

Visibility in darkness

Dark clothing without reflectors

- Dipped headlights: 25 m
- Full beam headlights: 150 m

Light clothing without reflectors

- Dipped headlights: 60 m
- Full beam headlights: 300 m

With reflectors

- Dipped headlights: 125 m
- Full beam headlights: 450 m
- Dipped headlights + fog lights = **prohibited**
- Dipped headlights + daytime lights = **prohibited**
- Dipped headlights + auxiliary high beam lamps = **prohibited**
- Fog lights + daytime lights = **prohibited**

There is an established order for how to prioritise casualties:

1. Life-threatening situation
2. Breathing
3. Bleeding
4. Shock



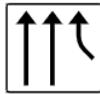
A: Additional lane (F16)

"This sign indicates an increase in the number of lanes. The sign is specific to the conditions at the location. Symbols for types of vehicles or road numbers may be included in the sign. The sign is also used as a preparatory notice that the number of lanes will increase. The distance is then stated on an additional panel. In case of a temporary re-routing of traffic, the sign may have an orange base. Otherwise, no deviating colour may be used."



B: Lane ends (F17)

"This sign indicates a reduction in the number of lanes. The sign is specific to the conditions at the location. The sign is also used as a preparatory notice that a lane is ending. The distance is then stated on an additional panel. In case of a temporary re-routing of traffic, the sign may have an orange base. Otherwise, no deviating colour may be used."



C: Connecting road in a separate lane (F20)

"The sign is specific to the conditions at the location. In case of a temporary re-routing of traffic, the sign may have an orange base. Otherwise, no deviating colour may be used."



D: Connecting road with acceleration lane (F19)

"The sign is specific to the conditions at the location. In case of a temporary re-routing of traffic, the sign may have an orange base. Otherwise, no deviating colour may be used."

Do not A and B show connecting roads too?

- No, they only indicate that the number of lanes is increasing/decreasing. It is still the same road, as per the definitions:



A: Give way line (M14)

"This marking indicates the line that a vehicle should not pass when the driver is observing the obligation to give way."



B: Speed bump (M17)

"This marking indicates a speed bump, gutter or similar obstacle."



C: Preparatory information regarding the obligation to give way or to stop (M18)

"This marking indicates that there is an obligation to give way or to stop further down the road."



D: Bicycle passage or bicycle crossing (M16)

When it is obligatory to use winter tyres, and when it is prohibited

- The law on winter tyres in winter road conditions **1 December–31 March**.
- It is prohibited to have studded tyres **16 April–30 September** unless winter conditions are prevailing or expected.

Car	Trailer	Permitted?
Studded	Studded	Permitted
Studded	Non-studded	Not permitted
Non-studded	Studded	Permitted (same as in the question)
Non-studded	Non-studded	Permitted

Sight is the most important sense in traffic. You receive around **90% of all traffic information** through your eyes. For this reason, you are required to have a **visual acuity of at least 0.5** for a **category B licence** (other licence categories have stricter requirements).

If you have poor eyesight, your driving licence may be issued on the condition that you must wear glasses to drive. Also remember that your eyesight changes with age, so you are recommended to have regular eye tests.

Terms

Visual field

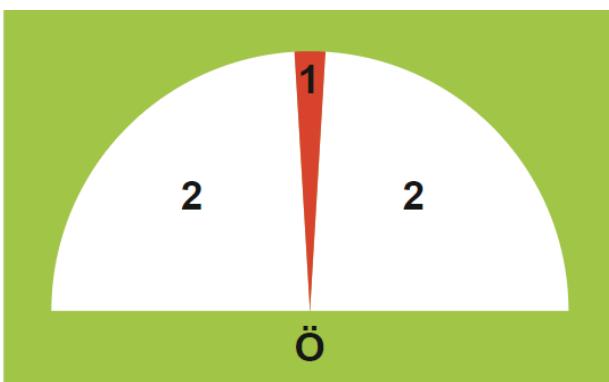
The area we see is called the visual field. The visual field has the shape of a semicircle, i.e. **180°**.

Central vision

The thing you focus your eyes on is what you will see most **clearly**. This is your central vision, and it constitutes approximately **1–2%** of your visual field. Central vision is important in order to, for example, make out what is written on a [road sign](#).

Peripheral vision

The remaining **98–99%** of your visual field is your peripheral vision. With it, you can perceive something happening but will most often need to shift your gaze to check with your central vision exactly what it is. The peripheral vision is impaired by [alcohol](#) and [tiredness](#).



Semicircle: Visual field

O: Location of eye

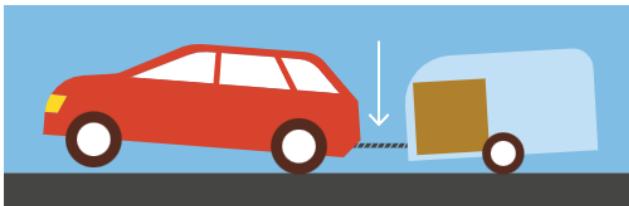
1: Central vision

2: Peripheral vision

Monday	måndag
Tuesday	tisdag
Wednesday	onsdag
Thursday	torsdag
Friday	fredag
Saturday	lördag
Sunday	söndag

High ball pressure:

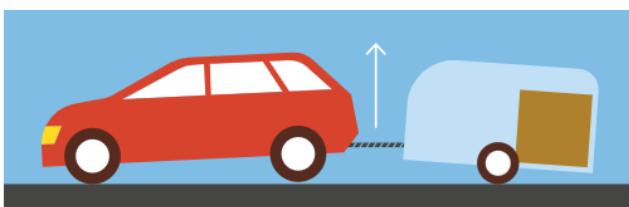
Excessive load at the front of the trailer. This gives poor traction with the front wheels and makes the dipped headlights dazzle.



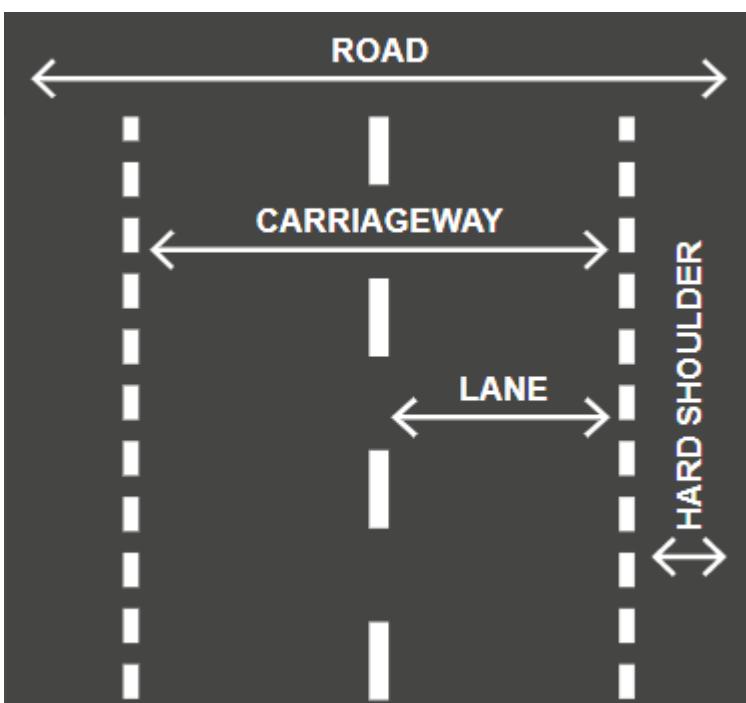
The load is all the way forward in the trailer (the red box) and is therefore pressing the coupling device towards the ground. The car is forced to follow it, and since the car is straight, the front end is elevated.

Low ball pressure:

Excessive load at the back of the trailer. This gives poor traction in the rear wheels. Can lead to a driving ban.



The load is placed far back in the trailer (the red box) and is therefore tipping the trailer backwards so that the coupling device is pushed upwards. The rear of the car is lifted by the coupling device.



B: Pull over to the side of the road and stop in front of the police vehicle (P11)

"The signal indicates that the driver of the vehicle in front of the police vehicle is to pull over to the side of the road and stop. The signal is given with alternately flashing blue and red lights."



D: Follow and stop behind the police vehicle (P10)

"The signal indicates that the driver of the vehicle behind the police vehicle is to pull over to the side of the road and stop. The signal may be given using a stop paddle."

Reflector on a heavy goods vehicle:



Reflector on a trailer with a total weight of more than 3.5 tonnes:



No vehicles carrying dangerous goods (C9)

"The sign indicates a prohibition against traffic with vehicles carrying loads that are subject to the labelling requirement of an orange sign according to provisions stipulated pursuant to Act on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (2006:263)."



No motor vehicles with a connected trailer (C6)



A: Home zone (E9)



B: Pedestrian street (E7)

Note the difference between *Pedestrian street* (as used in the question) and *Foot path* (the sign below it).



Foot path (D5)

"This sign indicates a path intended for pedestrians only."

- **Deep learning** means that you try to understand the full picture and the reasons behind the rules. It leads to permanent knowledge.
- **Overlearning** has taken place when something has become “second nature”. The actual driving (working the clutch, shifting gears etc.) should be overlearned, so that you can focus on everything going on around you.
- **Imitation learning** is when you copy someone else's behaviour. This can be either good or bad; it depends on who you are learning from.
- **Superficial learning** means that you try to learn everything by heart just to pass your **theory test**. You have no understanding of the big picture and will forget what you have learned.

Probability learning means that you use **prior experience** of a situation to assess the probability of something happening.

- **Good probability learning:** You are used to trains passing frequently at a **railway crossing** and you are therefore extra cautious.
- **Bad probability learning:** You are used to trains passing very rarely at a railway crossing and therefore do not look before you cross.

A heavy lorry is permitted to drive at a maximum speed of **90 km/h** on motorways and clearways and a maximum **80 km/h** on all other roads.

*On a road where the maximum permitted speed is **70 kilometres per hour or less**, and the carriageway has at least two lanes for traffic travelling in the same direction as stated by road markings, a driver may use the lane that is most appropriate with consideration to the onward travel.*

Of those killed in traffic accidents, an average 40 per cent were not wearing a seat belt

When you arrive at the scene at an accident at an early stage

1. **Survey the scene**
Number of casualties? Other risks?
2. **Prioritise**
What needs to be done first?
3. **Warn**
If visibility is limited, there is a risk of more cars colliding, thus making the situation worse.
4. **Call 112**
At this point, you have gathered important information (such as the number of casualties).
5. **First aid:**
 1. **Life-threatening situation**
Move any person lying in the middle of the road or sitting in a burning car.
 2. **Breathing**
Find out if immobile persons are breathing. If the person is breathing, put them in the recovery position. If the person is not breathing:
 - **No pulse**
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is required.
 - **Has a pulse**
Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
 3. **Bleeding**
Stop the bleeding by fastening a piece of fabric to the wound.
 4. **Shock**
Does not refer to people who have been scared, but to *circulatory shock*, which involves life-threatening internal damage (bleeding). The person is often pale and clammy. Make sure the person is breathing properly and *do not* give them anything to drink.



A: Roundabout traffic (X9)

"This device marks the centre of a roundabout around which vehicles are to be driven."



B: Level crossing plate (Y4)

"This device is used to make a level crossing more visible."



C: Arrow marker (X1)

"The device indicates that motorists must make a sharp turn in the arrows direction because of, for example, a bend. If the device is used during roadworks or similar work, the background is red."

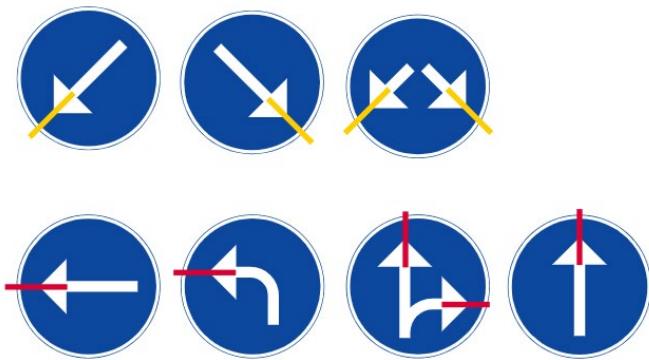


D: Exit plate (X4)

"The device indicates the dividing point between a main carriageway and an exit road where there is a deceleration lane."

Mnemonic rule:

- **Diagonal** (twisted/slanting) arrows = **pass on this side** (the arrow indicates the correct lane).
- **Horizontal** (straight) arrows = **direction to be followed** (the arrow indicates a direction).



On roads where the speed limit is **60 km/h or higher** you must put out a *warning triangle 50-100 metres* behind the car.

However, if your car is obscured by a sharp turn or a hilltop, you must place the warning triangle **at least 100 metres** behind the car, before the turn or slope begins. If the turn or slope is long, you may need to put out the warning triangle more than 100 metres behind the car.

If possible, you should also put out a second warning triangle in the oncoming lane.

Warning signs [...] 90 km/h [...] Distance to the danger [...] 150–250 metres.

Place warning triangles in both directions around 150 metres from the site of the accident. (There has been a traffic accident)

20) Are you permitted to drive into this street in order to unload goods?

✓ Yes.

No, because driving into this street is prohibited.

No, because parking on this street is prohibited.



No motor vehicles other than class II
mopeds (C3)



The additional panel states, however, that the prohibition only applies to through-traffic ("Gäller genomfart"). Stopping in order to unload goods is not considered to be through-traffic.

The road sign at the bottom only prohibits parking. Stopping in order to unload goods, therefore, is not prohibited.



Vehicle parking is prohibited (C35)

How do you define "through-traffic" in this situation?

