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1. After failing the PHV knowledge assessment, what is the minimum period John must wait before he can sit the test again?

- A. 7 days
- B. 14 days
- C. 28 days
- D. 60 days

2. Up to how many penalty points can a PHV driver hold before their licence is refused or revoked by TfL?

- A. 3 points
- B. 6 points
- C. 9 points
- D. 12 points

3. Michael is caught using a hand-held mobile phone while driving his licensed PHV. What immediate action will TfL take?

- A. Suspend his licence pending investigation
- B. Issue a written warning
- C. Fine him £200
- D. Revoke his licence permanently

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4. What minimum level of English language proficiency must a PHV licence applicant demonstrate?

- A. CEFR A1 level
- B. CEFR B1 level
- C. IELTS band 7
- D. Native English speaker only



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5. Chloe declares on her PHV licence application that she experienced a seizure 10 months ago. What decision will TfL reach?

- A. Refuse her application, as applicants must have been seizure-free for at least 12 months
- B. Approve her application provided she holds a valid driving licence
- C. Request a DBS certificate before making a decision
- D. Issue a conditional licence valid for six months

6. For how long does a safeguarding vulnerable passengers certificate remain valid for a PHV driver?

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years
- D. 5 years

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7. Lucy is 30 years old and has held a full EU driving licence for two years. Over the past year she has accumulated 7 penalty points. She submits an application for a London PHV driver licence. What action should TfL take?

- A. Refuse her application because she exceeds the permitted penalty point limit
- B. Approve her application given that she has held her licence for a sufficient period
- C. Approve her application and issue a formal warning about accumulating further points
- D. Suspend the decision until her penalty points drop below the permitted threshold

8. Ahmed is 71 years old, holds a PHV driver licence, and his DVLA Group 2 medical certificate expired today. What must he do to renew his licence?

- A. Submit a new DVLA Group 2 medical report
- B. Wait for six months before renewing
- C. Provide a note from his GP
- D. Rely on his last medical report

9. Oscar's PHV driver licence was revoked following a drink-driving conviction. According to TfL policy, when is he first eligible to apply for a new licence?

- A. Five years after the date of revocation
- B. As soon as any court-imposed driving disqualification has ended
- C. One year after the date of revocation
- D. Once he has paid a reinstatement fee to TfL



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10. Marcus submitted his PHV licence application but did not supply proof of his address within the required timeframe. How will TfL handle his application?

- A. Lapse it and require him to submit a new application with the appropriate fee
- B. Accept alternative evidence at any point he chooses to provide it
- C. Contact him to waive the proof-of-address requirement
- D. Issue him a temporary licence while he arranges the proof

11. James has been charged with a speeding offence and his case has not yet been heard in court. Is he required to notify TfL at this stage?

- A. Yes, within seven days
- B. Yes, straight away
- C. No, notification is only required upon conviction
- D. No, only at the time of licence renewal

12. Natalie collects a passenger who has brought an assistance dog that was not mentioned in the booking. The passenger wants to keep the dog in the car. What obligation applies to Natalie under her licence conditions?

- A. She must transport the assistance dog at no additional cost
- B. She is permitted to decline the journey
- C. She may levy a supplementary charge for the dog
- D. She may ask for documentation proving the dog's status

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13. Raj is 50 years old and discloses on his PHV licence application that he had a heart condition that was treated two years ago. He meets all other eligibility requirements. What additional documentation must TfL receive before it can reach a decision?

- A. A medical fitness report from his general practitioner
- B. An enhanced DBS check certificate
- C. Evidence of his right to work in the UK
- D. A copy of his driving licence counterpart



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14. What is the maximum number of passengers a TfL-licensed private hire vehicle is permitted to carry?

- A. Up to 4 passengers
- B. Up to 6 passengers
- C. Up to 8 passengers
- D. Up to 10 passengers

15. Which of the following actions would amount to a breach of London PHV licence conditions?

- A. Accepting a booking through a licensed operator
- B. Displaying the TfL licence plate correctly
- C. Pre-booking all journeys
- D. Accepting street hails

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16. What is the lowest level of insurance cover that a PHV vehicle is required to hold?

- A. Third party only
- B. Third party, fire and theft
- C. Fully comprehensive
- D. Public liability insurance

17. Tammy stored her TfL driver badge in her bag throughout her shift rather than wearing it visibly on her clothing. Which licence condition did she breach?

