear fog lights onB Following another vehicle too closelyC Reversing into a parking spaceD Using the rear door of a hatchback car Correct Answer: B Following another vehicle too closely Explanation: 'Tailgating' is the term used when a driver or rider follows the vehicle in front too closely. It's dangerous because it restricts their view of the road ahead and leaves no safety margin if the vehicle in front needs to slow down or stop suddenly. Tailgating is often the underlying cause of rear-end collisions or multiple pile-ups. Correct Answer: B To help the traffic flow Explanation: Inconsiderate parking can obstruct the flow of traffic and so make traffic congestion worse. Red routes are designed to prevent this by enforcing strict parking restrictions. Driving slowly in traffic increases fuel consumption and causes a build-up of exhaust fumes. Correct Answer: C Slow down and get ready to stop Explanation: Look well ahead to see whether any hazards are developing. This will give you more time to deal with them in the correct way. The man in the picture is clearly intending to cross the road. You should be travelling at a speed that allows you to check your mirror, slow down and stop in good time. You shouldn't have to brake harshly. Correct Answer: A By displaying a 'stop' sign Explanation: If a school crossing patrol steps out into the road with a 'stop' sign, you must stop. Don't wave anyone across the road and don't get impatient or rev your engine. 16. Where would you see this sign? Mark one answer A At playground areasB At the side of the roadC In the window of a car taking children to schoolD On the rear of a school bus or coach Correct Answer: D On the rear of a school bus or coach Explanation: Vehicles that are used to carry children to and from school will be travelling at busy times of the day. If you're following a vehicle with this sign, be prepared for it to make frequent stops. It might pick up or set down passengers in places other than normal bus stops. Correct Answer: C Cyclists and pedestrians Explanation: Toucan crossings are similar to pelican crossings but there's no flashing amber phase. Cyclists share the crossing with pedestrians and are allowed to cycle across when the green cycle symbol is shown. Correct Answer: A Explanation: When you pass pedestrians in the road, leave plenty of room. You might have to use the right-hand side of the road, so look well ahead, as well as in your mirrors, before pulling out. Take great care if a bend in the road obscures your view ahead. 22. What does a red traffic light mean? Mark one answer A Proceed with careB Stop, if you're able to brake safelyC You must stop and wait behind the stop lineD You should stop unless turning left Correct Answer: C You must stop and wait behind the stop line Explanation: Whatever light is showing, you should know which light is going to appear next and be able to take appropriate action. For example, when amber is showing on its own, you'll know that red will appear next. This should give you ample time to anticipate and respond safely. Correct Answer: A Carry on with great care Explanation: When traffic lights are out of order, treat the junction as an unmarked crossroads. Be very careful and be prepared to stop; no-one has priority. Correct Answer: B Hold back until the cyclist has passed the junction Explanation: Make allowances for cyclists, and give them plenty of room. Don't overtake and then immediately turn left. Be patient and turn behind them when they've passed the junction. Correct Answer: C To overtake slower traffic Explanation: Normally you should travel in the left-hand lane and only use the right-hand lane for overtaking or turning right. Move back into the left lane as soon as it's safe but don't cut in across the path of the vehicle you've just passed. Correct Answer: C Steady amber Explanation: Puffin crossings have infra-red sensors that detect when pedestrians are crossing and hold the red traffic signal until the crossing is clear. The use of a sensor means there's no flashing amber phase as there is with a pelican crossing. Correct Answer: C A school bus Explanation: Buses which carry children to and from school may stop at places other than scheduled bus stops. Be aware that they might pull over at any time to allow children to get on or off. This will normally be when traffic is heavy during rush hour. Correct Answer: A When it queues and traffic to your right is moving more slowly than you are Explanation: Never overtake on the left, unless the traffic is moving in queues and the queue on your right is moving more slowly than the one you're in. Correct Answer: A Cyclists and pedestrians Explanation: There are some crossings where cycle routes lead cyclists to cross at the same place as pedestrians. These are called toucan crossings. Always look out for cyclists, as they're likely to be approaching faster than pedestrians. Correct Answer: D Reassure them Explanation: A casually suffering from shock may have injuries that aren't immediately obvious. Call the emergency services, then stay with the person