

Theory in short

Summary of the most important topics of the CBR theory exam passenger car



PASSENGER CAR



EEN UITGAVE VAN

LENS
VERKEERSLEERMIDDELEN





Summary of 'Theory manual passenger car'

This booklet is a handy summary of the complete theory book 'Theory manual passenger car'. It is an abridged version in easy language. Ideal to go over everything again after studying the theory book.

The layout of the chapters in this summary is the same as in the theory manual. If you want more information on a particular subject in this summary, you can consult the same chapter in the theory manual.

Please note that by reading this summary only, you have not learned enough to pass the real CBR theory exam. Not all the course material is covered in this summary!

Legislation

Definitions

Moped

Motor carriage with two, three or four wheels; cannot and must not exceed a speed of 45 km/h. Maximum 50 ccs (cm³) or 4 kW.

New driver

After obtaining your driving licence for the first time, you are considered a new driver for 5 years.

Standard glass

Used in the hospitality industry to measure standard quantities of alcoholic drinks. This way, each glass has the same amount of pure alcohol. One standard glass with alcohol takes 1 to 1.5 hours to break down in your body.

Driving skills

Being able to drive a car well. Can be affected due to incompetence, or the use of drugs or alcohol.

Driving suitability

To be physically and mentally healthy enough to drive a car. Can be affected when you are physically or mentally ill temporarily or for an extended period.

Motor carriage

All engine-driven vehicles. Excluding a train, tram, metro and regular e-bikes (up to 25 km/h).

Motor vehicle

All engine-driven vehicles. Except for train, tram, metro, regular e-bikes (up to 25 km/h), moped (including snorfiets, speed-pedelec and brommobiel) and disabled vehicles.

Vehicle registration number

Unique digit/letter combination that belongs to a car and with which it can be recognised. Printed on the number plate. All data is stored in the National vehicle register. The owner of the car receives a vehicle registration certificate as proof of this (vehicle registration card).

Mandatory compliance

You are obliged to listen to a police officer or someone in a similar position. You must also do what they ask of you. For example, stop, show your driving licence and vehicle registration card, or take a breath test.

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Vehicle knowledge

Permanent requirements

Technical requirements for your car. A car and all its parts must always work properly.

This must always be in order:

- exhaust
- speedometer (illuminated)
- tyres (minimum profile 1.6 mm)
- brakes (including handbrake)
- windows
- mirrors (one inside and two outside)
- windscreen wipers and front windscreen wiper fluid
- seats and belts
- Airbags (no malfunction, may be turned off)

Dimensions

A car together with its load is allowed to be a maximum of:

- 12 metres long (18 metres with a trailer);
- 2.55 metres wide;
- 4 metres high.

Lamps

Cars must be equipped with:

- dipped headlights (2x)
- full-beam headlights (2x)
- sidelights (2x)
- rear lights (2x)
- rear brake lights (3x)
- reversing light (1x)
- rear fog light (1x)
- indicators (all round)
- rear number plate light
- red rear retro-reflectors (2x)

These lights must always work properly. A car may also have additional lights, such as bend lighting, daytime running lights, front fog lights and parking lights.

Warning lights

The following warning lights are mandatory:

- full-beam (blue)
- front fog light (green) and rear fog light (yellow)
- direction indicators (green) and hazard warning lights (red)

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Using the road

Definitions

Road users, traffic, traffic participants

Anyone who uses the road.

Drivers

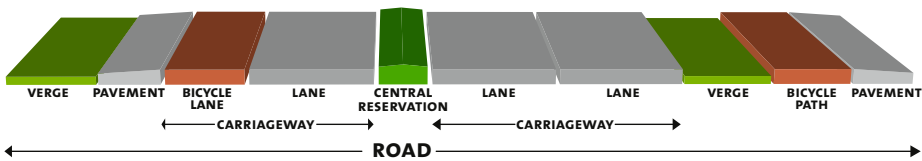
All road users except pedestrians. Also people taking a horse or cattle with them.

Pedestrians

People on foot, including people pushing a bicycle, moped or motorbike. People on a children's scooter, skateboard, skates or rollerblades.

Road

Public road over which traffic can drive or walk. This also includes bridges and tunnels, paths and verges.