- A. Not displaying the driver badge on outer clothing where it is clearly visible
- B. Carrying equipment that is prohibited in a PHV
- C. Using a hand-held mobile phone while driving
- D. Transporting more passengers than her licence permits

18. Angela holds a current US driving licence. Is she eligible to apply for a PHV driver licence in London on this basis?

- A. Yes, US licences are recognised
- B. No, only a UK or EU licence held for at least one year qualifies
- C. Yes, but only during the first 12 months before she must exchange it
- D. Yes, provided she passes an international driving assessment



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19. How many years does a London private hire vehicle driver licence remain valid before the holder must renew it?

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years
- D. 5 years

20. Sara applies for a new vehicle licence, but her car is 11 years old. What decision is TfL likely to reach?

- A. Reject the application because the vehicle exceeds the maximum age
- B. Approve since only passenger age matters
- C. Approve conditionally pending a safety inspection
- D. Defer until she provides more photos

21. Khalid submitted his PHV licence application one week ago, and his medical certificate has expired today. What must he do?

- A. Obtain and submit a new valid medical certificate before his licence is issued
- B. Wait until the licence is issued and provide an updated certificate afterwards
- C. Continue on the basis of the original certificate, which was valid when submitted
- D. Inform TfL of the expiry within 28 days

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22. Which of the following types of journey is a London PHV driver legally entitled to carry out?

- A. A trip arranged in advance through a TfL-licensed private hire operator
- B. A street hail accepted directly from the roadside
- C. An immediate on-the-spot hire by someone approaching the vehicle
- D. A fare calculated using a meter fitted in the vehicle



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23. When a vehicle is first being registered as a private hire vehicle in London, what is the maximum age it is permitted to be?

- A. 5 years
- B. 8 years
- C. 10 years
- D. 12 years

24. Which of the following driving offences does NOT automatically result in TfL rejecting a new PHV licence application?

- A. Five penalty points from a speeding offence
- B. A conviction for drink-driving
- C. A conviction for dangerous driving
- D. Having accumulated seven penalty points

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25. To which medical fitness standard must a PHV driver conform when applying for a licence?

- A. DVLA Group 1 medical standard
- B. DVLA Group 2 medical standard
- C. Driver self-declaration only
- D. Home Office medical check

26. TfL has refused Benjamin's application for a PHV licence. What is the deadline by which he must lodge an appeal?

- A. 14 days
- B. 21 days
- C. 28 days
- D. 30 days

27. Gina legally changes her surname by deed poll and notifies TfL of the change 10 days later. Is she compliant with her licence conditions?

- A. Yes, because she notified TfL within the 14-day deadline
- B. No, because she was required to notify TfL immediately upon the name change
- C. No, because she should have surrendered her badge pending the update
- D. No, because a fee is charged for late name-change notifications



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28. What item is a TfL-licensed private hire vehicle forbidden from displaying?

- A. A taxi sign mounted on the roof
- B. A sticker identifying the licensed operator
- C. Licence plates displayed in the windscreen
- D. The driver's badge worn visibly

29. Tom is 24 years old and has held a full UK driving licence for 18 months. He currently has 4 penalty points recorded against him and submits an application for a London PHV driver licence. How will TfL assess his application?

- A. Grant his application, as he satisfies both the minimum licence-holding period and the penalty point threshold
- B. Refuse his application because he has penalty points on his record
- C. Postpone the decision until his penalty points have been removed
- D. Make approval subject to the completion of a further training course

30. Sophie loses her PHV driver badge and does not inform TfL until 10 days after the loss. What is the consequence under PHV licensing rules?

- A. She has breached her licence conditions by failing to report the loss within the required seven days
- B. There is no consequence, as carrying a driver badge is not mandatory
- C. Her badge will be renewed automatically
- D. TfL will issue a replacement badge free of charge



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Answer Key & Explanations

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1. C — 28 days

A candidate who fails the knowledge assessment must wait at least 28 days before being permitted to retake it. Why the other options are incorrect: • 7 days: A seven-day wait is not permitted under TfL's retake policy. • 14 days: Fourteen days is shorter than the required 28-day minimum waiting period. • 60 days: Sixty days exceeds the minimum waiting period that TfL requires. • 6 months: Six months is far longer than TfL's stipulated minimum waiting period for knowledge test retakes.

