

# 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. When must you notify telephone companies about moving a high load?**
  - A. When the load's height exceeds 4.30 metres**
  - B. When the load's height exceeds 5.25 metres**
  - C. When the load's height exceeds 4.00 metres**
  - D. When the load's height exceeds 5.00 metres**
  
- 2. Which weight distribution across the width of the vehicle corresponds to the recommended loading?**
  - A. Heavy items near the centre line, light items towards the sides**
  - B. Light items at the front, heavy items at the rear**
  - C. Light items near the centre line, heavy items towards the sides**
  - D. Heavy items at the front, light items at the rear**
  
- 3. Rear overhang projection marker boards are required for which rear overhang distance?**
  - A. 1 metre [3 feet 3 inches]**
  - B. 1.5 metres [5 feet 0 inches]**
  - C. 2.9 metres [9 feet 5 inches]**
  - D. 2 metres [6 feet 6 inches]**
  
- 4. A blue road sign shows a bus and bicycle in one lane and a normal lane next to it. What does this indicate?**
  - A. Contraflow bus and cycle lane**
  - B. With-flow bus and cycle lane**
  - C. Bus priority lane**
  - D. Cycle lane next to bus lane**
  
- 5. How often should the components of the fifth-wheel coupling be inspected?**
  - A. Every 6000 miles (10 000 km)**
  - B. Every 12 000 miles (20 000 km)**
  - C. Every 3000 miles (5000 km)**
  - D. Every 9000 miles (15 000 km)**

- 6. If involved in an incident where someone is injured and you don't produce your insurance certificate at the time, how soon must you report the incident to the police?**
- A. Seven days**
  - B. 24 hours**
  - C. 72 hours**
  - D. 48 hours**
- 7. Part-loading a lorry with an empty ISO container. Where should you position it on the trailer?**
- A. Over the rear axles**
  - B. Close to the fifth wheel**
  - C. Close to the trailer edge**
  - D. Over the front axle**
- 8. When driving through a tunnel in heavy traffic, what should you do?**
- A. Follow the instructions given by variable message signs**
  - B. Closely follow the tail lights of other vehicles**
  - C. Stay close to the vehicle in front to reduce congestion**
  - D. Switch off your dipped headlights to reduce dazzle**
- 9. What should be your main concern as you approach a sign showing a small hump bridge?**
- A. Your vehicle's length**
  - B. Your vehicle's weight**
  - C. Your vehicle's height**
  - D. Your vehicle's width**
- 10. Which factor directly reduces visibility when driving fast in rain?**
- 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. B
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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**1. When must you notify telephone companies about moving a high load?**

- A. When the load's height exceeds 4.30 metres**
- B. When the load's height exceeds 5.25 metres**
- C. When the load's height exceeds 4.00 metres**
- D. When the load's height exceeds 5.00 metres**

When moving a high load, you must notify the telephone companies when the height exceeds five and a quarter metres. This threshold exists because above that height there's a real risk of hitting overhead telecom lines along the route, so it's important to give the network operators advance warning. They can advise on safe routing, arrange line clearance if needed, or provide guidance for any required escorts or temporary disruptions. The other height options are lower than the rule threshold, so they aren't the trigger for notifying telecoms. Even if you're below five and a quarter metres, you still need to plan carefully and watch for overhead hazards, but formal notification isn't required.

**2. Which weight distribution across the width of the vehicle corresponds to the recommended loading?**

- A. Heavy items near the centre line, light items towards the sides**
- B. Light items at the front, heavy items at the rear**
- C. Light items near the centre line, heavy items towards the sides**
- D. Heavy items at the front, light items at the rear**

Keeping the heaviest items near the vehicle's centre line across the width helps keep the centre of gravity close to the middle. This enhances lateral stability, so the truck is less prone to tipping or pulling to one side in bends or sudden maneuvers. It also leads to more even loading of the tyres and suspension, which improves steering feel, braking stability, and tyre wear. If heavy items were placed toward the sides, the weight would be further from the centre, increasing the potential tipping moment about the vehicle's longitudinal axis and making the vehicle more prone to lean or roll in corners. Uneven side loading can also cause the vehicle to pull toward the heavier side and create uneven tyre wear. Distributing light items toward the sides and keeping the heaviest near the centre line is therefore the best way to maintain balance and stability across the width.

**3. Rear overhang projection marker boards are required for which rear overhang distance?**

- A. 1 metre [3 feet 3 inches]**
- B. 1.5 metres [5 feet 0 inches]**
- C. 2.9 metres [9 feet 5 inches]**
- D. 2 metres [6 feet 6 inches]**

Marker boards are used to warn other road users about how far a vehicle's rear overhang extends. The rule kicks in when the rear overhang reaches two metres or more beyond the vehicle's rear end. This threshold is set to improve safety by giving following drivers a clear indication of the vulnerable length behind the vehicle, especially when turning or braking. So, the requirement applies at two metres; shorter overhangs don't need the boards, while longer overhangs would require them as well. The boards should be clearly visible from behind and placed at the end of the overhang to accurately show how far the vehicle projects.