in shock, offering reassurance until the experts arrive. Correct Answer: C Look over your shoulder for a final check Explanation: Before you move off from the side of the road, you should take a final look over your shoulder to check your blind spot. This will help you to see any road user who isn't visible in your mirrors. Correct Answer: B Keep the cable oiled Explanation: Keeping the clutch cable oiled will help it to move smoothly through its outer casing. This will extend the life of the cable and help prevent the clutch's operation from becoming stiff. Correct Answer: A To check for any overtaking traffic Explanation: The lifesaver glance makes you aware of what's happening behind and alongside you before you alter your course. This glance must be timed so that you still have time to react if it isn't safe to carry out your manoeuvre. 41. What does this sign mean? Mark one answer A End of clearwayB End of cycle routeC End of restricted parking areaD End of restricted speed area Correct Answer: C End of restricted parking area Explanation: Even though you've left the restricted area, make sure that you park where you won't endanger other road users or cause an obstruction. Correct Answer: A End of dual carriageway Explanation: Don't wait until the last moment before moving into the left-hand lane. Plan ahead and don't rely on other traffic letting you in. 43. What does this sign mean? Mark one answer A All lorries use the hard shoulderB Lane for heavy and slow vehiclesC Leave motorway at next exitD Rest area for lorries Correct Answer: B Lane for heavy and slow vehicles Explanation: Where there's a long, steep, uphill gradient on a motorway, a crawler lane may be provided. This helps the traffic to flow by diverting the slower heavy vehicles into a dedicated lane on the left. 44. What does this sign mean? Mark one answer A Amber signal out of orderB New traffic lights aheadC Temporary traffic lights aheadD Traffic lights out of order Correct Answer: D Traffic lights out of order Explanation: You might see this sign where traffic lights are out of order. Proceed with caution, as nobody has priority at the junction. Correct Answer: D Keep the other vehicle to your right and turn behind it (offside to offside) Explanation: At crossroads, traffic normally turns offside to offside. This is the safest way to turn, but sometimes the layout or road markings indicate drivers should pass nearside to nearside. Take extra care at these crossroads because, as you turn, your view ahead will be obscured by the oncoming vehicle crossing in front of you. Correct Answer: D Slow down and be ready to stop Explanation: Be particularly careful when approaching horse riders - slow down and be prepared to stop. Always pass wide and slowly, and look out for signals given by the riders. Horses are unpredictable: always treat them as potential hazards and take great care when passing them. Correct Answer: D Your original route may be blocked Explanation: It can be frustrating and worrying to find your planned route is blocked by roadworks or diversions. If you've planned an alternative, you'll feel less stressed and more able to concentrate fully on your driving or riding. If your original route is mostly on motorways, it's a good idea to plan an alternative using non-motorway roads. Always carry a map with you just in case you need to refer to it. 50. What does this sign mean? Mark one answer A No pedestrians allowedB Pedestrian zone - no vehiclesC School crossing patrolD Zebra crossing ahead Correct Answer: D Zebra crossing ahead Explanation: Look well ahead and be ready to stop for any pedestrians crossing, or about to cross, the road. Also check the pavements for anyone who looks like they might step or run into the road. Read less The motorcycle theory test currently costs £23. You're able to book your theory test via: Test sessions are usually available during the day and in the evenings from Monday to Saturday. Remember, if you have to cancel your motorcycle theory test appointment, you must provide at least a three working day notice. Failure to do so will result in the loss of your theory test fee. You must also inform the DVSA of any hearing difficulties, dyslexia, or light-sensitive epilepsy. In Northern Ireland driving tests follow the same layout, but are instead administered by the DVA (Driver and Vehicle Agency). What you should take with you At the theory test centre, you will be required to present: Photocard driving licence - If this is of an older style, you will also require a passport copy. Failure to bring this will result in the forfeiture of both your test and fee. Please make sure you arrive on time for your motorcycle theory test. Don't forget to set a reminder on your mobile device and/or calendar to ensure you don't forget. In order to pass the multiple-choice exam section of the motorcycle theory test (questions and answers), you will need to answer at least 43 out of 50 of the questions correctly within the 57 minutes you have for the exam. Please note that when you are booking your test, if you are a candidate