– There is no clear answer to this. The purpose of the prohibition is to minimise the amount of unnecessary traffic on the street. You should have a justifiable reason to enter here. Trying to "fool the system" (driving in without a reason, stopping for 5 seconds, and then driving on) is, in all likelihood, not permitted.

8) What is true regarding exit ramps from motorways?

The exit ramp is always on the left side.

The exit ramp can either be on the right or left side.

The exit ramp is always on the right side.

On the right is more common since it is safest (you naturally keep to the right on the road and avoid changing lanes when you intend to turn off). However: "*Exit ramps from a motorway can sometimes be on the left.*" (Du och jag i trafiken [You and me in traffic], 28th Edition, page 263).



33) You are driving towards Göteborg, and have just overtaken another vehicle. Which statement is true, if you do not intend to overtake any other vehicles?

I must change to lane A.

I may remain in lane B.

I must change to lane C.

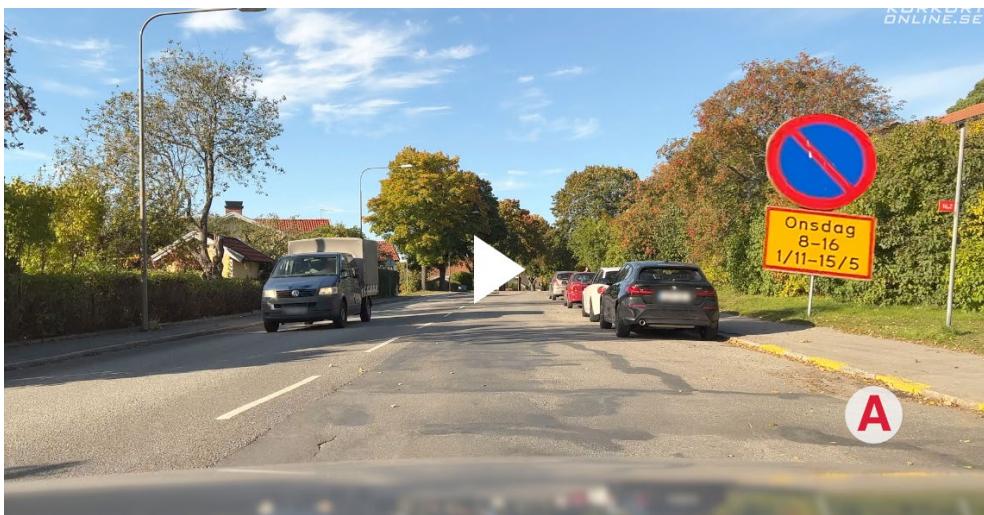
I must change to lane D.

"When driving on a road, the vehicle must be driven in the lane that is furthest to the right in the direction of travel and that is marked as suitable for use by the vehicle." (Road Traffic Ordinance)

There are two exceptions to this:

- **The speed limit is 70 km/h or lower** – this does not apply in this example, as the video shows that the speed limit is 80 km/h.
- **The carriageway is divided into lanes that are marked as suitable for use for different destinations by means of lane direction signs** – this does not apply in this example. Lane D continues towards the same destination as all the other lanes. The difference is that there is an exit road on the right, although this doesn't affect you.

Further ahead, the situation will be as seen in the picture below. Lane D continues towards Göteborg. (This is not necessary for your ability to answer the question, but it may be interesting to see.)



41) It is 17.00 on Wednesday 29 September. Is parking at A permitted?

Yes, because the parking prohibition does not apply, according to the additional information panel.

No, because A is a bus stop.

Yes, because A is located before the prohibitory sign.

No, because the parking prohibition applies, according to the additional information panel.

In this situation, the prohibitory sign and the additional panel are not important, because A is located before the road sign. The prohibitory sign only states what applies after the sign.

It is, however, forbidden to park at this place, because this is part of a bus stop.



No parking (M22)

"The marking indicates it is prohibited to park a vehicle and it is placed at the edge of the carriageway. The marking also indicates the extent of a bus stop. The marking has the distance ratio 1:1 between dashes and spaces. No other colour may be used."



2) Which statement is true if you continue driving forwards when the video ends?

I will reach a home zone, where passage by car is not possible.

I may only drive into this zone if I have a specific reason, such as to deliver goods or to collect a person who lives there.

I will reach a cycle road, where I must adapt my speed to the bicycle traffic.

It is important to observe all the road signs in the video. Do not miss this one, on the right:



No through road (E17)

"This sign indicates that passage is not possible. The symbol is adapted to the conditions at the location, and may be incorporated in a direction sign. If passage by bicycle or moped class II is possible, this is indicated by the incorporation of the Bicycle and moped class II symbol (S8) in the sign."



Home zone (E9)

According to the Road Traffic Ordinance, the following applies in a home zone:

1. Vehicles may not be driven at speeds exceeding walking pace.
2. Vehicles may not be parked.
3. Drivers of vehicles have an obligation to give way to pedestrians."

The alternative answer that states that you must have a specific reason for driving into the zone only applies to a [pedestrian street](#).

- 3) You are driving a regular car. Are you permitted to stop here in order to unload heavy items?

Yes, but only between 06.00 and 00.00.

Yes, but only between 00.00 and 06.00.

No, never.



No stopping or parking (C39)



There are no times at which the prohibition against stopping does not apply. As soon as the site for taxis becomes inactive, the general prohibition against stopping comes into force.

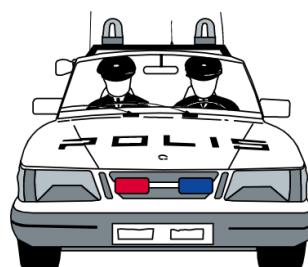
8 - 17	Monday-Friday Weekday except weekday before Sunday or public holiday.
(8 - 14)	(Saturday) Weekday before Sunday or public holiday.
8 - 13	Sunday Sunday or public holiday.

- 19) The front lights alternately flash blue and red. What should you do if you are driving in front of the police car?

Facilitate clear passage.

Stop at the side of the road as soon as possible.

Stop immediately.



Pull over to the side of the road and stop in front of the police vehicle (P11)

"The signal indicates that the driver of the vehicle in front of the police vehicle is to pull over to the side of the road and stop. The signal is given with alternately flashing blue and red lights."

51) How many lives would be spared each year if everyone kept to the speed limits?

Around 10–50

Around 100–150

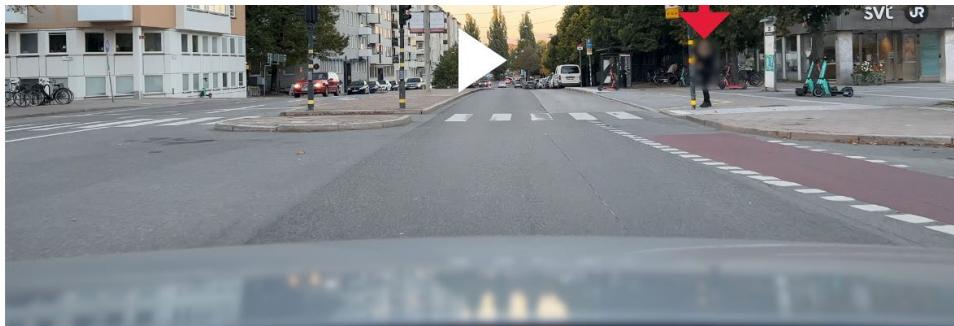
Around 250–300

Around 350–400

"If everyone kept to the speed limits, 100–150 lives would be spared each year." (Swedish Transport Administration)

There is an established order for how to prioritise casualties:

1. Life-threatening situation
2. Breathing
3. Bleeding
4. Shock



58) Do you have an obligation to give way to the pedestrian who is approaching the pedestrian crossing?

Yes.

No.

It can be seen that the pedestrian crossing is controlled by traffic signals (pedestrians have signals showing a red or green man).

But where is the red signal for traffic when the pedestrian has a green signal? The only traffic signals here are placed before the junction. Because there are no other signals, the conclusion is that it is these signals that also apply to the pedestrian crossing being approached by the pedestrian.

You have a green light at the junction, which means that the pedestrian will have a red light. You do not therefore have an obligation to give way, but you should always exercise caution because the pedestrian is an unprotected road-user.

62) Is it true that the 'Zone sign' only ceases to apply when a 'Zone ends' sign has been passed?

Yes. A sign that indicates the end of the zone must be passed.

No. The sign can also cease to apply if it in any other way becomes clear that the sign no longer applies.



Zone sign (E20)

"The sign is erected at the entrances to the area and applies up to the point where sign E21 ('Zone ends') is erected or it is otherwise clearly indicated that the instructions on the sign no longer apply."



A sign that indicates the end of the conditions looks like this:



Zone ends (E21)

How could it otherwise become clear that the instructions on the sign no longer apply?

– For example, by you leaving the property and driving onto a regular road.

5) Which proportion of 60-year-olds have some form of visual impairment?

Around 1%

Around 10%

Around 40%

Around 80%

Visual impairment: "82% of 60-year-olds." (Du och jag i trafiken [You and me in traffic], 28th Edition, page 52)

Why should I know this?

– Safety is the highest priority in traffic. You must therefore be aware of statistics and probabilities such as these. Hopefully, it will make you check your vision when you are older, which makes traffic safer.

7) Is it good to rationalise mistakes made in traffic?

Yes, because you analyse the mistakes while doing it.

No, because you do not learn from your mistakes then.

"By constantly rationalising, you loose the opportunity to learn from your mistakes." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 187)

If you blame the accident on someone else, there is no reason to improve, is there? Since you have done nothing wrong and the other person is fully to blame...



14) What are you being warned of to the right at the coming junction?

Restricted headroom.

Oncoming traffic.

Narrowing road.

Level crossing.



Beware of two-way traffic ahead (A25)

"This sign indicates that a one-way road is turning into a road with traffic in both directions."

Does the warning also apply to the left?

– Yes.

43) You are driving on a country road. Due to a load on the roof, you are driving 15 km/h slower than the speed limit, which means that a queue has formed behind you. How should you act?

Continue driving normally and ignore the queue.

Try to find possibilities of letting the queue pass you (such as stopping in a parking space by the road).

Increase your speed so as to not make the queue longer.

Turn on your hazard warning lights in order not to get hit from the rear.

Not paying attention to the queue is unwise. You may indirectly cause an accident if an annoyed and stressed driver tries to overtake you, or the car right behind you is not keeping a proper distance.

Speeding up is not good either, as you probably have made the assessment that driving any faster would not be safe.

The safest thing for all involved is if you move into a parking space to let the queue pass you.

Section of law that can be (but is not necessarily) applicable in this question: "If a vehicle is driving slowly or taking up a large space in a lane that is narrow, winding or where there is a significant amount of oncoming traffic, the driver shall facilitate overtaking by reducing their speed and, if necessary, pull their vehicle aside as soon as possible." (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)

49) What does tunnel vision mean?

It is a limitation of the visual field that arises when you enter a tunnel.

It is a limitation of the visual field that leads to a narrower scanning area.

It is a phenomenon that arises when your eyes have not yet adjusted to the light after being in the dark for a long period.

Tunnel vision means that the visual field becomes narrower. Nationalencyklopedin: "Binocular vision, tunnel vision, medical term, concentric constriction of the eye's visual field with the remaining sight being centred in the field of vision."

Simplified picture of tunnel vision:

Going through a tunnel could be called "tunnel vision", but the medical meaning is significantly more common and established, i.e. the one you should use.

Tunnel vision can "arise when fatigue, alcohol or stress affect your vision." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 83).

52) It is 08.00 on Thursday 22 July. Are you permitted to park here?

Yes, for up to 4 hours. A parking disc must be used.

Yes, for up to 24 hours. Parking for less than 4 hours does not require the use of a parking disc.

No, it is forbidden, according to an additional panel.



Parking is permitted for a maximum of 4 hours, and a parking disc must always be used.

Parking disc (T17)

"The panel indicates that the time when parking begins shall be stated using a parking disc or some other device. For the times, the more detailed provisions relating to panel T6, Time indication, apply."

The prohibition stated on the additional panel at the bottom only applies between 1 December and 31 May. Because it is July in this example, this prohibition does not apply now.



16) You intend to continue straight ahead. Is it prohibited to overtake the bus in conjunction with the pedestrian crossing?

Yes.

No.

At an **uncontrolled** pedestrian crossing, you are not permitted to overtake:

"*Vehicles or trams may not be overtaken immediately before or on an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing.*" (Road Traffic Ordinance)

The pedestrian crossing in the video, however, is **controlled**:

"*A pedestrian crossing is controlled if the traffic is regulated by traffic signals.*" (Ordinance on Road Traffic Definitions)

In other words, overtaking the bus here is not prohibited.

Even though an action is not prohibited, it may still be inappropriate. Pedestrians could cross against a red light, and if you deem visibility to be poor, the safest option is to wait to perform the overtaking until after the pedestrian crossing.

(In this example, however, you appear to be receiving help from the bus. When you reach the pedestrian crossing, the bus will be blocking any pedestrians from stepping onto the crossing from the right-hand side.)

23) Do special rules apply when you are coming from a private road and intend to drive out onto a public road?

No, but I should be extra careful before driving out onto the public road.

Yes, the right hand rule always applies.

Yes, I always have to give way to all traffic on the public road.

A junction between a private road and a public road is considered under law to be a regular junction, i.e.:

- Is the public road a priority road? – I must give way.
- Is the public road not a priority road (and no other road signs)? – The right hand rule applies.

However, remember to be extra careful since private roads are sometimes not viewed as "roads" by all road users. It is better to yield one time too many than one too few!