**4. A blue road sign shows a bus and bicycle in one lane and a normal lane next to it. What does this indicate?**

- A. Contraflow bus and cycle lane**
- B. With-flow bus and cycle lane**
- C. Bus priority lane**
- D. Cycle lane next to bus lane**

This tests recognizing a lane shared by buses and bicycles that runs in the same direction as the rest of the traffic. The blue sign shows a bus and a bicycle together in one lane, with the adjacent lane free for general traffic. That means this lane is a with-flow bus and cycle lane: buses and bicycles may use it in the same direction as the other vehicles. It is not a contraflow setup (which would run opposite to the main traffic), nor a pure bus-only lane or two separate lanes side by side. So the lane is deliberately shared by buses and bicycles in the same direction to help keep traffic moving smoothly.

**5. How often should the components of the fifth-wheel coupling be inspected?**

- A. Every 6000 miles (10 000 km)**
- B. Every 12 000 miles (20 000 km)**
- C. Every 3000 miles (5000 km)**
- D. Every 9000 miles (15 000 km)**

Regular inspection of the fifth-wheel components is essential because this connection bears the full load transfer between tractor and trailer. If the locking mechanism, jaws, kingpin contact surfaces, or mounting are worn or damaged, the trailer could fail to lock properly or could release unexpectedly. Checking these parts at a practical interval helps catch wear before it becomes dangerous. The standard practice is to inspect every 6,000 miles (about 10,000 km). At that interval you should look for cracks, excessive wear, or distortion on the fifth-wheel plate, wear or damage to the locking jaws, movement or play in the locking mechanism, and any signs of corrosion or lubrication problems. Make sure the locking mechanism engages fully and moves freely, and that there are no missing or damaged safety components. If you notice any issues, inspect sooner and arrange maintenance before towing again.

**6. If involved in an incident where someone is injured and you don't produce your insurance certificate at the time, how soon must you report the incident to the police?**

**A. Seven days**

**B. 24 hours**

**C. 72 hours**

**D. 48 hours**

When a road incident involves injury and you're unable to show your insurance certificate at the scene, you must report the incident to the police within 24 hours. This 24-hour window ensures authorities are notified promptly and that insurance and liability matters can be properly handled. The other timeframes are longer than required and wouldn't meet the legal obligation.

**7. Part-loading a lorry with an empty ISO container. Where should you position it on the trailer?**

**A. Over the rear axles**

**B. Close to the fifth wheel**

**C. Close to the trailer edge**

**D. Over the front axle**

The key idea is weight distribution on a semi-trailer and how it affects stability and axle loading. An empty ISO container, while light, has its center of gravity high, so where you place it on the trailer matters for how the load is supported and how the vehicle behaves in braking and cornering. Putting the container over the rear axles keeps the trailer's own axles bearing the load. This helps keep the centre of gravity of the whole vehicle between the trailer axles, which improves stability and ensures the trailer loads stay within legal limits. It also prevents too much weight from being transferred to the coupling area (tongue weight), which could make steering heavier and reduce handling. If you placed it nearer the front end, closer to the fifth wheel, more weight would be transferred to the coupling and the tractor, risking poorer stability and handling, especially during braking. Carrying the load toward the edges or near the front can create uneven load distribution and increase the chance of instability. So, locating the empty container over the rear axles provides the safest, most stable and controllable balance on the trailer.

**8. When driving through a tunnel in heavy traffic, what should you do?**

- A. Follow the instructions given by variable message signs**
- B. Closely follow the tail lights of other vehicles**
- C. Stay close to the vehicle in front to reduce congestion**
- D. Switch off your dipped headlights to reduce dazzle**

In a tunnel, traffic conditions can change quickly, so the best approach is to follow the instructions shown on variable message signs. These signs give real-time guidance from traffic authorities—speed limits, lane closures, incidents ahead, and any required actions. By obeying them, you adapt to the current situation and reduce the risk of collisions or getting stuck. Tailgating or following closely behind the car in front increases stopping distances and makes you less able to react to sudden changes, which is risky in a confined tunnel. Aiming to stay right on another vehicle doesn't help with congestion and can lead to collisions. And switching off dipped headlights reduces your visibility and makes you harder to see, which is unsafe in a tunnel where good visibility is crucial. Keep to the signs, maintain a safe following distance, and keep your lights on as required.

**9. What should be your main concern as you approach a sign showing a small hump bridge?**

- A. Your vehicle's length**
- B. Your vehicle's weight**
- C. Your vehicle's height**
- D. Your vehicle's width**

The length of your vehicle is what matters most when you approach a sign for a small hump bridge. A hump in the road changes how the vehicle sits on the surface as you cross. The front wheels rise first, then the middle, and finally the rear wheels, so a longer vehicle spends more time spanning the crest. That means the rear overhang could approach the far edge or the ramp while the front is still on the higher part, increasing the chance of contact if you're not careful. So, managing your speed and position to ensure the whole length clears the crest smoothly is the key concern. Height would be the priority if you were warned about a low clearance, and width or weight matter in different situations, but for a hump bridge the critical factor is how long the vehicle is and how you navigate that crossing.

**10. Which factor directly reduces visibility when driving fast in rain?**

- 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 driving fast in rain, the main thing that cuts your visibility is the spray kicked up by tyres. Water and spray from the road and from other vehicles create a curtain in front of your windscreen, making it hard to see far ahead or to judge distances. This direct spray layer is harder to clear quickly than rain on the glass, so visibility drops noticeably. Windscreen wipers don't obstruct your view; they remove rain to improve visibility, so they aren't the cause. Headlights can create glare in certain conditions, but they don't directly reduce visibility the way spray does. And drivers bunching together isn't a direct factor that lowers what you can see; it's a traffic behavior, not a specific visibility hazard like spray.

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## 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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