Cycle path

A path for cyclists and snorfjets riders that is separate from the carriageway.

Cycle lane

Special lane for cyclists and snorfjets riders, with a picture of a bicycle on it. The cycle lane is part of the carriageway.

Suggestion (cycle) lane

A lane without a picture of a bicycle on it, which may be used by anyone. The suggestion (cycle) lane is part of the carriageway.

Intersection

Here you can and may turn left or right.

Crossing

You cannot or should not turn off here. It may or may not be on ground-level.

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Priority and giving way

Definitions

A crossing road

A road coming from the left or the right.

The same road

The road you are driving on. Traffic on the same road drives/walks in the same direction as you or the opposite direction than you.

Giving right of way

Ensuring that other drivers can drive on.

Entrance or exit construction

A road you drive in or out off across the pavement.

Main rule when giving right of way (drivers crossing)

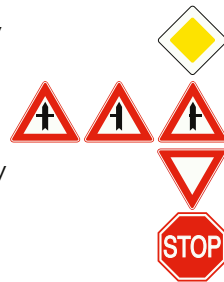
Drivers give right of way to drivers coming from the right (thus not to pedestrians)

Exceptions:

- Drivers give right of way to crossing tram drivers.
- Drivers on an unpaved road give right of way to crossing drivers on a paved road.

Right of way through traffic signs or other signs

- If you drive on a priority road, you must be given right of way by drivers on the intersecting road.
- If you are driving at a priority junction, you must be given right of way by drivers on the intersecting road.
- At sign B-6 or at priority triangles, you must give right of way to drivers on the intersecting road.
- At the B-7 sign and at a stop line, you must always stop and give right of way to drivers on the intersecting road.



All these signs also apply to tram drivers and a military convoy or funeral procession!

Right of way at a turn-off

- Traffic driving straight ahead have right of way to traffic turning off.
- For oncoming drivers, drivers turning right have right of way before drivers who want to turn left (*short turn goes before long turn*).
- A tram driver who is turning has right of way to oncoming traffic and traffic driving next to or behind him.

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Special roads, sections, users and manoeuvres

Special roads

- Motorway
 - 130 km/h unless otherwise specified (100 km/h during the day as indicated)
 - the motor vehicle must be capable of and authorised to drive at a minimum speed of 60 km/h
 - do not stand still, turn around or reverse
(in an emergency only: stopping on the hard shoulder or the verge)
- Autoweg
 - 100 km/h unless otherwise specified
 - the motor vehicle must be capable of and authorised to drive at a minimum speed of 50 km/h
 - do not stand still, turn around or reverse
(in an emergency only: stopping on a lay-by or the verge)
- Erf
 - 15 km/h
 - rules regarding priority and right of way are the same as outside the erf
 - pedestrians may use the full width of the road
 - parking is permitted only in the designated parking spaces

Roundabouts

Rules are the same as for intersections. Usually, the right of way is regulated by signs and markings. You must always drive anticlockwise.

Different roundabouts:

- A roundabout with a cycle lane, cycle path or cycle/moped path within a priority zone and adjacent pavement:
 - There is no need to give way to pedestrians when entering, except at a zebra crossing. Give right of way to all drivers on the roundabout (also on the cycle path and cycle/moped path).
 - When exiting the roundabout, you must give way to all traffic (including pedestrians) that continues to follow the roundabout.
- A roundabout with a bicycle path or bicycle/moped path outside a priority zone and without a pavement:
 - When entering the roundabout, only drivers on the roundabout have to give right of way, drivers on the cycle path or cycle/moped path have priority triangles.
 - When exiting, you generally do not have to give anyone right of way; drivers on the cycle path or cycle/moped path have priority triangles.

Turbo roundabout

Pre-sort in time. Switching lanes on the roundabout itself is often not possible due to a median strip (kerbs between the lanes).

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Vehicle driving safety and reacting in emergencies

Communication

Hand gestures

- Only respectable hand gestures are allowed.

Horn

- Must only be used to prevent danger.



Hazard lights

- Must only be used to prevent danger.



Full-beam flashes (signals)

- Must only be used to prevent danger.