17) It is 19.00 on a Sunday. Are you permitted to stop in order to drop off a passenger at the place where the video ends?

Yes.

No.

You do not need to think about the signs indicating that stopping and parking are prohibited, as these do not apply until you have passed them. At the place shown just as the video ends, which is what the question refers to, you are still ahead of these signs.

There are two reasons why stopping here is not permitted – you are too close to the pedestrian crossing, and you are too close to the road junction.

"A vehicle may not be stopped or parked [...] on or within a distance of ten metres before a pedestrian crossing [...] at a junction or within a distance of ten metres from the closest edge of an intersecting carriageway." (Road Traffic Ordinance)

In the video, it is clear that you do not have a gap of 10 metres (10 metres is equivalent to the length of 2 cars). If you stopped here, you would probably be blocking the junction, and your distance from the pedestrian crossing is around 2 metres.



3) Which statement is true in this situation?

If I continue straight on across the junction, the right-hand lane is closed further ahead along the road.

I must turn right at the junction, because the orange-coloured road sign has priority over other instructions.

I may not turn right at the junction, because the road to the right is closed.

I may turn right at the junction, even though the road sign indicates a closed lane.

**Lane closed (F26)**

"The sign states that a lane is temporarily closed and that no other lane in the same direction of travel can be used. The sign is adapted to the local conditions. No deviation in colour may take place."

**Direction (T12)**

"The panel indicates the direction to what is stated on the sign. The panel is adapted to the local conditions."

Run-through of the alternative answers:

- **If I continue straight on across the junction, the right-hand lane is closed further ahead along the road.**
 - Wrong. The road sign that indicates that the lane is closed applies to the road to the right at the junction, not straight ahead. The supplementary panel with the arrow (T12) informs you of this.
- **I must turn right at the junction, because the orange-coloured road sign has priority over other instructions.**
 - It is true that orange-coloured road signs have priority over other road signs. However, it is not true that you must turn right.
- **I may not turn right at the junction, because the road to the right is closed.**
 - There is no road sign in the video that prohibits you from turning. Furthermore, it is not the road that is closed. It is only one lane that is closed.
- **I may turn right at the junction, even though the road sign indicates a closed lane.**
 - True. You must, however, show consideration to the following rule when you turn: "*If there is an obstruction in the road, the driver whose side of the road is obstructed shall stop, if this is necessary for oncoming traffic to be able to pass.*" (Road Traffic Ordinance)

26) Which alternative applies to visual impairment?

There is no set colour for the canes used by the visually impaired.

White is the internationally recognised colour for the canes used by persons with visual impairments.

Persons with visual impairments are obligated to carry a white cane or be accompanied by a service dog in traffic.

Persons with visual impairments often have impaired hearing.

"*The white cane, the international symbol of the visually impaired, is one of the oldest and most important aids for the visually impaired.*" (Synskadades Riksförbund)



38) You are driving towards Värtahamnen. Which statement is true at the moment the video ends?

I must immediately try to change to the right-hand lane in a safe way, and then remain in the right-hand lane when the road splits.

I must remain in the same lane and be prepared to soon turn off on an exit road to the right.

I must drive towards Stockholm C and find another route, because the white direction sign only shows a route towards Värtahamnen for public transport vehicles.

The lane furthest to the right is changing to a bus lane (for vehicles in scheduled public transport). You receive several indications of this in the form of arrows on the road surface:



Change of lanes (M20)

"The road marking states that a change of lanes must soon take place."

This road sign indicates the start of a bus lane:



Reserved lane or carriageway for public transport vehicles, etc. (D10)

"The sign also indicates that vehicles specified in Chapter 8, Section 2 of the Road Traffic Ordinance (1998:1276) are permitted to use the lane or carriageway, unless otherwise stated on an additional panel. If other vehicles are permitted to use the lane or carriageway, this is indicated through an additional panel."

Run-through of alternative answers:

- **I must immediately try to change to the right-hand lane in a safe way, and then remain in the right-hand lane when the road splits.**
 - Wrong. The right-hand lane will soon become a bus lane.
- **I must remain in the same lane and be prepared to soon turn off on an exit road to the right.**
 - Correct. Before the sign that marks the exit, there is an exit that you (as a driver of a regular vehicle) can use. This exit will run parallel to the bus lane.
- **I must drive towards Stockholm C and find another route, because the white direction sign only shows a route towards Värtahamnen for public transport vehicles.**
 - Wrong. The white direction sign applies to you as the driver of a regular vehicle, and you will soon reach an exit that you can use.

47) What does it mean to adapt your speed to the situation in a safe manner?

Driving around 5 km/h slower than what is indicated by the road signs.

Always following the flow of traffic.

Assessing for yourself what the appropriate speed is, without surpassing the road speed limit.

Relying on reports on the condition of the road from the Swedish Transport Administration and from the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute when choosing your speed.

Review of the options:

- **Driving around 5 km/h slower than what is indicated by the road signs.**
 - If it is a perfect summer day and you are driving on a wide and safe road, then why should you drive slower? That is not adapting your speed to the situation.
- **Always following the flow of traffic.**
 - The flow of traffic is part of adapting to the situation, but if following the flow means driving too fast, it is not safe.
- **Assessing for yourself what the appropriate speed is, without surpassing the road speed limit.**
 - You are the one currently in your situation and therefore the person best suited to determine what the appropriate speed is. If you have a driving licence, you have proven that you can make this type of assessment after all!
- **Relying on reports on the condition of the road from the Swedish Transport Administration and from the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute when choosing your speed**
 - This is part of adapting your speed to the situation, but the previous alternative is much better. It is impossible for government agencies and others to keep absolute track of every single metre of road.

66) Are you obligated to address a remark from a roadworthiness test that does not require a follow-up test?

✓ Yes, all remarks must be addressed.

X No, remarks that do not require a follow-up test are only recommendations.

"What does a remark that does not entail a follow-up test mean?

The problem must be rectified as soon as possible. The vehicle must not be used more than is necessary in order to rectify the problem. If a previously noted problem remains at the next inspection, it will result in a remark with a requirement for a follow-up test." (Bilprovningen)

Things that do not need to be rectified will not lead to a remark.



9) You are driving on a priority road. Which action should you take in this situation?

X Immediately brake sharply.

✓ Be prepared to brake sharply.

X Continue as normal, because the lorry has the obligation to give way.

It is true that the lorry has the obligation to give way, because you are driving on a priority road. The problem is, however, that you can never trust that all other drivers will always follow all the rules. You must pay attention to anything that suggests that the rules might not be being followed.

In this example, the lorry is approaching the junction at worryingly high speed. Perhaps the driver is distracted and has not seen you?

The speed of the lorry is sufficiently high that you must exercise caution and make preparations to brake, but it is not so high that you must panic and immediately brake. By preparing to brake, you can also assess the situation behind you. If you panic and brake immediately, you could cause a collision from behind.

There are other safety factors that help you here. The road is wide and free of oncoming traffic, which would enable you to steer to the side if necessary, and the road conditions are also good.

35) Are there any possible downsides to technical driving skills training on slippery roads?

X Yes, this type of training may lead to overcautiousness and passivity, which in many cases is dangerous to other road users.

✓ Yes, this type of training may create an excessive confidence in one's own ability which leads to dangerous risk-taking.

X No, there are only positive aspects of this type of training.

"There is a lot of research to indicate how training that for example places a lot of emphasis on technical driving skills entails a risk of the driver overestimating their own skills – a false sense of confidence that can cause them to take risks, for example in slippery conditions that turn out not to be manageable." (Swedish Transport Administration)

Imagine a driver in a car behind a lorry. It appears to be very slippery and no-one else is overtaking the lorry, but this driver thinks "it's fine, of course I can pass, I know how to handle the car in slippery conditions." If there is extremely slippery ice in the overtaking lane, no training in the world will make a difference. In some cases, the laws of physics will make it impossible to steer out of a skid or stop within a certain distance.

This does not mean that the training is bad. Note that the question asks whether there are "any possible downsides", which indicates that training is normally a positive thing.

52) At what age can a walking child be expected to conduct themselves fairly safely in an environment with traffic?

X From around 1–3 years old.

X From around 5–7 years old.

✓ From around 9–12 years old.

X From around 15–18 years old.

"A walking child cannot navigate safely through traffic until they are around 9–12 years old." (Du och jag i trafiken [You and me in traffic], 28th Edition, page 215)

59) What does this road sign mean?

X No vehicles operating a regular service.

✓ End of lane for vehicles operating a regular service.

X No parking of buses.



End of reserved carriageway, lane, road or thoroughfare (D11)

"The sign indicates that the reserved carriageway, lane, road or thoroughfare indicated using one of the signs D4-D10 has ended. The sign does not have to be erected if it is otherwise clear that the reservation has ended. Other symbols for road user groups or types of vehicles may be included in the sign. The symbol included in the sign is the same as the one used on the sign designating the carriageway, lane, road or thoroughfare."



12) At the end of the video, a junction can be seen further ahead. Is it possible that you could have an obligation to give way to intersecting traffic there?

Yes, if there is a road sign that states that I have an obligation to give way.

No, because I am driving on a priority road.

There are several reasons that could mean that you have an obligation to give way, despite the fact that you are currently on a priority road. The priority road could end, for example, or perhaps the intersection at the junction could be between two priority roads.

21) You are driving on a country road. Due to a load on the roof, you are driving 15 km/h slower than the speed limit, which means that a queue has formed behind you. How should you act?

Continue driving normally and ignore the queue.

Try to find possibilities of letting the queue pass you (such as stopping in a parking space by the road).

Increase your speed so as to not make the queue longer.

Turn on your hazard warning lights in order not to get hit from the rear.

Not paying attention to the queue is unwise. You may indirectly cause an accident if an annoyed and stressed driver tries to overtake you, or the car right behind you is not keeping a proper distance.

Speeding up is not good either, as you probably have made the assessment that driving any faster would not be safe.

The safest thing for all involved is if you move into a parking space to let the queue pass you.

Section of law that can be (but is not necessarily) applicable in this question: "*If a vehicle is driving slowly or taking up a large space in a lane that is narrow, winding or where there is a significant amount of oncoming traffic, the driver shall facilitate overtaking by reducing their speed and, if necessary, pull their vehicle aside as soon as possible.*" (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)

8) You are driving up a slope and right at the top you spot a tractor coming towards you. What should you pay particular attention to in this situation?

The fact that the large rear wheels of the tractor increase the risk of loose chippings.

The fact that vehicles behind the tractor may overtake it.

The fact that the width of the tractor forces you out on the hard shoulder.

The fact that the driver of the tractor is young and inexperienced when it comes to regular road traffic.

The question specifies that you are going uphill. Is there any alternative where the slope means that you should pay *particular* attention to a certain aspect?

Review of the options:

- **The large rear wheels of the tractor increases the risk of loose chippings.**
 - They would rather reduce the risk, as the tractor is driving at a low speed.
- **Vehicles behind the tractor may overtake it.**
 - Drivers behind the tractor may feel stressed by the low speed, and they have limited visibility due to the slope. The low speed of the tractor combined with the limited visibility on the slope means that this alternative is well suited as something to be particularly attentive of.
- **The width of the tractor forces you out on the hard shoulder.**
 - The slope has no impact on this, meaning that you do not have to pay particular attention.
- **The driver of the tractor is young and inexperienced when it comes to regular road traffic.**
 - The driver may just as well be very experienced, so this is not a good alternative.

11) You are driving at 70 km/h. What is the minimum distance you should keep to the vehicle in front?

Around 10 metres.

Around 40 metres.

Around 70 metres.

Around 120 metres.

"[...] rule of thumb to maintain an appropriate distance [...] same distance in metres as your speed in km/h" (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 81).

14) Is it possible for drunk driving, which cannot be considered aggravated, to lead to a prison sentence?

Yes, for no more than 1 month.

Yes, for no more than 3 months.

Yes, for no more than 6 months.

Yes, for no more than 1 year.

No, imprisonment is only part of the range of punishment for aggravated drunk driving.

Drunk driving: "*The punishment is a fine or imprisonment for no more than six months.*" (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 209)

15) When does the airbag trigger?

During all collisions.

Only in collisions where the speed is at least 20 km/h.

Only in collisions where the speed is at least 50 km/h.

"You do not need to worry about the airbag triggering during small accidents as it requires a speed of 20–30 km/h for it to be activated." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 117)

Is it not better for it to be triggered every time?

– No, actually not. The airbag is not completely harmless since it inflates with such extreme force. If you crash at 10 km/h, the airbag can do more harm than good. However, at higher speeds, it does more good than harm.

55) You triple your speed. How does this affect your braking distance?

It will be 3 times longer.

It will be 9 times longer.

"The braking distance [...] increases quadratically with increasing speed." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 120)

$$3^2 = 3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

60) When should change of ownership of a car be reported to the Swedish Transport Agency?

Within 1 month.

Within 20 days.

Within 10 days.

61) What reaction time is normal in traffic?

Around 0.01–0.05 seconds

Around 0.1–0.5 seconds

Around 0.5–2 seconds

Around 2–3 seconds

24) Where do most traffic accidents take place?

In built-up areas.

Outside of built-up areas.

"Where do the accidents occur? Most accidents take place in built-up areas in dense traffic where many road user groups have to share the space." (Du och jag i trafiken [You and me in traffic], 28th Edition, page 71)

Where do most serious traffic accidents take place?

In built-up areas.

Outside of built-up areas.

"Where do the accidents occur? The most serious accidents occur outside of built-up areas, where the speed limits are higher." (Du och jag i trafiken [You and me in traffic], 28th Edition, page 71)

25) Which alternative applies to the use of full beam headlights?