2. B — 6 points

TfL will refuse or revoke a private hire licence when a driver accumulates more than six penalty points on their driving record. Why the other options are incorrect: • 3 points: Three points does not exceed the permitted threshold; drivers may hold up to six without automatic refusal. • 9 points: Nine points surpass the maximum of six that TfL allows. • 12 points: Twelve points far exceed the acceptable six-point threshold. • No limit: A strict upper limit of six points applies; there is no provision for an unlimited number of points.

3. A — Suspend his licence pending investigation

Using a hand-held mobile phone while driving constitutes a serious breach of licence conditions; TfL will impose an immediate interim suspension pending the outcome of the investigation. Why the other options are incorrect: • Issue a written warning: For a serious breach of this nature, TfL suspends the licence rather than issuing a written caution. • Fine him £200: Financial penalties for road traffic offences are imposed by the courts, not directly by TfL. • Revoke his licence permanently: Permanent revocation can only follow due process; it is not an immediate response. • Take no action until conviction: TfL acts by suspending the licence immediately, before any conviction is recorded.

4. B — CEFR B1 level

Applicants are required to demonstrate they have achieved at least CEFR B1 level English competency. Why the other options are incorrect: • CEFR A1 level: A1 represents a beginner level and is insufficient for the communication demands of PHV work. • IELTS band 7: TfL does not use IELTS band scores in its assessment process. • Native English speaker only: Those whose first language is not English may still qualify provided they pass the B1 assessment. • No language requirement: Demonstrating a minimum level of English proficiency is a mandatory licensing requirement.

5. A — Refuse her application, as applicants must have been seizure-free for at least 12 months

Medical fitness standards require applicants to have been free from seizures for at least 12 months. Chloe's last seizure occurred only 10 months ago, so TfL will refuse her application. Why the other options are incorrect: • Approve her application provided she holds a valid driving licence: Holding a valid driving licence does not exempt an applicant from the medical fitness requirements. • Request a DBS certificate before making a decision: A DBS certificate is a standard requirement for all applicants but does not address medical fitness. • Issue a conditional licence valid for six months: TfL does not issue conditional licences to applicants who have not yet met the medical fitness standards. • Ask her to provide a police report relating to the seizure: A police report is not part of the documentation required when making a medical declaration.



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6. C — 3 years

A safeguarding certificate is valid for three years, after which the driver must undertake refresher training.

Why the other options are incorrect: • 1 year: The certificate remains valid for longer than one year. • 2 years: Validity extends beyond two years. • 5 years: Five years exceeds the three-year validity period set by TfL. • 10 years: A 10-year validity period is not recognised under TfL requirements.

7. A — Refuse her application because she exceeds the permitted penalty point limit

TfL permits a maximum of six penalty points on an applicant's licence. Lucy has seven, which exceeds this limit, so her application must be refused. Why the other options are incorrect: • Approve her application given that she has held her licence for a sufficient period: Sufficient licence duration alone cannot override the penalty points requirement. • Approve her application and issue a formal warning about accumulating further points: TfL does not issue warning letters as a substitute for refusing applicants who exceed the points limit. • Suspend the decision until her penalty points drop below the permitted threshold: Once the permitted penalty point threshold is exceeded, TfL does not suspend the decision pending a reduction in points. • Grant her a licence on probationary terms: TfL does not offer probationary licences to applicants who have surpassed the permitted points total.

8. A — Submit a new DVLA Group 2 medical report

A current DVLA Group 2 medical certificate is required at licence renewal; Ahmed must obtain and submit a fresh medical report. Why the other options are incorrect: • Wait for six months before renewing: No mandatory six-month waiting period applies when a medical certificate expires. • Provide a note from his GP: A GP letter alone does not satisfy the Group 2 medical standard required for PHV licence renewal. • Rely on his last medical report: An expired medical report cannot be relied upon; a current certificate must be provided. • Pay an extension fee: TfL does not offer a fee-based extension for expired medical certificates.

