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Motorcycle practice exam

We use some necessary cookies to make this website work properly. We'd like to set more cookies to understand how you use GOV.UK, remember your settings and improve government services. We also use other sites' cookies to help us deliver their content on our platform. 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. To pass the test, you need to score at least 43 out of 50. You can check your answers after each question or wait until the end to review your final score. Sign up to keep track of your progress and get the best results. Correct Answer: D The tyre pressure Explanation: Carrying extra weight on a motorcycle, such as luggage or a pillion passenger, can affect its handling. If possible, some items may need to be adjusted to help overcome this issue. These adjustments include adjusting the aim of the headlights, the suspension settings, the tyre pressures and the mirrors. 3. What does this sign mean? Mark one answer 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, engine size, and other details. Correct Answer: D Velcro tab Explanation: Some helmet straps have an additional velcro tab to secure the strap from flapping in the wind. However, it shouldn't be used on its own to fasten the helmet. Correct Answer: B 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. 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 details like 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. strong winds can affect other road users too. be careful for oil patches at bus stops, lay-bys and busy junctions. on roundabouts watch out for what's happening all around you before crossing lanes. tailgating is when following another vehicle too closely. slow down to help traffic flow. if a school patrol steps out into the road with a 'stop' sign, must stop. follow vehicles carrying children to see frequent stops and pickups in places other than normal bus stops. toucan crossings have no flashing amber phase and let cyclists cross when the green cycle symbol is shown. When traffic lights are out of order, be cautious like you would at an unmarked crossroads. Give yourself plenty of time to react, especially if there's a bend ahead that might block your view. A red traffic light means you must stop behind the stop line. Don't assume it'll turn green immediately; sometimes it stays red for a while before changing. So, be patient and wait until it's safe to go. If you see amber alone, prepare yourself for the red light that will follow soon after. This should give you ample time to slow down or stop as needed. When driving near cyclists, give them plenty of space. Don't try to overtake and then turn left immediately; instead, wait until they've passed the junction before making your move. If you're stuck in traffic, use your left-hand lane unless you need to overtake or turn right. Try not to cut in across the path of other vehicles - it's safer for everyone that way. At puffin crossings with infra-red sensors, there's no flashing amber phase; just a steady red until the crossing is clear. Be patient and wait for your turn. Watch out for school buses, which might stop at any time to let kids on or off, even if they're not scheduled stops. This usually happens when traffic is heavy during rush hour. Only overtake on the left when you're in a queue and the other lane is moving more slowly than yours. Otherwise, it's safer to stick with your own lane. At some crossings, cyclists share paths with pedestrians - these are called toucan crossings. Keep an eye out for cyclists approaching faster than pedestrians. If someone's suffering from shock after an accident, call emergency services first and then stay with them, offering reassurance until help arrives. This might be more important than it seems, as people in shock can have hidden injuries that need attention. Before moving off from the side of the road, take a final look over your shoulder to check for any road users who might not be visible in your mirrors. It's better safe than sorry! 1. Preventing a stiff clutch requires regular checks 2. Be aware of overtaking traffic 3. What does this sign mean? End of restricted parking area 4. Don't wait until the last moment before moving into the left-hand lane - A 5. What does this sign mean? Lane for heavy and slow vehicles 6. Proceed with caution at junctions where traffic lights are out of order - D 7. Turn at crossroads by passing offside to offside - D 8. Be particularly careful when approaching horse riders, slow down and be ready to stop - D 9. Your original route may be blocked, plan an alternative using non-motorway roads 10. What does this sign mean? Zebra crossing ahead Check pavements before heading out, especially children or pets that might step into the road. The motorcycle theory test now costs £23 and can be booked online. Sessions are usually available during the day and evenings from Monday to Saturday. If you need to cancel, please give at least three working days' notice, as failure to do so may result in losing your fee. Inform the DVSA about any disabilities or medical conditions affecting your test. Before the test, make sure you have a valid driving license, preferably a photocard one. Some tests require a passport copy if your license is old style. Arrive on time and set reminders to avoid forgetting. To pass, answer at least 43 out of 50 multiple-choice questions correctly within the given time frame. The exam will start with a practice question, then present case studies with five questions each. You can change your answers or mark questions for later review. A short break will follow before advancing to the hazard perception test. The motorcycle hazard perception test comprises 14 one-minute videos showcasing various road scenarios involving other road users. To pass, notice developing hazards and click the mouse as soon as possible. You'll score higher for early spotting and response. Each video contains 15 scorable hazards, worth up to five marks each. The pass mark is 44 out of 75, matching the car driver's test. A developing hazard is a situation where an object or action affects your speed or direction. Clicking at the wrong time won't score points. To prepare, practice with computer-generated video clips available online. You can also observe road hazards while driving and discuss them with your instructor. To pass both parts of the motorcycle theory test, you must succeed in both sections. If one part fails, the overall fail is still applied. Don't worry if you fail; try again after 2 years. This course is required before sitting the motorcycle practical test You need a valid CBT certificate (DVL196) to get on the road Motorcycle licence categories include P, Q, A1, A2, and A, each with its own set of speed and engine size restrictions. Category P allows riders to use light quad bikes and two-wheeled vehicles up to 45km/h, while a Category Q licence restricts riders to low-speed vehicles with engines under 50cc. Categories A1, A2, and A permit higher power outputs and speeds for motorbikes, including those over 125cc. To obtain these licences, one must pass a theory test consisting of multiple-choice questions based on the Highway Code and a Hazard Perception Test. The practical test assesses skills such as speed control, cornering, and positioning. When encountering a moving vehicle with a flashing amber beacon, it typically indicates that the driver is about to make a turn or change direction.