You must dim them if you spot a parked car with a driver at the side of the road.

You must dim them if you spot a parked car at the side of the road, whether or not there is a driver.

You never have to dim them for a parked car.

As the driver of the parked car is not currently driving, it does not matter if they are dazzled (and it is also easy for them to take their eyes from the road). It is more important that you, who are driving, can see. For this reason, you do not have to dim your full beam headlights for a parked car.



28) You are driving at 90 km/h. Are you permitted to increase your speed and pass car A without changing lanes?

Yes.

No.

The overhead road signs are digital variants of:



Speed limit (C31)

The Traffic Sign Ordinance states that: "Road signs and supplementary information panels may be illuminated. Text and symbols may then be illuminated in white against a dark background. Borders, diagonal lines and other red parts of the road sign or supplementary information panel are however always illuminated in red."

There are also other digital variants that only recommend a lower speed, but these do not have a red ring around them.

The speed limit is therefore above 70 km/h, which means that the exception that permits overtaking on the right-hand side is not valid. There are additional exceptions where overtaking on the right-hand side is permitted:

"In the following situations, it is not considered to be overtaking when a vehicle in one lane passes a vehicle in another lane

1. if the carriageway has two or more lanes for travel in the same direction and dense queues have formed in all lanes,
2. if the carriageway is divided into lanes for different destinations that are marked by means of lane direction signs, or
3. if the vehicles have been placed in separate lanes in connection to a junction."

(Road Traffic Ordinance)

The situation in the video does not fulfil any of these conditions. Passing A on the right-hand side is therefore not permitted.

35) What is true about the advice to put the best tyres in the rear?

It only applies to cars with rear-wheel drive.

It applies to cars with rear-wheel drive and front-wheel drive alike.

It only applies to cars with front-wheel drive.

"The tyres that have the greatest thread depth, or which have been deemed to provide the best traction should be fitted in the rear of the vehicle in order to reduce the risk of skidding when braking and turning. The tyres with the largest studs should be placed on the rear wheels. This applies to cars with rear-wheel drive and front-wheel drive alike." (Swedish Transport Agency)

47) What does this road sign mean?

Parking, the cars are to be parked at an angle.

Parking permitted up to the line.

Parking facility.

Risk of blocking in if you park.



Parking facility (F28)

"Information indicating that the parking location is full or has spaces available can be provided adjacent to the sign. The name of the parking facility may be included in the sign. The sign may be incorporated in a location sign for direction. No other colour may be used."



56) Which type of overtaking manoeuvre is generally preferred?

Flying overtake.

Accelerative overtake.

- **Flying overtake** means that you approach the car in front at high speed and change lanes in good time before driving past.
- **Accelerative overtake** means that you drive closely behind a car at the same speed. When you go to overtake, you drive out and increase your speed quickly to pass the car.

The flying overtake is preferable since your high initial speed means that a shorter distance is needed to successfully overtake. Furthermore, it is more environmentally friendly than "flooring it", as is required with an accelerative overtake. Accelerative overtakes also increase the risk of crashing into the car in front, as the distance maintained is usually far too short just before overtaking (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 85 & Du och jag i trafiken [You and me in traffic], 28th Edition, pages 248–250).

5) What must you do if you modify the vehicle so that it no longer matches the registration certificate?

Report the change to the county administrative board.

Subject the vehicle to a registration inspection within 1 month.

Enter the change in the registration certificate and submit it to the Swedish Transport Agency within 1 month.

If you modify the vehicle so that it is "no longer consistent with the registration certificate, you must subject the vehicle to a registration inspection within one month." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 239)

This is to ensure that the traffic safety is not negatively impacted by the modification to the vehicle.

6) You are driving at 50 km/h. How many metres does the car travel in 1 second?

Around 5 metres.

Around 15 metres.

Around 30 metres.

Around 50 metres.

Method

Convert km/h to m/s:

- $50 / 3.6 = 14 \text{ m/s}$

How many metres do you travel?

- $14 * 1 = 14 \text{ metres}$

3.6 is a fixed figure for converting km/h to m/s. It is difficult to divide by 3.6 in your head. A tip is to first divide by 3 and then by 4. You then take a number that is between the answers you get (the margins between the answer options are so large that closer accuracy is not required).

Method 2

Strike the zero in km/h:

- $50 = 5$

Convert km/h to m/s:

- $5 * 3 = 15 \text{ m/s}$

How many metres do you travel?

- $15 * 1 = 15 \text{ metres}$

Multiplied by 3 is a fixed figure for making approximate conversions from km/h to m/s.

13) Is it true that fuel consumption is reduced by around 10% if you lower your speed from 110 km/h to 100 km/h?

No

Yes

"If you lower your speed from 110 to 100 km/h, you reduce your fuel consumption by 10 per cent."
(Swedish Transport Administration)

Why is this relevant?

– This has to do with the environmental objectives in the driving licence training. The lawmakers have an interest in you being aware of tips and tricks to lower fuel consumption.

27) Are you permitted to stop at the red arrow (3 metres from the junction)?

No, because it is too close to the junction. A distance of at least 10 metres is required.

Yes, because the road sign only prohibits parking. Road signs take precedence over rules.

There is a rule that states that: "A vehicle may not be stopped or parked [...] at a junction or within a distance of ten metres from the closest edge of an intersecting carriageway"
(Road Traffic Ordinance).

It is, however, true that road signs take precedence over rules. The Traffic Sign Ordinance has therefore taken this into account and mentions specifically that this is not permitted:



Vehicle parking is prohibited (C35)

"The sign does not state a right to stop where vehicles may not be stopped or parked in accordance with the Road Traffic Ordinance".



28) You intend to turn right. When should you begin to drive onto the exit road?

At A.

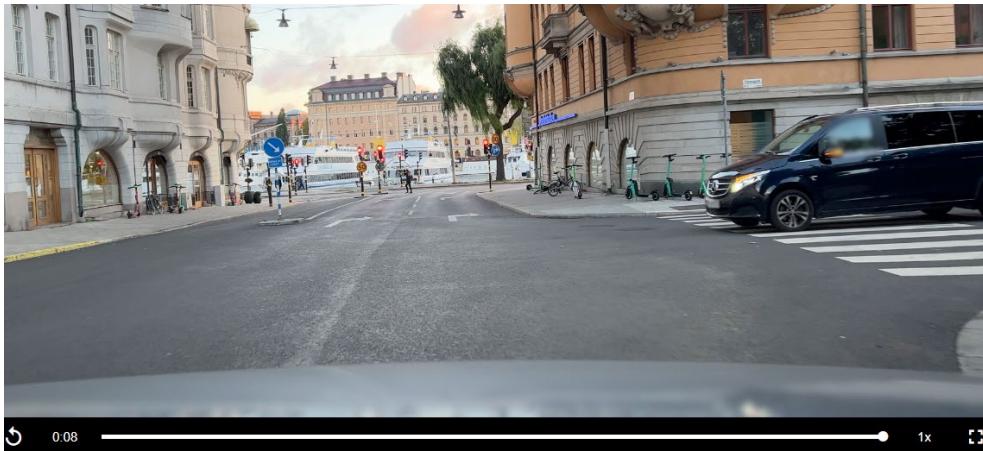
At B.

At C.

The best option is to drive onto the exit road as early as possible. This will ensure the turning manoeuvre will be gentler, while also allowing traffic behind you to pass you more quickly.

If you wait for too long, other road-users may become uncertain about what you intend to do. If you wait until C, you may even be prevented from turning because another car that turned off earlier than you is already on the exit road.

Note that you are not permitted to cross the continuous line on the right. You must begin to drive onto the exit road at A. The whole of the car cannot be on the exit road until there is room for this without crossing the continuous line.



46) You intend to drive straight ahead. The driver of the black car is clearly indicating (by means of waving and eye contact) that you should drive first. How should you act?

Continue ahead straight away, because the driver of the black car has clearly signalled his/her intention.

Stop and wait, because there is something other than just the black car that I need to take into consideration.

The important thing to note in this situation is that there is a white car concealed behind the black car. You have an obligation to give way, in accordance with the priority-to-the-right rule. Even if the driver of the black car is signalling for you to pass, you still have an obligation to give way to the white car. You cannot therefore drive on straight away.

Why is the wording so tricky? Why write "something other" to take into consideration instead of "a concealed white car"?

– Mentioning the white car in the answer would ruin the whole point of the question. The point is that you must detect the white car in the video yourself, which is why the wording is perhaps somewhat cryptic.

If the white car had not been there, would it then have been OK for me to drive on first?

– Yes, spontaneous collaboration between drivers is a good thing. If the driver of the black car has clearly signalled his/her intention, it is quite alright for you to drive first.

50) What does this road sign mean?

Recreational area

Hiking trail

Family-friendly area

Lay-by



Recreational area (H16)



69) Is it permitted to slowly pass a car that is stationary directly before an unguarded pedestrian crossing?

Yes, if there are two or more lanes in the same direction and there is also a heavy traffic queue in all lanes.

Yes, if there are two or more designated lanes in the same direction leading to the same destination.

No, never.

"Vehicles or trams may not overtake directly before or on an unguarded pedestrian crossing [...] In the following cases it is not considered overtaking when a vehicle in one lane passes a vehicle in another lane

1. if the carriageway has two or more lanes for travel in the same direction and there is a heavy traffic queue in all lanes.

2. if the carriageway is divided into lanes for different destinations that are marked with a lane assignment sign, or

3. if the vehicles have been placed in separate lanes in connection with a junction." (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)

Note that the second exception states that the lanes must lead to different destinations, as opposed to the same destination, as one of the options suggests.



32) You intend to drive towards Täby C. Must you turn off onto the exit road that begins a few metres ahead?

Yes, the exit road just ahead leads towards Täby C.

No, I must continue driving forwards. The exit road just ahead only leads towards Roslags-Näsby and Näsbypark.

The road sign is a 'Direction and exit sign', which means that everything that is written on it refers to that exit.



Direction and exit sign (F7)

"The sign is erected where the exit road starts."

Why are the names in different colours?

– Täby is the name of the town/village (the most important destination). Everything with a white background is additional information about local destinations and facilities.

41) What type of accident results in most fatalities?

Single-vehicle accidents

Head-on collisions

Wildlife accidents

Overtaking accidents

Catching up accidents

Accident type	Number of deaths (2021)
Turning off	9
Bicycle and moped	20
Pedestrians	23
Junction	11
Head-on	43
Overtaking	4
Single vehicle – highest death rate	51
Catching up (from behind)	10
Animals	3
Other	18



43) You are driving at 50 km/h and there is a car behind you. Which statement is true when you pass the 70 km/h sign?

I must increase my speed, because it is forbidden to drive at an exaggeratedly low speed.

I may be forced to reduce my speed, with consideration to the bend and the road conditions.

I must drive at the same speed, with consideration to the car behind me, the bend and the road conditions.

It is true that the law states the following:

"*A driver is not permitted, without valid reason, to drive at an exaggeratedly low speed.*" (Road Traffic Ordinance)

In this example, however, there appear to be valid reasons to maintain a low speed.

"*A vehicle's speed shall be adapted to what is required to ensure traffic safety. [...] In addition to other cases that are specifically stated, a driver must with consideration to the circumstances maintain a sufficiently low speed [...] in slippery road conditions.*" (Road Traffic Ordinance)

Run-through of the alternative answers:

- **I must increase my speed, because it is forbidden to drive at an exaggeratedly low speed.**
 - Wrong. You are permitted to drive at low speed if this is necessary. In this example, the road surface appears to be slippery and you are also approaching a bend.
- **I may be forced to reduce my speed, with consideration to the bend and the road conditions.**
 - Correct. You may be forced to reduce your speed, but it is not certain that you will have to.
- **I must drive at the same speed, with consideration to the car behind me, the bend and the road conditions.**
 - Wrong. If the bend is very slippery, you may be forced to reduce your speed. Consideration to traffic behind you must never cause you to drive faster than you deem to be appropriate. If you believe that you are obstructing the car behind you, you can stop at an appropriate place and allow it to pass.

67) Which of the following is applicable to catalytic converters and cold starts?

The catalytic converter does not work in cold starts.

The catalytic converter works better in cold starts than when the engine is warm.

The catalytic converter works just as well when the engine is warm and when it is cold.

The catalytic converter "does not work at all in cold starts". (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 224)

The reason for this is that the catalytic converter has a high operating temperature.

28) What does this road sign mean?

Bicycle route.

Path for bicycles and mopeds.

No bicycles.

Cyclists on carriageway.



Bicycle route (F38)

"The sign indicates a route devoted to bicycles. The colour of the sign may vary."

32) Is it prohibited to overtake two-wheeled vehicles in conjunction with railway crossings?

Yes

No

Normally overtaking is prohibited. "Two-wheeled vehicles without a sidecar may however be overtaken." (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)

If the road is wide and visibility is good, it would not be safe or efficient if you were forced to break abruptly and drive at a snail's pace behind the cyclist (and thus pass the hazardous railway crossing at a very low speed).

However, if the road is narrow and visibility is obstructed, you may not overtake according to other rules. But this question asks if it is generally prohibited, which it is not.

38) What should be your top priority when approaching an unguarded railway crossing?

Maintaining your speed.

Keeping your distance to the vehicle in front of you.

Assessing your visibility.

Putting the car in a lower gear.

