

# Large Goods Vehicle (LGV) Theory Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. Your vehicle has a maximum authorised mass of 40 tonnes. The tare weight is 10 tonnes. What's your maximum payload?**
  - A. 40 tonnes**
  - B. 20 tonnes**
  - C. 50 tonnes**
  - D. 30 tonnes**
  
- 2. How should you drive through flood water?**
  - A. Slowly, in a high gear, with engine speed low**
  - B. Slowly, in a low gear, with engine speed high**
  - C. As quickly as possible to cause the least delay**
  - D. At normal speed when you have spray reducers fitted**
  
- 3. Exhaust brakes are most efficient when?**
  - A. While travelling at a constant speed on a motorway**
  - B. At low engine speed, while in high gears**
  - C. At high engine speed, while in low gears**
  - D. During stop/start town work**
  
- 4. When crossing flood water, choose the best driving method.**
  - A. Maintain high speed**
  - B. Drive slowly in a low gear with high engine speed**
  - C. Drive slowly in a high gear**
  - D. Drive at normal speed**
  
- 5. If you regularly transport high-value goods, whose advice should you seek?**
  - A. Your local road-safety officer**
  - B. Your local crime-prevention officer**
  - C. Other drivers in your area**
  - D. Other operators in your area**

- 6. When securing a load with rope, what minimum rope diameter is recommended?**
- A. 15 mm**
  - B. 10 mm**
  - C. 20 mm**
  - D. 5 mm**
- 7. Why can visibility be worse when driving at high speed in wet weather?**
- A. More spray will be thrown up**
  - B. Windscreen wipers obstruct your view**
  - C. Headlights will dazzle you more easily**
  - D. Drivers bunch together when it's raining**
- 8. Weight transfer is most likely to occur when?**
- A. When you're cornering**
  - B. When you're loading**
  - C. When you're reversing**
  - D. When you're overtaking**
- 9. How often must an analogue tachograph be checked at an approved calibration centre?**
- A. Every two years**
  - B. Every six years**
  - C. Every five years**
  - D. Every year**
- 10. Which of the following statements is a true consequence of wet weather driving at speed?**
- A. More spray will be thrown up**
  - B. Windscreen wipers obstruct your view**
  - C. Headlights will dazzle you more easily**
  - D. Drivers bunch together when it's raining**

## Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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1. Your vehicle has a maximum authorised mass of 40 tonnes. The tare weight is 10 tonnes. What's your maximum payload?
- A. 40 tonnes
  - B. 20 tonnes
  - C. 50 tonnes
  - D. 30 tonnes**

Payload is the amount you can carry on top of the vehicle's own weight, and it's found by subtracting the tare (empty) weight from the maximum authorised mass. Here, the vehicle's MAM is 40 tonnes and its tare is 10 tonnes, so the most you can legally carry is  $40 - 10 = 30$  tonnes. That keeps the total weight at the permitted 40 tonnes. A payload of 40 tonnes would ignore the vehicle's own weight, a payload of 50 tonnes would exceed the limit, and a payload of 20 tonnes is simply less than what's possible.

2. How should you drive through flood water?
- A. Slowly, in a high gear, with engine speed low
  - B. Slowly, in a low gear, with engine speed high**
  - C. As quickly as possible to cause the least delay
  - D. At normal speed when you have spray reducers fitted

When crossing flood water you need enough engine power to avoid stalling while moving at a controlled pace. In a low gear the engine delivers higher torque at low speeds, so you can push through water without lugging or stalling. Keeping engine revs reasonably high helps maintain power and air flow, which reduces the chance of water entering the intake and stalling the engine, while moving slowly minimizes the splash and the amount of water you have to push aside. Driving in a high gear with low revs won't give you the torque you need, rushing through flood water increases risk, and normal speed with spray reducers isn't appropriate. After you clear the water, test your brakes gently to dry them.

3. Exhaust brakes are most efficient when?
- A. While travelling at a constant speed on a motorway
  - B. At low engine speed, while in high gears
  - C. At high engine speed, while in low gears**
  - D. During stop/start town work

Exhaust brakes work by creating back pressure in the exhaust to convert some of the engine's power into braking force. They are most effective when the engine is turning fast, because that's when a lot of exhaust gas is produced and can be pushed against the restriction to generate greater resistance. To keep the engine running at those higher speeds while decelerating, you use a lower gear. That combination—high engine speed with a low gear—lets the exhaust brake produce the strongest engine braking, helping you slow down reliably without overusing the service brakes. If you're cruising on a motorway at a steady speed, the engine isn't at high RPM, so the exhaust brake isn't delivering maximum back pressure. In town, where RPMs are often low and you're frequently stopping, the exhaust brake isn't as powerful either. So the scenario that gives the best efficiency for the exhaust brake is having the engine at high speed while in a low gear.