9. A — Five years after the date of revocation

TfL's policy requires that a driver whose licence is revoked for drink-driving wait five years from the revocation date before submitting a fresh application. Why the other options are incorrect: • As soon as any court-imposed driving disqualification has ended: TfL imposes a fixed five-year waiting period; reapplying immediately after a court disqualification ends is not permitted. • One year after the date of revocation: A one-year wait does not satisfy TfL's drink-driving reapplication policy. • Once he has paid a reinstatement fee to TfL: Paying a fee does not reduce or replace the mandatory five-year waiting period. • Once he has obtained a satisfactory medical certificate: Although a medical certificate may be required as part of a future application, it does not waive the five-year waiting period.

10. A — Lapse it and require him to submit a new application with the appropriate fee

When proof of address is not provided within the specified deadline, TfL lapses the application. The applicant must then lodge a fresh application and pay the required fee. Why the other options are incorrect: • Accept alternative evidence at any point he chooses to provide it: TfL enforces the proof-of-address requirement strictly and does not accept documentation submitted after the deadline. • Contact him to waive the proof-of-address requirement: Mandatory requirements cannot be waived simply because an applicant requests it. • Issue him a temporary licence while he arranges the proof: Temporary licences are not issued to applicants who have not yet completed all required documentation. • Issue the licence and allow him to provide his address details afterwards: All required documents, including proof of address, must be received before a licence is issued.



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11. C — No, notification is only required upon conviction

TfL notification is only triggered by a motoring conviction; a pending charge that has not yet resulted in a finding of guilt does not create a reporting obligation. Why the other options are incorrect: • Yes, within seven days: The reporting duty arises from a conviction, not from when charges are brought. • Yes, straight away: Immediate notification applies only after a conviction, not upon being charged. • No, only at the time of licence renewal: Waiting until renewal is incorrect; once convicted, reporting should occur promptly rather than at renewal. • Yes, within 28 days: The 28-day rule relates to post-conviction reporting, not pre-trial charges.

12. A — She must transport the assistance dog at no additional cost

The Equality Act requires PHV drivers to carry passengers' assistance dogs and prohibits charging any additional fee for doing so. Why the other options are incorrect: • She is permitted to decline the journey: PHV drivers do not have the right to refuse a passenger travelling with an assistance dog. • She may levy a supplementary charge for the dog: Charging a passenger extra because of their assistance dog is not permitted. • She may ask for documentation proving the dog's status: There is no requirement for passengers to produce documentation for a recognised assistance dog. • She may ask the passenger to rebook at a later time: Asking the passenger to rebook is unnecessary; drivers are obliged to complete the journey with the assistance dog present.

13. A — A medical fitness report from his general practitioner

Whenever an applicant discloses a medical condition that could affect driving safety, TfL requires a medical fitness report from the applicant's GP before a licence can be issued. Why the other options are incorrect: • An enhanced DBS check certificate: An enhanced DBS check is a standard requirement for all applicants but does not address medical fitness. • Evidence of his right to work in the UK: Proof of the right to work is required from all applicants and is not specific to medical disclosures. • A copy of his driving licence counterpart: The driving licence counterpart records driving history but contains no information about medical fitness. • A recent passport-sized photograph: A passport photograph is a general application requirement but does not satisfy the need for a medical fitness assessment.

14. C — Up to 8 passengers

A TfL-licensed private hire vehicle may have no more than eight passenger seats, not counting the driver's seat. Why the other options are incorrect: • Up to 4 passengers: Four passenger seats falls well below the permitted maximum. • Up to 6 passengers: Six seats is below the ceiling allowed by TfL. • Up to 10 passengers: Ten seats would exceed the eight-passenger ceiling TfL imposes. • Up to 12 passengers: Twelve seats exceeds the maximum capacity permitted under TfL rules.

15. D — Accepting street hails

PHV drivers are not permitted to accept street hails; every journey must be arranged in advance through a licensed operator. Why the other options are incorrect: • Accepting a booking through a licensed operator: Taking bookings through a licensed operator is the correct and required method of operation. • Displaying the TfL licence plate correctly: Correctly displaying the TfL licence plate is a licence requirement, not a violation. • Pre-booking all journeys: Having all journeys pre-booked is precisely what the regulations require. • Wearing the driver badge visibly: Displaying the driver badge prominently is a condition of the licence, not a breach of it.

16. B — Third party, fire and theft

PHV vehicles must be insured to at least third party, fire and theft level as a minimum standard. Why the other options are incorrect: • Third party only: Third party only cover does not include protection against fire damage



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or theft. • Fully comprehensive: Fully comprehensive cover exceeds the minimum requirement, though it remains permissible. • Public liability insurance: Public liability insurance is a separate category and does not satisfy the vehicle insurance standard. • No insurance is required: Insurance is a legal requirement for all PHV vehicles; no exemption exists.