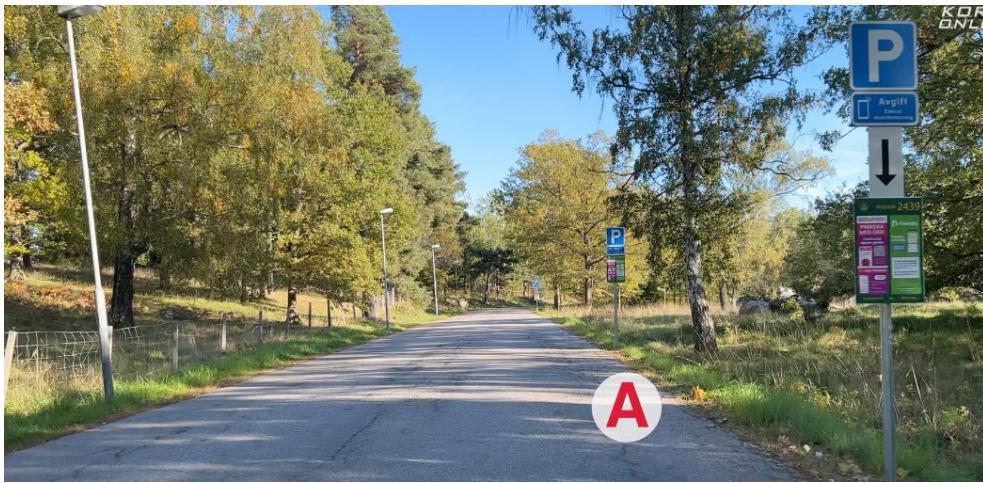
Good visibility must always be the first priority at a railway crossing. Everything else will work itself out if you have good visibility. It makes no great difference, for example, if the car is not as responsive in a higher gear, since you have no reason to stress if you have good visibility.

43) Must all new cars be fitted with reflectors?

Yes

No

The car must have reflectors in order to be visible in the dark even when all electronics are turned off. The reflectors are nearly always mounted behind the plastic covers of the rear lights.



50) You are driving in an area where parking is prohibited. Are you permitted to park at point A?

Yes, if I pay the correct parking fee.

No, this is forbidden.

The important road sign in this situation is:



Extent (T11)

"The panel with the arrow pointing down means that the indication ends there."

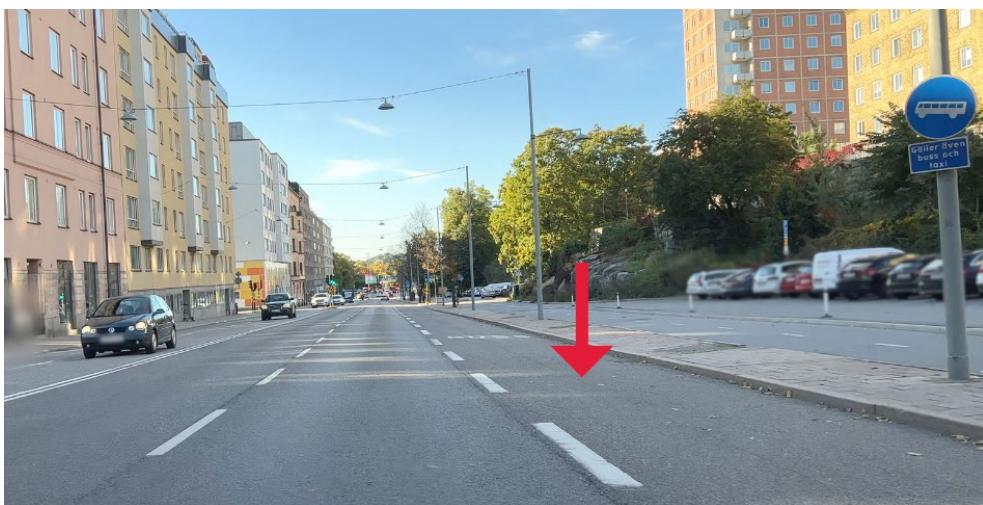
This means that the 'Parking' sign does not apply at point A. The next parking sign is placed a few metres further ahead, after which parking is again permitted.

This seems strange. Why would it be signed in this way?

– The road is narrow. Presumably the intention is that there will always be a gap between the parked cars in order to facilitate meetings with oncoming cars. This would explain why parking is forbidden for the space of a few metres, before again being permitted.

It is difficult to read the conditions that apply to parking on the signs.

– In this instance, the conditions are not important. There is nothing in the conditions that will permit you to park after the additional information panel with the downwards arrow.



13) Are you permitted to stop at the red arrow in order to drop off a passenger?

Yes, this is permitted.

Yes, but only if I do not obstruct any public transport vehicles.

No, this is never permitted.

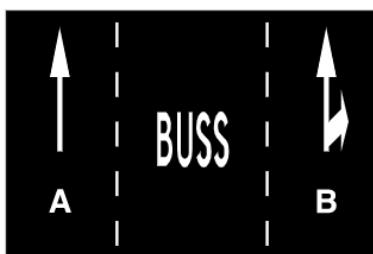
The red arrow points towards a bus lane (not a bus stop).



Reserved lane or carriageway for public transport vehicles, etc. (D10)

"If a lane is dedicated to a specific type or to specific types of vehicle, other vehicles may only drive on the lane in order to cross it." (Road Traffic Ordinance)

Stopping in order to drop off a passenger does not count as "crossing" the lane. In the following example, travelling from A to B would constitute crossing the lane.



29) What is true when it comes to towbars and whiplash?

The towbar increases the risk of whiplash.

The towbar does not influence the risk of whiplash.

The towbar reduces the risk of whiplash.

"Remember that a towbar on your car increases the risk of neck injuries in case of a rear-end collision." (Health care guide)

As the towbar is fixed and does not deform, the impact will be heavier, which leads to a more violent movement of the neck.



55) You intend to continue driving along the road that bends to the left. Which statement is true if a cyclist comes from the right?

✓ I must give way, because the cyclist is coming from the right.

The cyclist must give way, because the road I am travelling on continues across the junction.

I must give way, because the cyclist is an unprotected road-user.

The cyclist must give way, because cyclists always have an obligation to give way when they are not on a bicycle path.

The cyclist is travelling on a public road, and a bicycle is a vehicle. This means that the bicycle in this example must be treated in the same way as you would treat a car.

Run-through of the alternative answers:

- **I must give way, because the cyclist is coming from the right.**

– Correct. The priority-to-the-right rule says that: "When the paths of two vehicles intersect with each other, drivers are obliged to give way to the vehicle coming from the right" (Road Traffic Ordinance).

- **The cyclist must give way, because the road I am travelling on continues across the junction.**

– Wrong. This has no significance.

- **I must give way, because the cyclist is an unprotected road-user.**

– Wrong. This has no significance. It is true that you must be particularly careful where there are unprotected road-users, but this does not change the rules for the obligation to give way.

- **The cyclist must give way, because cyclists always have an obligation to give way when they are not on a bicycle path.**

– Wrong. There is no such rule.

2) How should the seat belt be positioned?

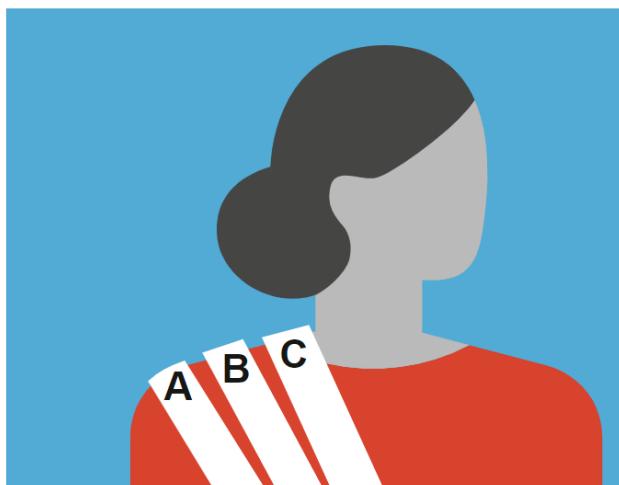
A

B

✓ C

"The diagonal strap is to go across the chest, as close to the neck as possible." (NTF)

When the belt is placed close to the neck, it creates the best protection and reduces the risk of injury.



14) Are there any risks involved in trying to start another car with jumper cables?

No, the jumper cables eliminate the risk.

Yes, the electrical systems can be damaged, and if a person touches the positive pole of the supply

✓ Yes, it can cause an oxyhydrogen explosion and the electrical systems can be damaged.

Connect the batteries correctly, otherwise you "risk damaging the electrical systems and in the worst case cause a battery explosion. When the receiving battery is charging, it produces a highly explosive hydrogen gas". (Teoriboken, 13th Edition, page 21)

A car battery has relatively weak current, which makes the risk of death more or less non-existent.

31) Which alternative applies to the laying up of vehicles?

X A vehicle is automatically laid up if it has not been used in 5 years.

X A vehicle is automatically laid up if the vehicle tax has not been paid.

X A vehicle is automatically laid up if it is given a driving ban.

✓ A vehicle is never automatically laid up.

"It is a common misconception that a vehicle is automatically laid up if it is given a driving ban after missing a roadworthiness test, for example. That is not the case! A vehicle is never automatically laid up – you have to report it for deregistration with us yourself." (Swedish Transport Agency)

32) Should you turn off your full beams when meeting a pedestrian?

X Yes, if you risk dazzling the pedestrian.

✓ No, since the pedestrian can easily avoid being dazzled.

"If you meet any pedestrians on the road, you should keep your full beams on. It is important that you can see where they are and how many of them there are. The risk of dazzling them is small, as they have the option of averting their eyes." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 161).

Note that you are permitted to dim your full beams, but to reiterate, it is not recommended.

40) At what point should you dim your full beam headlights when meeting a lorry at the crest of a hill?

✓ When you spot the position lights on the lorry's roof.

X When you see the entire driver's cab.

X When you spot the lorry's regular headlights, which are located below the driver's cab.

X Never, as the lorry driver is not at risk of being dazzled.

"Meeting a lorry or a bus at a hill crest [...] The lorry driver is positioned higher up. Dim your full beam headlights when you spot the position lights on the roof." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 154)



44) Do vehicles coming from the right (red arrow) have an obligation to give way to you?

Yes.

No.

The road on the right has these road markings, which mean that vehicles coming from there have the obligation to give way:



Give way line (M14)

"This marking indicates the line that a vehicle should not pass when the driver is observing the obligation to give way."





49) Are you permitted to stop at the red arrow in order to drop off a passenger?

Yes, but only if the distance between my vehicle and the continuous line is 3 metres or more.

No, it is forbidden, in accordance with a prohibitory sign.

No, it is forbidden because the speed limit on the road is 70 km/h.

No, it is forbidden because the road is a priority road.

This road sign is displayed at the start of the video:



No stopping or parking (C39)

Run-through of alternative answers:

- Yes, but only if the distance between my vehicle and the continuous line is 3 metres or more.
– Wrong. The prohibitory sign takes precedence over this rule.
- No, it is forbidden, in accordance with a prohibitory sign.
– Correct.
- No, it is forbidden because the speed limit on the road is 70 km/h.
– Wrong. There is nothing in the law that forbids you to stop on a 70 km/h road.
- No, it is forbidden because the road is a priority road.
– Wrong. You are normally permitted to stop (but not park) on a priority road.

64) You are driving at 90 km/h on a country road when you spot a warning sign. At approximately what distance can you expect the danger to be?

50–100 metres

150–250 metres

300–450 metres

500–600 metres

650–800 metres

"Warning signs [...] 90 km/h [...] Distance to the danger [...] 150–250 metres". (STR's Vägmärken & vägmarkeringar [Road Signs & Markings], 6th Edition, page 4)



19) Which statement is true concerning the road straight ahead?

I may never drive on to that road, because it is a footpath.

I may drive on to that road, but only if I have an errand to do on the pedestrian street.

I may drive on to that road for any reason, but only at walking pace.



Pedestrian street (E7)

Road Traffic Ordinance:

"Vehicles may not be driven at a speed that exceeds walking pace. [...] Motor vehicles may not be driven on a pedestrian street for any reason other than to cross the street. Such vehicles may, however, be driven on pedestrian streets if this is necessary for

1. the delivery of goods to or from shops or equivalent on the pedestrian street,
2. the transporting of goods or residents to or from an address on the pedestrian street,
3. the transporting of guests to or from a hotel or equivalent on the pedestrian street, or
4. the transporting of sick or disabled persons to or from an address on the pedestrian street."

26) What should your first response be if you accidentally damage a road sign so that other road users cannot see it?

X Contact the police.

✓ Try to restore the road sign.

X Contact the Swedish Transport Administration.

X Contact the land owner.

"A person who has moved or altered a road sign, road marking, traffic signal or other traffic device shall immediately restore the device to an adequate condition. If this is impossible, they shall promptly inform the police or the person who installed and maintains the device of its condition and take any necessary measures, as required by the traffic situation." (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)

It is important that the sign is restored as soon as possible. If it is a yield sign in a junction, the consequences could otherwise be dire!

61) At what point is it safe for a child to sit like an adult in a seat with an airbag?

X When the child is at least 135 cm tall.

✓ When the child is at least 140 cm tall.

X When the child is at least 145 cm tall.

X When the child is at least 150 cm tall.

"Only when the child is 140 cm tall is it safe for them to sit in a passenger seat with a connected airbag." (Swedish Transport Agency)

When they are 135 cm tall, the child may be seated as an adult in a seat with no airbag. As the question specifies that the seat has an airbag, the answer of at least 140 cm is the correct one.

70) What type of drive system generally has the best properties for poor road conditions?