with special requirements, you are able to apply for extra time. Like the driving theory test, each question will have four possible answers with one being correct. You will touch the screen beside the answer you wish to choose in order to select the answer you think is correct. There will be a practice question prior to the beginning of the test so you can practice this. Some questions will be presented as a case study. These questions will be based on a real-life scenario that you may experience whilst riding. There will be 5 questions per case study. If you have selected the wrong answer, you can touch the screen again in order to change your selection. Marking a question with a flag will allow you to revisit the question at a later stage. The system will prompt you to revisit any unanswered questions. You will be given a three-minute break after the multiple-choice test before advancing to the motorcycle hazard perception test. How to prepare for the multiple-choice test The 50 questions that make up the multiple-choice part of the motorcycle theory test will be similar to those that are included in the mock tests on this website. Consider signing up for an account and practice these theory mock tests to prepare for the multiple-choice section of the theory test. We also have mock tests covering the 14 motorcycle theory test categories. These are: Alertness Attitude Documents Hazard Awareness Incidents, Accidents and Emergencies Motorcycle Handling Motorcycle Loading Motorway Rules Other Types of Vehicle Road and Traffic Signs Rules of the Road Safety and Your Motorcycle Safety Margins Vulnerable Road Users This should be very useful as a practice for the multiple-choice part of the test and should be sufficient preparation for you to pass. The motorcycle hazard perception test will consist of 14 videos, each about a minute in length, that demonstrate road situations that involve other users of the road. As soon as you notice a developing hazard i.e something that forces you to change your speed or direction, click your mouse. You will be scored higher the earlier you spot and respond to a potential danger. A red flag will appear at the bottom of your screen every time the mouse is clicked. There will be 15 scorable hazards in total, consisting of: 13 clips containing one scorable hazard 1 clip containing two scorable hazards You can score a maximum of five marks for each hazard. Note that unlike the multiple-choice part of the test, you won't be able to return to a hazard in order to change your response. No points will be lost if you identify a non-scorable hazard. If you click the mouse repeatedly or in a systematic way in the hope of getting maximum points, you may be penalised and receive no points for that particular video clip. The pass mark for the motorcycle hazard perception test is 44 out of 75. This is the same as the pass mark for the hazard perception test for car drivers. What is a developing hazard? To understand what a developing hazard is, imagine a situation where a car is parked on the side of the road. Since the car is stationary, it can only be described as a potential hazard rather than a developing hazard since it's not doing anything to force you to change speed or direction. Clicking the mouse at this point during the hazard perception test won't score you any points, although there is no harm in clicking as you won't lose any points either. If the car then starts to indicate and the driver begins to pull out onto the road, causing you to slow down, this is now a developing hazard and you should click the mouse at this point to demonstrate that you have identified the hazard. How to prepare for the motorcycle hazard perception test The video clips in the motorcycle hazard perception test will be computer-generated (CGI). Before 2015, the video clips consisted of real-life scenarios showing everyday road scenes. However, the concept is still the same. To prepare for this part of the test, we have put together a large database of hazard perception test videos with dozens of CGI and real-life video clips for you to practice with. You will receive a score and an explanation for each practice clip. You can also practice hazard perception when you're on the road, even as a passenger. To do so, observe and scan the road ahead to identify any potential hazards. It's also a good idea to talk to your instructor about hazard perception. After taking both parts of the motorcycle theory test, you will receive your results along with some feedback within 10 minutes or so. In order to pass the theory test as a whole, you must pass both sections. Failing one part and passing the other would still result in an overall fail. If you have failed, try not to worry too much. When you pass your motorcycle theory test, you will receive a pass certificate which will be valid for 2 years. Failure to book and complete your practical test within this time period will mean that you will have to retake your theory test. After the Motorcycle Theory Test Compulsory Basic Training Before you sit your practical motorcycle