17. A — Not displaying the driver badge on outer clothing where it is clearly visible

TfL requires drivers to wear their badge on outer clothing at all times so it is immediately visible to passengers. Why the other options are incorrect: • Carrying equipment that is prohibited in a PHV: Prohibited equipment is not the issue; the breach relates solely to badge display. • Using a hand-held mobile phone while driving: Mobile phone use is not described in this scenario. • Transporting more passengers than her licence permits: Passenger numbers are not relevant to this breach. • Declining to complete a pre-booked journey: Journey refusal is not part of this situation.

18. B — No, only a UK or EU licence held for at least one year qualifies

TfL requires applicants to hold a full UK or EU driving licence that has been valid for at least one year; a US licence does not meet this criterion. Why the other options are incorrect: • Yes, US licences are recognised: Licences issued outside the EU are not accepted for PHV applications. • Yes, but only during the first 12 months before she must exchange it: There is no temporary 12-month grace provision for US licence holders. • Yes, provided she passes an international driving assessment: No international assessment pathway exists as an alternative to the UK or EU licence requirement. • No, unless she obtains a DVLA provisional licence: A provisional licence does not satisfy the full licence requirement for PHV applications.

19. C — 3 years

A London PHV driver licence remains valid for three years, at which point the holder must apply for renewal. Why the other options are incorrect: • 1 year: One year is not the correct validity period for a PHV driver licence. • 2 years: The actual validity period exceeds two years. • 5 years: Five years is longer than the validity period TfL sets for PHV driver licences. • 10 years: TfL's licence term is considerably shorter than ten years.

20. A — Reject the application because the vehicle exceeds the maximum age

TfL will not licence a new private hire vehicle that is more than 10 years old at the time of first application; Sara's 11-year-old car will be refused. Why the other options are incorrect: • Approve since only passenger age matters: The age of the vehicle — not the passenger — is the relevant eligibility criterion. • Approve conditionally pending a safety inspection: Conditional approval is not available for vehicles that exceed the 10-year age limit. • Defer until she provides more photos: Providing additional photographs does not override the maximum vehicle age requirement. • Issue a temporary licence for one year: TfL does not issue temporary licences as a workaround for over-age vehicles.

21. A — Obtain and submit a new valid medical certificate before his licence is issued

A valid medical certificate must be in place at the time TfL issues a licence. Because Khalid's certificate has now expired, he must obtain and submit a new one before his licence can be granted. Why the other options are incorrect: • Wait until the licence is issued and provide an updated certificate afterwards: Medical fitness must be confirmed at the point of licence issue, not updated after the fact. • Continue on the basis of the original certificate, which was valid when submitted: Operating a private hire vehicle without a valid licence and a current medical certificate would breach licensing conditions. • Inform TfL of the expiry within 28 days: The 28-day rule for submitting documents does not govern medical certificate validity; the certificate must be valid at the time of issue. • Take no action, as the original certificate is sufficient for the application: An expired medical certificate does not satisfy TfL's medical fitness requirement.



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22. A — A trip arranged in advance through a TfL-licensed private hire operator

PHV drivers are only permitted to undertake journeys that have been pre-booked via a TfL-licensed operator. Why the other options are incorrect: • A street hail accepted directly from the roadside: Accepting street hails is not permitted for private hire vehicle drivers. • An immediate on-the-spot hire by someone approaching the vehicle: Immediate unbooked hires are not lawful for PHV drivers. • A fare calculated using a meter fitted in the vehicle: Private hire vehicles are not authorised to use meters for fare calculation. • Picking up a passenger without any prior booking: Picking up passengers without a prior booking is a breach of PHV licence conditions.

23. C — 10 years

When first being licensed as a PHV in London, a vehicle must be no more than 10 years old. Why the other options are incorrect: • 5 years: 5 years is well within the limit but is not the maximum permitted age. • 8 years: 8 years falls below the permitted ceiling and is not the set maximum. • 12 years: A vehicle aged 12 years exceeds the maximum age TfL will accept for first licensing. • No limit: TfL enforces a strict 10-year cap; there is no provision for unlimited vehicle age.