✓ Front-wheel drive

X Rear-wheel drive

"Most car manufacturers are abandoning the rear-wheel drive for the front-wheel drive. The most important reason for this is the inferior roadholding in poor road conditions." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 127)

If a car with rear-wheel drive loses grip, the result can be a severe rear-wheel slide, which means that the back of the car is thrown out in an uncontrollable manner.

If a car with front-wheel drive loses grip, the consequence will often be a deterioration in the steering, but the car stays on course (it is not turned around uncontrollably as in a rear-wheel slide).

Gliding stably (front-wheel drive) is preferable to being forcefully turned around (back-wheel drive).

2) Is it forbidden to stop on a bridge?

Yes, always.

No, not generally.

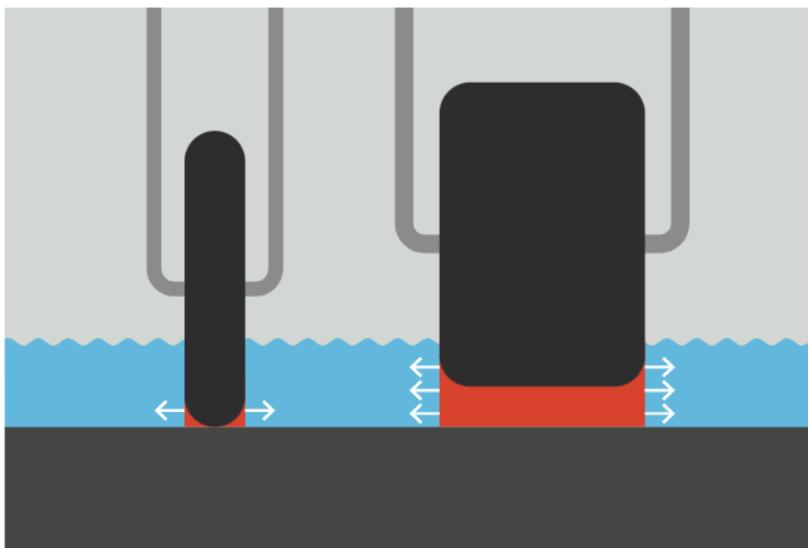
Stopping is prohibited in *tunnels*. A bridge can be very wide and visibility may be as good as on a normal road. For this reason, there is no general prohibition against stopping on a bridge.

20) Which type of tyre entails the greatest risk of aquaplaning?

Extra narrow tyres.

Normal tyres.

Extra wide tyres.



Red = the amount of water that has to be dispersed for the tyres to have contact with the road.

Wider tyres mean that more water needs to be pushed aside, which leads to a greater risk of aquaplaning. The narrow tyre cuts through the water like a knife. The wide tyre instead becomes an uncontrollable boat.

46) You want to tow another car. When must the tow cable be marked?

It must always be marked.

Only if the distance between the vehicles exceeds 0.5 metres.

Only if the distance between the vehicles exceeds 1.0 metre.

Only if the distance between the vehicles exceeds 2.0 metres.

The tow cable must be marked "*if the distance between the vehicles exceeds 2.0 metres.*" (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)



53) You want to overtake the cyclist. What is the most important consideration?

To complete the overtaking manoeuvre as quickly as possible.

To leave a large amount of space to the side.

To not increase my speed in conjunction with the overtaking.

To not scare the cyclist by using my horn.

Run-through of the alternative answers:

- **To complete the overtaking manoeuvre as quickly as possible.**
 - Wrong. There is no reason that the speedy completion of the overtaking should be of greatest importance. It is more important that the manoeuvre should be executed as safely as possible.
- **To leave a large amount of space to the side.**
 - Correct. The cyclist is an unprotected road-user to whom you must show great consideration. You must leave a large amount of space when overtaking cyclists, particularly as they may sometimes wobble or deviate from a straight line.
- **To not increase my speed in conjunction with the overtaking.**
 - Wrong. It may sometimes be appropriate to increase your speed – for example, if there are oncoming vehicles further ahead.
- **To not scare the cyclist by using my horn.**
 - Wrong. It may even sometimes be appropriate to use your horn, if you suspect that the cyclist is not aware of your presence. The Road Traffic Ordinance states that: "*When doing so is necessary for the prevention or avoidance of danger, a driver shall use sound or light signals, or another appropriate method, to gain the attention of other road-users.*"

57) How is the reaction time affected by worn tyres?

It goes down.

It increases by approximately 50%.

It increases by approximately 100%.

It is not affected at all.

The reaction time depends solely on the human driver and has nothing to do with the properties of the car.

64) What is the basic speed limit in a densely populated area?

30 km/h

50 km/h

70 km/h

"The basic speed limit on Swedish roads is 50 km/h in densely populated areas". (Swedish Transport Administration)

32) What is the basic speed limit outside of a densely populated area?

50 km/h

70 km/h

90 km/h

110 km/h

"The basic speed limit on Swedish roads is 70 km/h outside of densely populated areas". (Swedish Transport Administration)



2) The speed limit for this section of road has been reduced from 110 to 90 km/h. What is the main reason for this?

To reduce the disturbance to the road-users on the road due to the noise of the traffic.

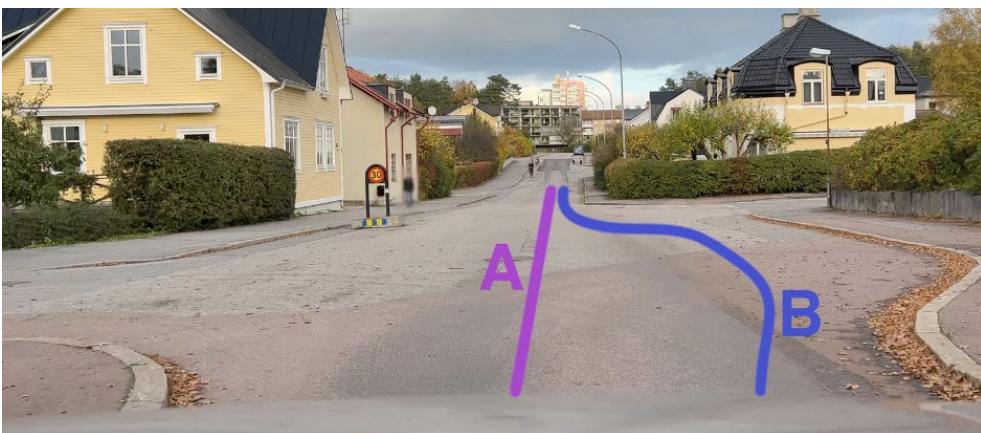
To reduce the disturbance to nearby residents due to the noise of the traffic.

To reduce wear to the road surface.

The word 'buller' used on the sign refers to the noise caused by traffic (in this case, the noise made by the tyres travelling at high speeds on the asphalt road surface). The noise of traffic is a problem for those who live close to the road. Note the noise-reducing measures (walls, plexiglas barriers) that have been set up along the side of the road.

Why do I need to know this?

– The Road Traffic Ordinance states that you must "show consideration to those who live or work by the road". If you think that the speed limit is being reduced so that it does not disturb you when you are sitting in your car, it is possible that you will not respect this restrictive measure as you do not feel that it is a problem. If, however, you know that the speed reduction has been made so as to not disturb others in the vicinity, you will perhaps show greater understanding. Either way, the decision has been made that everybody who wishes to obtain a driver's licence must have knowledge of the environment, noise and the showing of consideration.



7) You intend to continue straight ahead. How should you position your vehicle when you pass the junction?

I shall continue to follow the same path (A), because the road narrows after the junction.

I shall position myself to the right (B), because I have an obligation to give way.

The problem with position A is that you cannot know what may be concealed behind the corner at the junction. You have an obligation to give way, according to the priority-to-the-right rule.

Imagine if a bus approaches from the right, and you have positioned your vehicle at A. The bus would find it difficult to turn around you, as you would be in the middle of the road.

By keeping to the right (as in B), you will avoid this kind of problem. There is also support for position B in the Road Traffic Ordinance. "When driving on a road, the vehicle must be driven in the lane that is furthest to the right in the direction of travel". A lane does not need to be marked. For a few metres before the junction, there is a lane on the right-hand side (route B), so you should position your vehicle there.

8) You have purchased a 2-year-old car. When does the car have to go through a registration inspection?

Right away when you purchase it.

1 year after the purchase (when the car is 3 years old).

3 years after the purchase (when the car is 5 years old).

Only when you make any major changes to the car.

The regular inspection that all cars must undergo is called a *roadworthiness test*.

- Inspection (Körkortonline.se)

9) How many lives would be spared each year if everyone kept to the speed limits?

Around 10–50

Around 100–150

Around 250–300

Around 350–400

"If everyone kept to the speed limits, 100–150 lives would be spared each year." (Swedish Transport Administration)



12) Which statement is true if a cyclist crosses the road here?

This place is a bicycle crossing, which means that I have an obligation to give way.

This place is a bicycle passage, which means that I may be obliged to reduce my speed.

This place is a bicycle path, which means that I have an obligation to give way.

The road marking you will cross is:



Bicycle passage or bicycle crossing (M16)

"The sign indicates a bicycle passage or a bicycle crossing where there is a 'Bicycle crossing' sign (B8). If the road marking indicates a bicycle crossing, it shall be combined with the 'Give way line' sign (M14)."

It is therefore either a bicycle passage or a bicycle crossing. Because these are missing...



Bicycle crossing (B8)



Give way line (M14)

...it can be concluded that this is a bicycle passage, not a bicycle crossing.

"A driver who is approaching an uncontrolled bicycle passage shall adapt their speed in order to avoid any risk to cyclists or moped drivers who are using the bicycle passage." (Road Traffic Ordinance)

There is a road sign indicating a bicycle path on the right and the left. Does this not mean that it is a bicycle path that crosses the road?

– No. A bicycle path that crosses a road never has the M16 road marking (sometimes referred to as 'sugar cubes'). You can therefore immediately discount the idea that this is a bicycle path that is crossing the road. The bicycle path ends when it reaches the road, and begins again on the other side.

I do not have an obligation to give way, but am I still required to reduce my speed?

– Yes. At a bicycle passage, cyclists must wait for traffic to pass. But if a cyclist is already on the bicycle passage when you approach in your car, you are not permitted to drive into the cyclist. You must therefore reduce your speed to avoid causing a dangerous situation.

15) How should you position the front wheels in relation to the stop line when you observe an obligation to stop?

X A



✓ B



X C



X D



The stop line is placed so that you are able to stop right before it. However, you may not stop on it or past it. Stopping too far before is not good since it may limit your range of visibility.





28) You want to drive towards A. Are you obliged to indicate to the right?

Yes, because I am leaving the road that is shown with a bold line.

Yes, because I am turning at a junction.

No, because there is no oncoming traffic.

No, because I am continuing straight ahead.

The fact that you are leaving the road shown with a bold line does not affect whether or not you should use your indicators – this is only affected by whether you are turning at a junction or not.

It is true that the road bends slightly to the right. However, it must still be considered that you are "continuing straight ahead". This is reinforced by the use of the road sign:



If it was the case that you were turning right at a junction (and would therefore need to indicate to the right), this version of the sign would be used:



To take yet another example – Imagine the road looked like this:



You would then not be able to indicate to the right, because that could be interpreted as if you intended to turn to the right. Conclusion: when the line points straight ahead, do not indicate.

30) What is the mortality rate for pedestrians who get hit by a car driving at 30 km/h?

Less than 1% die.

Around 10% die.

Around 30% die.

Around 50% die.

Around 70% die.

"Nine out of ten people will survive being hit by a car at 30 km/h. However, when that speed is increased to 50 km/h, the risk of a fatal accident increases eightfold" (Swedish Transport Administration)

The important thing is that you are aware that the speed greatly impacts on the chances of a pedestrian surviving being hit by a car. Specifically, you should know that 30 km/h = *great chance of survival* and 50 km/h = *small chance of survival*. This is so that you will understand why the speed limit on some stretches of road is 30 km/h.

The difference between the different alternatives is normally great enough that you do not need to learn any exact figures or formulas.



39) Which statement is true in this situation?

✓ I am not permitted to overtake the vehicle ahead, because I would need to use the lane for oncoming traffic.

X I am permitted to overtake the vehicle ahead, because there is not a solid, continuous centre line.

X I am permitted to overtake the vehicle ahead, because it is fitted with a 'slow-moving vehicle' sign.

X I am not permitted to overtake the vehicle ahead, because the road has a speed limit of 70 km/h.

Visibility is obscured throughout the video. Even though the vehicle ahead is small and fitted with a slow-moving vehicle sign, it is clear that you would need to use the lane for oncoming traffic in order to overtake. This is not permitted:

"Where visibility is obscured [...] at a bend in the road, overtaking may only be performed [...] if a lane intended for vehicles travelling in the oncoming direction does not need to be used." (Road Traffic Ordinance)

There is no moment in the video where it would be appropriate to overtake. Even if you are driving slowly, you must consider that any oncoming vehicles would be driving considerably faster (it is clear from the video that this road has a 70 km/h speed limit).

But the centre line is not continuous?

– This makes no difference. If visibility is obscured, you may not drive over the line into the lane for oncoming traffic.

49) Are you allowed to use summer tyres on a snowy day in January?

X No, never.

✓ Yes, if the tyres have snow chains.

X Yes, if the thread depth is at least 8 mm.

"One acceptable alternative to winter tyres is summer tyres fitted with snow chains." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 175)

52) You are driving on a country road and want to use a parking space further ahead. Which of the following statements is true?

X I should use engine braking to avoid engaging the brake lights.

X I am obligated to engage the brake lights as soon as the vehicle has come to a stop.

✓ I am obligated to use my brake lights to show my intention of stopping.