Indicators

- In many cases mandatory or sensible.
- Prohibited if it causes confusion.



Brake lights

- As (pre-)warning for braking.
- Use as little as possible; others may become annoyed (bright light).

Warning triangle

- It is not mandatory to have it with you.
- However, it is mandatory to use it in the event of a breakdown if:
 - your hazard lights do not work;
 - even when using the hazard lights, the car is not clearly visible.
- Place it 30 metres away in the direction of the traffic to which you pose a danger.

Lighting while driving

Dipped headlights

- Normal lights at the front.
- Mandatory during the day when visibility is not optimal.
- Mandatory in the dark (at night).
- May be off when using front full-beam or front fog light.



Daytime running lights

- Turns on when all other lights are off.
- May not be used if other lighting is required.

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Traffic signs and signals

Order

- Indications are more important than traffic lights.
- Traffic lights are more important than traffic signs.
- Traffic signs are more important than traffic rules.

In addition, temporary (yellow) road markings and traffic signs replace regular (white and, usually, blue) signs. You must then always follow the yellow markings and signs.

Traffic lights

Important points of attention:

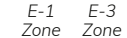
- Traffic light in the form of a circle, pay attention:
 - Traffic going straight ahead has right of way before traffic turning off on the same road.
 - Short bend has right of way before long bend.
- Traffic light in the form of a direction arrow, you do not have to take other traffic into account.
- Cyclists may always turn right:
Cyclists and snorfieters riders are always allowed to turn right, even when traffic lights are red.
- Cyclists and moped drivers may always turn right:
Cyclists, snorfieters/moped/speed-pedelec riders may always turn right, even when the lights are red.



Traffic signs

Important:

- Individual signs apply until the next intersection. Signs E-1, E-2 and E-3 only apply on the side of the carriageway where they are placed.
- Zone signs apply up to the end of the zone. For signs E-1 and E-3, these apply on both sides of the road.
- Supplementary plates provide clarification of, elaborate on or indicate limitations to the sign above it.



Signs

- **Round white signs with a red border**
You are not allowed here...
- **Round blue signs with a white arrow or symbol**
You have to go here...
- **Triangular signs with a red border and pointing upwards**
Attention...
- **Square or rectangular blue signs**
Did you know that...?



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Responsible traffic participation and eco-safe driving

Traffic insight and driving behaviour

- **Antisocial/aggressive driving behaviour**
Finding yourself more important than others, endangering traffic safety.
- **Social Driving**
Taking others into account.
- **Anticipate**
Taking into account the behaviour and mistakes of others.
- **Defensive driving**
Driving in such a way that you prevent dangers.
- **Decisive conduct**
Make the right decisions on time and implement them quickly and easily.

Causes of accidents

- 92% due to human error
- 5% due to vehicle problems
- 3% due to road and weather conditions

Circumstances which affect (deteriorate) the ability to drive

- emotions (positive and negative)
- fatigue
- use of drugs/alcohol/medication
- distraction
- physical issues

Keep your distance

These formulas apply in good road and weather conditions!

- **Stop distance**
thinking distance + braking distance
- **Thinking distance**
(speed : 4) + 10%
- **Braking distance**
(speed : 10) x (speed : 10) : 2
- **Following distance**
(speed : 2) + 10%

In worse road conditions

Always adjust your speed and following distance accordingly. Please note:

- type of road surface (e.g. gravel)
- poor road surface (holes or cracks)
- no or negative road banking when cornering (faster skidding at high speed)
- new or repaired road surface (extra slippery)
- rutting (aquaplaning)

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Space for mnemonics and tips

Will you help us?

Do you know a handy mnemonic or have tips that are not yet in this booklet? Then forward them to us! The most original and useful mnemonics will be placed in this booklet.

For suggestions and forwarding mnemonics, please contact us at helpdesk@theorieboek.nl.

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The complete theory book for the CBR passenger car theory exam divided into the 8 CBR subjects.

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Theory in short is a summary of the complete course material for the CBR theory exam passenger car. It does not contain the complete theory, but is meant to be used after reading the book 'Theory manual passenger car'. This way, you can go through the most important topics of the theory again. This book is easy to take with you.

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