24. A — Five penalty points from a speeding offence

Up to six penalty points on a licence does not trigger automatic refusal; five points from a speeding offence falls within the acceptable threshold. Why the other options are incorrect: • A conviction for drink-driving: A drink-driving conviction results in the application being automatically refused. • A conviction for dangerous driving: A dangerous driving conviction leads to automatic refusal of the application. • Having accumulated seven penalty points: Seven penalty points exceeds the six-point limit and triggers automatic refusal. • Driving without valid insurance: Driving without insurance is a serious offence that results in automatic refusal.

25. B — DVLA Group 2 medical standard

PHV licence applicants must meet the DVLA Group 2 medical standard — the same level of fitness demanded of lorry and bus drivers. Why the other options are incorrect: • DVLA Group 1 medical standard: The Group 1 standard applies to ordinary car drivers and does not satisfy the higher PHV requirement. • Driver self-declaration only: A driver's self-declaration alone is insufficient to meet TfL's medical fitness requirements. • Home Office medical check: The Home Office plays no role in conducting medical assessments for PHV licence applications. • No medical requirement: TfL imposes a defined medical standard; applicants cannot proceed without satisfying it.

26. C — 28 days

From the date of refusal, an applicant has 28 days in which to challenge TfL's decision on appeal. Why the other options are incorrect: • 14 days: The appeal window extends well beyond 14 days. • 21 days: TfL does not operate a 21-day appeal period. • 30 days: 30 days is close but does not match the correct 28-day period. • 60 days: A 60-day appeal period does not apply to PHV licence refusals.

27. A — Yes, because she notified TfL within the 14-day deadline

PHV drivers must notify TfL of any name change within 14 days. Gina informed TfL within 10 days, so she has satisfied the requirement. Why the other options are incorrect: • No, because she was required to notify TfL immediately upon the name change: The rules require notification within 14 days, not immediately; Gina's notification falls within the permitted window. • No, because she should have surrendered her badge pending the update: Surrendering the badge is not required when a name change is reported within the 14-day period. • No, because a fee is charged for late name-change notifications: No fee is levied for name-change notifications made within the deadline. • No, because her licence will now be cancelled: Notifications



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submitted within the 14-day window do not lead to cancellation of the licence.

28. A — A taxi sign mounted on the roof

Private hire vehicles are not permitted to carry a roof-mounted taxi sign, as these are exclusive to licensed London taxis. Why the other options are incorrect: • A sticker identifying the licensed operator: Licensed operator stickers are a required display and are fully within the regulations. • Licence plates displayed in the windscreen: Licence plates must be displayed in both the front and rear windscreens. • The driver's badge worn visibly: Driver badges are required to be worn visibly on outer clothing, not merely kept inside the vehicle. • A wheelchair access ramp: Wheelchair access ramps are permitted on PHVs designated for accessible transport.

29. A — Grant his application, as he satisfies both the minimum licence-holding period and the penalty point threshold

To qualify, applicants must have held a full UK driving licence for at least one year and carry no more than six penalty points. Tom meets both of these conditions, so TfL will grant his application. Why the other options are incorrect: • Refuse his application because he has penalty points on his record: Accumulating up to six penalty points does not trigger automatic rejection. • Postpone the decision until his penalty points have been removed: TfL does not postpone decisions simply because an applicant holds fewer than seven penalty points. • Make approval subject to the completion of a further training course: No additional training is required of applicants who carry four penalty points. • Issue him a one-year provisional licence: TfL does not issue provisional licences on the basis of licence duration and a below-threshold points total.

30. A — She has breached her licence conditions by failing to report the loss within the required seven days

PHV drivers must report the loss of their badge within seven days. Sophie notified TfL after 10 days, which means she is in breach of her licence conditions. Why the other options are incorrect: • There is no consequence, as carrying a driver badge is not mandatory: Displaying a driver badge is mandatory, and failing to report its loss within the prescribed period is a breach of conditions. • Her badge will be renewed automatically: Badges are not renewed automatically; the driver must request a replacement. • TfL will issue a replacement badge free of charge: A replacement badge incurs a charge and must be requested promptly after the loss is reported. • Her licence will be suspended immediately: While persistent or serious breaches can lead to suspension, the immediate consequence of late reporting is a breach of licence conditions, not suspension.



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