X I am obligated to use my brake lights to show my intention of stopping and then keep the brake lights engaged until I am ready to drive again.

"A driver who intends to stop or quickly reduce their speed shall indicate their intention using the brake lights. [...] This indication shall be given in good time before the intended manoeuvre and be clearly visible and unmistakable. The indicating shall stop as soon as the manoeuvre is completed." (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)



57) The priority road is ending. Does this automatically mean that the priority-to-the-right rule will apply at the coming junction?

Yes.

No.

The fact that the priority road is ending only means that you are now driving on a 'regular' road again, where many different give way rules may apply.

(It is not necessary in order to answer the question, but it may be interesting to know that, in this example, the priority-to-the-right rule does not apply. Traffic from the right has an obligation to give way to you.)



2) Do you need to change to lane A?

Yes.

No.

See the picture below. It is easy to think that the road has two lanes (1 and 2) and one verge (3), but this is not the case. In this example, 1, 2 and 3 are all lanes, but number 3 will become a bus lane.

If lane 3 was not a bus lane, the lines to which the red arrows are pointing would be solid, continuous lines.

The road markings (at around 8 seconds into the video) that indicate that traffic in lane 3 must change lanes only apply to regular vehicles that join the road via the entry road. In this instance, buses and taxis are not affected by the arrows.

You do not therefore need to change to lane A, because your lane is not becoming a bus lane.



8) Which statement is true at the moment the video ends?

I must give way to traffic from the right.

I must give way to traffic from the right, and I may not turn onto the road to the right.

All intersecting traffic must give way to me.

Due to obscured visibility, I am obliged to stop before entering the junction.

There is nothing to indicate that anything other than the priority-to-the-right rule applies: "*When the paths of two vehicles intersect with each other, drivers are obliged to give way to the vehicle coming from the right*". (Road Traffic Ordinance)

The road to the right is a dead-end ('No through road'). You may drive on this road, but the road does not lead anywhere.



No through road (E17)

"This sign indicates that passage is not possible. The symbol is adapted to conditions at the location and may be included as part of a direction sign. If passage by bicycle or class II mopeds is possible, this will be stated by the incorporation of the 'Bicycle and moped class II' symbol (S8) into the sign."

Visibility is obscured and it could be advisable to drive slowly or even to stop. There is, however, only an obligation to stop if there is a Stop sign, which there is not in this situation.

9) Is it permitted to slowly pass a car that is stationary directly before an unguarded pedestrian crossing?

Yes, if there are two or more lanes in the same direction and there is also a heavy traffic queue in all lanes.

Yes, if there are two or more designated lanes in the same direction leading to the same destination.

No, never.

"Vehicles or trams may not overtake directly before or on an unguarded pedestrian crossing [...] In the following cases it is not considered overtaking when a vehicle in one lane passes a vehicle in another lane

1. if the carriageway has two or more lanes for travel in the same direction and there is a heavy traffic queue in all lanes.
2. if the carriageway is divided into lanes for different destinations that are marked with a lane assignment sign, or
3. if the vehicles have been placed in separate lanes in connection with a junction." (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)

Note that the second exception states that the lanes must lead to different destinations, as opposed to the same destination, as one of the options suggests.



10) It is 17.00 on Wednesday 29 September. Is parking at A permitted?

Yes, because the parking prohibition does not apply, according to the additional information panel.

No, because A is a bus stop.

Yes, because A is located before the prohibitory sign.

No, because the parking prohibition applies, according to the additional information panel.

In this situation, the prohibitory sign and the additional panel are not important, because A is located before the road sign. The prohibitory sign only states what applies *after* the sign.

It is, however, forbidden to park at this place, because this is part of a bus stop.



No parking (M22)

"The marking indicates it is prohibited to park a vehicle and it is placed at the edge of the carriageway. The marking also indicates the extent of a bus stop. The marking has the distance ratio 1:1 between dashes and spaces. No other colour may be used."

"At a marked stopping place for trams, public transport vehicles or school transport vehicles, no other vehicles may be parked." (Road Traffic Ordinance)

20) If you are driving at 100 km/h and increase your speed to 110 km/h, how much time do you gain per 10 km?

Around 0.5 minutes.

Around 5 minutes.

Around 20 minutes.

Around 1 hour.

Driving Licence Book (19th Edition, page 84):

- "If you increase your average speed by 10 km/h, the time gain per 10 km will be:
- approximately 1 minute at speeds under 90 km/h
 - approximately ½ minute at speeds over 90 km/h"

In all likelihood, you will *not* need to know the following mathematical calculations for the real test. It is enough to know that the time gain is minimal.

Method 1

Colour codes for the figures (easier to keep track of them)	
Original speed	100 km/h
New speed	110 km/h
Minutes per hour (since the speed is km/h, kilometres <i>per hour</i>)	60 minutes
Number of kilometres	10 km

We first calculate how many minutes it takes to travel 1 km at both speeds:

- 60 / 100 = it takes 0.6 minutes to travel 1 km
- 60 / 110 = it takes 0.54 minutes to travel 1 km

It is therefore takes slightly less time with the higher speed. The difference is:

- 0.6 - 0.54 = 0.06 minutes faster per km when travelling at 110 km/h compared with 100 km/h.

However, the question is how much time you gain per 10 km, not per km. Therefore, recalculate the time gain per 10 km:

- 0.06 * 10 = 0.6 minutes time gain per 10 km

Now it is really done. It is however easier to understand if the answer is recalculated to seconds:

- 0.6 * 60 = 36 seconds

Method 2

Colour codes for the figures (easier to keep track of them)	
Original speed	100 km/h
New speed	110 km/h
Distance	10 km = 10,000 metres
Fixed conversion rate km/h to m/s	3.6 times

Formula for calculation of time:

- Distance / speed = time

For the formula to work requires us to use metres instead of 10 km and metres per second (m/s) instead of kilometres an hour (km/h). The speeds are therefore recalculated to m/s:

- 100 / 3.6 = 27.78 m/s
- 110 / 3.6 = 30.56 m/s

Only now can we use the formula *Distance / speed = time*:

- 10,000 / 27.78 = 360 s
- 10,000 / 30.56 = 327 s

We can then work out the time difference between both speeds:

- 360 - 327 = 33 seconds

24) Are there any possible downsides to technical driving skills training on slippery roads?

Yes, this type of training may lead to overcautiousness and passivity, which in many cases is dangerous to other road users.

Yes, this type of training may create an excessive confidence in one's own ability which leads to dangerous risk-taking.

No, there are only positive aspects of this type of training.

"There is a lot of research to indicate how training that for example places a lot of emphasis on technical driving skills entails a risk of the driver overestimating their own skills – a false sense of confidence that can cause them to take risks, for example in slippery conditions that turn out not to be manageable." (Swedish Transport Administration)

Imagine a driver in a car behind a lorry. It appears to be very slippery and no-one else is overtaking the lorry, but this driver thinks "it's fine, of course I can pass, I know how to handle the car in slippery conditions." If there is extremely slippery ice in the overtaking lane, no training in the world will make a difference. In some cases, the laws of physics will make it impossible to steer out of a skid or stop within a certain distance.

This does not mean that the training is bad. Note that the question asks whether there are "any possible downsides", which indicates that training is normally a positive thing.

47) When are non-studded winter tyres forbidden, other than in existing or expected winter road conditions?

16 April–30 September.

1 May–30 September.

1 April–1 September.

There is no ban on non-studded winter tyres.

This question is asking about a prohibition of **non-studded** winter tyres. The only prohibition that exists is that of **studded** tyres.

Winter tyres are marked "MS" (Mud and Snow) and come in two varieties:

- Studded tyres = good grip on snow and icy surfaces, but causes a lot of wear on the roads.
- Friction tyres (non-studded) = good grip on snow, slightly less on ice, less wear on the roads.

"Even if there is no prohibition on driving on non-studded winter tyres in summer, the Swedish Transport Agency recommends a change to summer tyres." (Swedish Transport Agency)

64) You have stopped to let a train pass at a guarded railway crossing with gates. When are you allowed to drive on?

As soon as the train has passed.

When the gates have been completely raised.

When the red signal is turned off.

The gates are always raised first. When they are completely raised, the red stop lights will normally continue flashing for a while. Only when the red lights are no longer flashing are you allowed to drive on.





6) Which statement is true when the video ends?

I must give way to traffic from the right.

I must adapt my driving to ensure I do not unnecessarily obstruct intersecting traffic. This obligation only applies if I am forced to stop in the middle of the junction.

I must adapt my driving to ensure I do not unnecessarily obstruct intersecting traffic. This obligation applies even if I am slowly moving forwards without stopping.

You are driving on a priority road, which means that intersecting traffic must give way to you. See the sign on the right, at the beginning of the video.



Priority road (B4)

Traffic appears to be moving slowly further ahead. In other words, there is a risk that you will have to drive slowly or even be forced to stop in the middle of the junction.

Even though you are driving on a priority road, you must show consideration to the blocking rule:

"When a driver is approaching or entering a junction, they shall adapt their driving so as to not cause an unnecessary hindrance to traffic on the intersecting road should the vehicle be forced to stop at the intersection." (Road Traffic Ordinance)

The blocking rule only applies if you are forced to **stop** after you have entered the junction. If you are moving slowly, you have no obligation to allow intersecting traffic to pass. (This is, however, usually appreciated, so you may allow intersecting traffic to pass if you think it is appropriate.)



8) You are driving towards Värtahamnen. Which statement is true at the moment the video ends?

I must immediately try to change to the right-hand lane in a safe way, and then remain in the right-hand lane when the road splits.

I must remain in the same lane and be prepared to soon turn off on an exit road to the right.

I must drive towards Stockholm C and find another route, because the white direction sign only shows a route towards Värtahamnen for public transport vehicles.

The lane furthest to the right is changing to a bus lane (for vehicles in scheduled public transport). You receive several indications of this in the form of arrows on the road surface:



Change of lanes (M20)

"The road marking states that a change of lanes must soon take place."

This road sign indicates the start of a bus lane:



Reserved lane or carriageway for public transport vehicles, etc. (D10)

"The sign also indicates that vehicles specified in Chapter 8, Section 2 of the Road Traffic Ordinance (1998:1276) are permitted to use the lane or carriageway, unless otherwise stated on an additional panel. If other vehicles are permitted to use the lane or carriageway, this is indicated through an additional panel."

Run-through of alternative answers:

- I must immediately try to change to the right-hand lane in a safe way, and then remain in the right-hand lane when the road splits.
 - Wrong. The right-hand lane will soon become a bus lane.
- I must remain in the same lane and be prepared to soon turn off on an exit road to the right.
 - Correct. Before the sign that marks the exit, there is an exit that you (as a driver of a regular vehicle) can use. This exit will run parallel to the bus lane.
- I must drive towards Stockholm C and find another route, because the white direction sign only shows a route towards Värtahamnen for public transport vehicles.
 - Wrong. The white direction sign applies to you as the driver of a regular vehicle, and you will soon reach an exit that you can use.

15) In how many per cent of the fatal single-vehicle accidents is the driver intoxicated?

5%

25%

50%

90%

"Half of the fatal single-vehicle accidents are linked to alcohol." (Swedish Transport Administration)

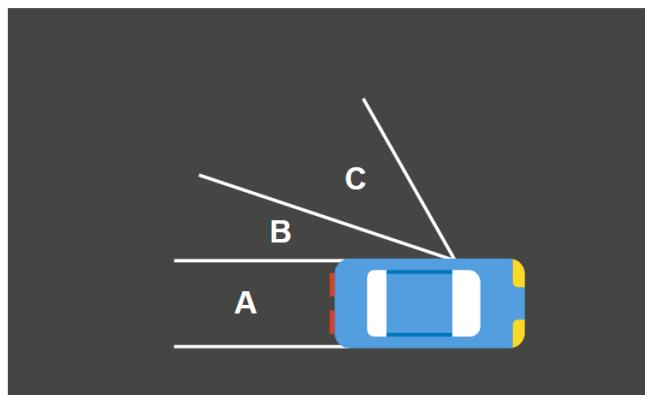
47) Which area is the blind spot?

A

B

C

A is covered by the rear-view mirror while B is covered by the side mirror.



2) Which statement is true at this junction?

I have an obligation to give way to vehicles coming from the right and the left.

I only have an obligation to give way to vehicles coming from the right.

I do not have an obligation to give way to any vehicles.

The most important point here is that you are leaving a 'home zone':



Home zone ends (E10)

"A driver also has an obligation to give way to any vehicle when its path crosses their own path when the driver joins a road [...] from [...] a home zone." (Road Traffic Ordinance)

24) It is 18.00 on a Sunday. Is it true that only electric (chargeable) vehicles are permitted to park here?

Yes.

No.

The times and the other information on the additional panels make no difference. The use of the following sign prohibits other vehicles from parking here:



Charging station (T24)

"The panel indicates a place for external electrical charging for a vehicle's propulsion.
The panel is used beneath sign E19 ('Parking') and indicates that only vehicles that have the facility for external electrical charging for the vehicle's propulsion are permitted to park."



52) At the moment the video ends, are you permitted to drive forwards?

No, because the traffic signal is not showing green.

No, because the bus is still on the junction.

Yes, because the traffic signal has been turned off.

Sometimes, a traffic signal may be turned off instead of showing green. This usually happens at places where there is a special reason for this. In this example, it is probably the case that the traffic signals are only activated when a bus approaches the junction.

A traffic signal that shows no lights shall be treated as if it does not exist. In other words, you are on a priority road (see the road sign after the junction shown at the start of the video), and there is nothing to prevent you from starting to drive on. You must, however, bear in mind that the pedestrian crossing is classed as an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing when there are no traffic signals showing.