**4. When crossing flood water, choose the best driving method.**

**A. Maintain high speed**

**B. Drive slowly in a low gear with high engine speed**

**C. Drive slowly in a high gear**

**D. Drive at normal speed**

When crossing flood water, the goal is to keep the engine reliably supplied with air and maintain steady power with enough control to avoid stalling or losing traction. Using a low gear provides the necessary torque at low road speeds, so you don't have to push the accelerator hard to move forward. Keeping the engine revs relatively high helps ensure the engine continues to run smoothly if water splashes around or the load changes, and it helps maintain airflow to the engine instead of risking stalling or water entering the air intake. Driving slowly gives you control over the vehicle, minimizes water spray that can splash into components, and reduces the chance of creating waves that could destabilize you. In contrast, going too fast increases the risk of losing traction, forcing water into exhaust or critical systems, and makes it harder to react to sudden depth or obstructions. If the water is deeper than you can safely handle or conditions are uncertain, stop and reassess rather than continuing.

**5. If you regularly transport high-value goods, whose advice should you seek?**

**A. Your local road-safety officer**

**B. Your local crime-prevention officer**

**C. Other drivers in your area**

**D. Other operators in your area**

When you're regularly moving high-value goods, you need guidance on preventing theft and protecting your shipments. A local crime-prevention officer specializes in reducing crime risk and can provide a security-focused assessment of your operations. They'll look at vulnerabilities in routes, loading and unloading procedures, storage facilities, and the physical security of the vehicle, and they can recommend concrete measures such as seals, alarms, GPS tracking, secure parking, lighting, CCTV, and proper incident reporting. They may also coordinate with police and insurers to ensure you're following best practices and current standards. Road safety officers concentrate on safe driving, vehicle condition, and traffic rules, not on theft prevention. Other drivers or operators can share experiences, but their advice isn't official security guidance and may not cover all risks or up-to-date measures.

**6. When securing a load with rope, what minimum rope diameter is recommended?**

- A. 15 mm
- B. 10 mm**
- C. 20 mm
- D. 5 mm

Using rope to secure a load requires enough thickness to carry the tension without failing and to resist wear at edges and fittings. A minimum diameter of 10 mm is recommended because it provides a solid safety margin: it's strong enough for typical loads, stands up better to abrasion, and holds knots and fittings securely. Thinner rope, like 5 mm, is more prone to breaking or slipping under tension, which can lead to the load loosening. While thicker rope (15 or 20 mm) could offer extra strength, it isn't usually necessary for standard loads and can be harder to handle. Prioritise a rope around 10 mm with good condition and appropriate edge protection to keep securing reliable.

**7. Why can visibility be worse when driving at high speed in wet weather?**

- A. More spray will be thrown up**
- B. Windscreen wipers obstruct your view
- C. Headlights will dazzle you more easily
- D. Drivers bunch together when it's raining

When you're travelling fast on a wet road, spray from the road and from other vehicles is thrown up into the air. This spray forms a curtain in front of you that reduces the distance you can clearly see ahead. Wipers can help, but they can't completely clear thick spray at high speeds, so your view remains obscured longer. Headlight glare or taillight spray can add to visibility challenges, but the main reason your visibility worsens with speed in rain is the spray being thrown up.

**8. Weight transfer is most likely to occur when?**

- A. When you're cornering**
- B. When you're loading
- C. When you're reversing
- D. When you're overtaking

Weight transfer happens whenever the vehicle's acceleration changes, and it's driven most strongly by turning. In a corner, the vehicle experiences lateral acceleration as it follows a curved path. The inertia of the body wants to keep moving straight, so the whole vehicle rolls outward. This pushes more weight onto the outer wheels and lightens the inner wheels. The effect is especially pronounced in heavy, tall vehicles like LGVs, where the high centre of gravity makes the roll greater and the grip changes more dramatically. While loading, reversing, or overtaking can cause some shift in weight, none produce the same pronounced lateral transfer as cornering, so weight transfer is most likely during turning.

**9. How often must an analogue tachograph be checked at an approved calibration centre?**

- A. Every two years**
- B. Every six years**
- C. Every five years**
- D. Every year**

Regular accuracy checks keep tachograph readings trustworthy. An analogue tachograph records driving time and rest on a chart using a clock and a speed signal, and these parts can drift over time. To ensure the device still meets the official standards, it must be verified at an approved calibration centre. The standard verification interval is every two years, with the centre checking the clock, speed input, and overall calibration against reference instruments and issuing a certificate if it's within tolerance. This two-year cycle balances the need for accurate records with practical maintenance, and it's the required schedule for routine checks. Daily driver checks are important for obvious issues, but they don't replace the formal calibration every two years.

**10. Which of the following statements is a true consequence of wet weather driving at speed?**

- A. More spray will be thrown up**
- B. Windscreen wipers obstruct your view**
- C. Headlights will dazzle you more easily**
- D. Drivers bunch together when it's raining**

When you drive quickly on a wet road, more spray is thrown up by the tyres. Water on the surface is pushed aside by the rotating tyres, creating droplets and mist that rise into the air. The faster you go, the more water is displaced, so the amount of spray increases with speed. This is a direct consequence of wet-weather driving at speed because visibility is reduced for you and for following drivers due to that spray. Windscreen wipers don't inherently obstruct your view—they're there to remove water and improve visibility (though worn blades can smear, that's not the typical outcome of wet weather driving at speed). Headlights aren't guaranteed to dazzle you more just because it's raining; glare can occur in certain conditions, but it isn't a straightforward, universal consequence of speed in the rain. And drivers bunching together isn't a necessary or reliable outcome of rain—drivers should actually increase following distance to stay safe.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://lgvtheory.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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