test, you must complete a compulsory basic training (CBT) course and be in the possession of a valid CBT certificate of completion (DVL196). CBT training can only be carried out by DVSA-approved organisations. The course consists of classroom and practical skills training. Note: If you're upgrading from one A category to another, for example from A1 to A, you needn't apply for compulsory basic training. Motorcycle Test The motorcycle practical test consists of two separate modules. You can only take the second module after passing the first module. Module one consists of several off-road exercises whilst module two is an observed ride of a public road. Module One This module costs £15.50. This is conducted at an MPTC (Multipurpose Test Centre). You will be required to complete a series of off-road exercises around a circuit that is enclosed with coloured cones. You will also be asked two safety check questions pertaining to your bike, and a question about a carrying passenger. You'll also be required to pass a simple eyesight test. Module Two This module costs £75, or £88.50 on weekday evenings, weekends, and bank holidays. You will be assessed on your ability to ride on the road and your interaction with other users of the road. You will be followed by the examiner around the test route and will receive instructions from the examiner through a radio receiver. You'll be required to continue to ride ahead until you are asked to turn by the examiner or traffic signs. Therefore, if you receive no instruction at a roundabout, take the exit that is straight ahead. Who needs to take the theory test?You must need to pass a motorcycle theory test before you take the motorcycle test. Find out more about which motorcycles you can ride and which tests you need to take. You don't need to take the theory test if you passed a moped test after 1 July 1996 and want to either: take the motorbike test on a category A1 small motorcycle, upgrade your motorbike licence under the progressive access (also known as 'staged access') rules. If you have a car driving licenceYou must have to pass your motorcycle theory test before taking the motorcycle test. If your driving licence is not from Great BritainFind out more, if you can drive in Great Britain (GB) with your non-GB driving licence without taking a theory and driving test. Change or check your test detailsYou can always change the date of your theory test after you've booked it if any dates are available. You can check your appointment details if you have lost your booking confirmation. Re-book your testRe-book your theory test if you failed your test and want to resit it. If you have to select a date at least 3 working days away. What you need to take to your test?You must take your UK photo-card driving licence to your theory test. If you have a licence from Northern Ireland, bring the photo card and paper counterpart licence as well. Your motorcycle theory test will be cancelled and you will not get your money back if you do not take the right things with you in your exam. If you Lost your licenceYou need to apply for a replacement driving licence if you lose yours driving licence. This might take upto 15 days to arrive. Rebook your test if you do not get the new licence in enough time. If you have a paper licenceBring a valid passport with you as well as your paper licence. If you do not have a passport, you must need to get a photo card licence. Personal belongingsYou can not take personal items into the exam room with you. This includes things like, bags earphones mobile phones watchesYou have to put any personal items in a locker. The theory test centre staff will check if you have anything with you that could be used to cheat. Your motorcycle theory test will not go ahead if you do not let them check. It's illegal to cheat at the theory test. You can be sent to prison and banned from riding. Practice Motorcycle Theory Test The motorcycle theory test is a mandatory exam that must be taken by all individuals who wish to obtain a motorcycle license in the UK. It is designed to assess a rider's knowledge and understanding of the rules and regulations of the road, as well as their ability to identify and respond to various hazards while riding a motorcycle. To prepare for the motorcycle theory test, it is recommended that candidates engage in motorcycle theory test practice. This can be done by using various resources, such as books, videos, and online tests. There are many websites that offer motorcycle theory test online resources, including practice tests that can help candidates gauge their level of knowledge and identify areas where they may need to focus their study efforts. When taking the motorcycle theory test, candidates will be assessed on various topics, including road signs, traffic signals, and road markings, as well as hazard perception and safe riding practices. By engaging in thorough motorcycle theory test revision, candidates can increase their chances of passing the test and obtaining their motorcycle license, ensuring they are well-prepared to ride safely on the road.