63) Where is stopping and parking prohibited?

On or within a distance of ten metres before a pedestrian crossing.

On or within a distance of ten metres after a pedestrian crossing.

On or within a distance of ten metres before and after a pedestrian crossing.

"A vehicle may not stop or park [...] on or within a distance of ten metres before a pedestrian crossing". (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)

The reason why the prohibition does not apply after is because visibility is not obstructed in the same way in that case. The pedestrians appear before the parked car, making them visible to you.

65) You are passing a 14-metre long bus on a sunny day in May. Just as you pass the rear of the bus, a child runs out in front of the bus. What is the maximum speed that would allow you to stop in time, if you react within 1 second?

70 km/h

50 km/h

30 km/h

20 km/h

First, consider the calculations of stopping distance, reaction distance and breaking distance.

A "sunny day in May" = assume that the condition of the road is normal/good.

You must try the different options. 70 km/h feels like it is too fast. 30 km/h seems more reasonable.

Try 30 km/h first:

Reaction distance:

- remove the zero in the speed * reaction time * 3
- $3 * 1 * 3 = \text{rounded to } 9$ metres

Braking distance:

- remove the zero in the speed * remove the zero in the speed * 0.4
- $3 * 3 * 0.4 = 3.6$ metres

Stopping distance:

- reaction distance + braking distance
- $9 + 3.6 = 12.6$ metres

Speed	Stopping distance
70 km/h	40.6 metres
50 km/h	25 metres
30 km/h	12.6 metres (closest to 14 metres)
20 km/h	7.6 metres

2) You do not have a parking permit.
Are you permitted to park at the place
where these road signs apply?

Yes, without paying a fee.

Yes, as long as I pay a fee.

No, never.

Because there are two separate additional panels, they must be read separately:

- A fee must be paid in order to park here.
- The place also always requires a parking permit.



Because you do not have a parking permit,
you are not permitted to park here. If you did have a parking permit, you would still have to pay the
fee.

16) Is it true that the 'Zone sign' only ceases to apply when a 'Zone ends' sign has been passed?

- Yes. A sign that indicates the end of the zone must be passed.

- No. The sign can also cease to apply if in any other way becomes clear that the sign no longer applies.



Zone sign (E20)

"The sign is erected at the entrances to the area and applies up to the point where sign E21 ('Zone ends') is erected or it is otherwise clearly indicated that the instructions on the sign no longer apply."

A sign that indicates the end of the conditions looks like this:



Zone ends (E21)

How could it otherwise become clear that the instructions on the sign no longer apply?

– For example, by you leaving the property and driving onto a regular road.

20) Which option is true?

- All internal combustion engines contribute equally to the greenhouse effect.

- Ethanol is a greenhouse gas.

- The permitted time of engine idling is often limited.

- The unladen weight of a car has no impact on its fuel consumption.

Review of the options:

- **All internal combustion engines contribute equally to the greenhouse effect.**
– Wrong, a large fuel-guzzling engine is worse than a small one.
- **Ethanol is a greenhouse gas.**
– Wrong, ethanol is a type of fuel, not a gas.
- **The permitted time of engine idling is often limited.**
– Correct, examples of regulations regarding idling: [Skellefteå](#)
- **The unladen weight of a car has no impact on its fuel consumption.**
– Wrong, a heavy car requires more power. More power = more fuel.

45) What does this road sign mean?

- Common path for pedestrians, cyclists and moped drivers.

- Dual path for pedestrians, cyclists and moped drivers.

- Bicycles must be walked.



Compulsory path for pedestrians, cyclists and moped drivers (D6)

"The sign indicates a common path for pedestrians, cyclists and moped drivers. If class II mopeds may not be driven on the path, this is indicated on an additional panel."



41) Is hard packed (polished) snow good or bad from a grip perspective?

X Good, since the snow means that the studs' effectiveness increase significantly.

✓ Bad, since hard packed snow can be very slippery.

X Good, since loose snow is more slippery than polished snow.

Packed or polished snow is formed when snow is compressed under hard pressure. It is often found at junctions where many cars (and trucks) are standing still to then accelerate.

Packed snow has approximately the same properties as ice, i.e. poor grip. Compare it to walking in deep snow. It is more difficult but the risk of slipping and losing grip is small.

9) Which of these road markings is a guide line?

✓ A



A

X B



B

X C



C

X D



D

X None of them



A: Guide line (M4)

"The marking indicates the appropriate route for traffic in complicated junctions. The marking is also used in other cases where there is a need for guidance. The marking has a distance ratio of 1:1 between the dashes and spaces."



B: Solid line (M8)

"A solid line indicates that the provisions of Chapter 3, Section 11 or Section 12, paragraph 3 of the Road Traffic Ordinance (1998:1276), or provisions stipulated pursuant to that ordinance apply. A solid centre line can appear in both single and double form. In case of a double solid line, the distance between the lines may vary."



C: Line for public transport vehicles, etc. (M6)

"The marking indicates the boundary between a lane for vehicles operating a regular service, etc. and another lane. The marking has a distance ratio of 1:1 between the dashes and spaces."



D: Warning line (M3)

"A warning line is used to indicate that it is inappropriate to cross over it due to the traffic conditions. The marking indicates the boundary between lanes intended for travel in opposite directions. The marking has a distance ratio of 3:1 between the dashes and spaces."

16) You are driving at 90 km/h on a country road when you spot a warning sign. At approximately what distance can you expect the danger to be?

50–100 metres

150–250 metres

300–450 metres

500–600 metres

650–800 metres

"Warning signs [...] 90 km/h [...] Distance to the danger [...] 150–250 metres". (STR's Vägmärken & vägmarkeringar [Road Signs & Markings], 6th Edition, page 4)

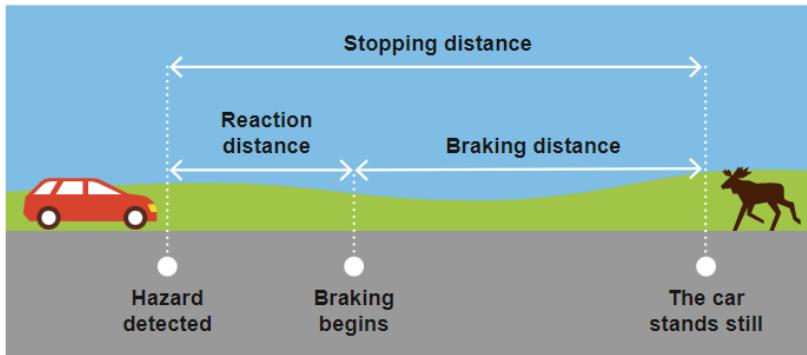
15) What is the reaction distance?

The distance you move from noticing the obstacle until you begin to brake.

The distance you move from noticing the obstacle until you are at a complete stop.

Breaking distance + stopping distance.

Reaction time + breaking distance.



19) Should you change to the right-hand lane in the situation shown at the end of the video?

Yes. When driving on a road, vehicles shall be driven in the lane that is furthest to the right in the direction of travel and that is intended for use by that type of vehicle.

No. The right-hand lane has a road marking that states that a change of lane must promptly take place.

The right-hand lane will soon end.



Change of lanes (M20)

"The marking states that a change of lane must promptly take place."

47) The vehicles are travelling in the direction of the arrows. You are driving vehicle B. How should you act?

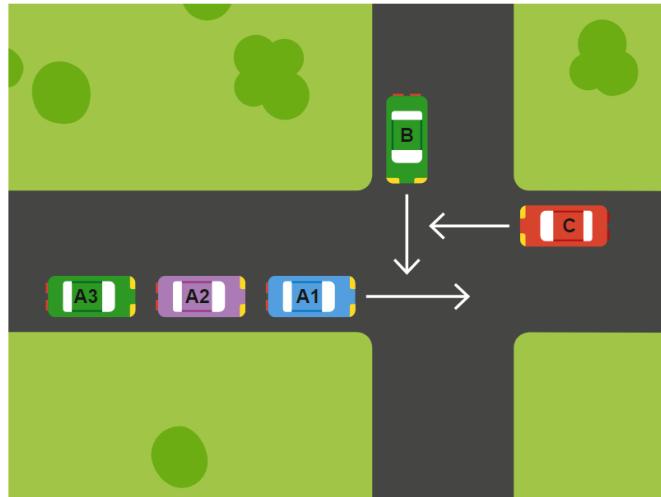
Drive first.

Enter the junction slowly and continue driving after letting all from A pass.

Stand still and let all those coming from A pass, while also letting C pass, and then drive.

Let C pass and then drive.

As there are no road signs or traffic signals, the right-hand rule applies. According to the right-hand rule you should only give way to A, as they are coming from your right. However, a strict insistence on the rules alone is not ideal. According to the curriculum for a category B licence, you must display "good judgement when interacting with other road users." (Swedish Transport Agency)



The rules give you the "right" to drive after A. However, insisting on this rule is *not* to show "good judgement when interacting with other road users", since you are unnecessarily blocking C. While you are waiting for all from A to pass, there is plenty of time for C to go. In addition, it is not safe from a traffic perspective to stand in the middle of the crossing and wait. "*When a driver is approaching or entering a junction, they shall adapt their driving so as to not cause an unnecessary hindrance to traffic on the intersecting road should the vehicle be forced to stop at the intersection.*" (Swedish Road Traffic Ordinance)

"How should you act" should be read as "which attitude is most appropriate to adopt when entering the situation". It is best for you go in with the intention to let all A as well as C pass. If this does not work out (i.e. if C stops and waits, clearly indicating that they do not intend to move), it is best to go ahead of C. *But* you should primarily act according to and hope for the easiest alternative, which is for you to let all A and C pass before you drive on.

This is comparable to the cogwheel principle, which is not regulated by law. Even so, the National Society for Road Safety, FMK and the Swedish Transport Administration recommend using it. ("*In the case of entry ramps near built-up areas, the cogwheel principle can be used when there are traffic queues forming.*")

Also note that you are not the one "breaking" the rules, you are simply being generous by waiting.

There is a [similar question](#) where it is best to go by the rules. However, how can you know when it is appropriate and when it is inappropriate to deviate from the rules?

Rule of thumb: Does the traffic situation as a whole obviously benefit a lot from us temporarily deviating from the rules? – If the answer is yes, then disregard the rules and do what comes naturally, provided that all those involved appear to be in agreement. After all, you are to show "good judgement when interacting with other road users." However, if it is not apparent that it is most convenient to temporarily deviate from the rules, or if the common benefit of doing so is small, you should stick to the rules. Doing otherwise could cause confusion, which is not a good thing in traffic.



55) Do you have an obligation to give way if a vehicle approaches from the right at the junction shown at the end of the video?

Yes. I have an obligation to give way, in accordance with the priority-to-the-right rule.

No. Vehicles coming from the right have an obligation to give way, in accordance with a road sign.

This road sign can be seen on the road to the right:



Give way (B1)

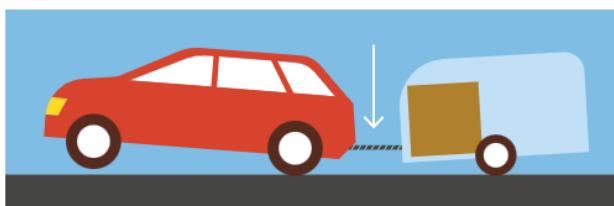
"The sign indicates that a driver is obliged to give way to a vehicle on the intersecting road".

5) How is the load probably distributed in the trailer if the ball pressure is too high?

Too far forward in the trailer (closest to the car).

Too far back in the trailer (furthest from the car).

In the middle of the trailer.



The load is all the way forward in the trailer (the red box) and is therefore pressing the coupling device towards the ground. The car is forced to follow it, and since the car is straight, the front end is elevated.

13) How fast is a private car towing a caravan allowed to drive?

Max 50 km/h.

Max 80 km/h.

As fast as indicated by the sign.

The maximum speed with a caravan: "80". (Swedish Transport Agency)

The fact that the speed is limited to a maximum 80 km/h is due to it not being considered safe to drive any faster. As soon as the vehicle is towing something, it handles differently (mostly in a negative way), for example it has a longer braking distance, a greater risk of instability in case of rough winds etc.

20) A small fault is found during the roadworthiness test. Is it true that a follow-up test may not be required?

Yes

No

It would entail too great of a cost and inconvenience for all involved if you had to book a new test for a very small fault.

"If your vehicle fails the roadworthiness test without a requirement for a follow-up test, you do not have to go back to Bilprovningen for another test (new inspection). The faults must be rectified promptly and the vehicle must not be used more than is necessary in order to do so." (Bilprovningen)

22) Are you obligated to address a remark from a roadworthiness test that does not require a follow-up test?

Yes, all remarks must be addressed.

No, remarks that do not require a follow-up test are only recommendations.

"What does a remark that does not entail a follow-up test mean?

The problem must be rectified as soon as possible. The vehicle must not be used more than is necessary in order to rectify the problem. If a previously noted problem remains at the next inspection, it will result in a remark with a requirement for a follow-up test." (Bilprovningen)

Things that do not need to be rectified will not lead to a remark.

32) How do you minimize the risk for wheelspin after stopping in a slippery intersection during winter?

By applying the throttle unevenly during the first meters (forceful–careful–forceful).

By reversing about one metre just before entering the intersection.

By applying the throttle in a forceful and even way.

By applying the throttle in a careful and even way.

Review of the options:

- **By applying the throttle unevenly during the first meters (forceful–careful–forceful).**
 - Bad, this increases the risk of wheelspin, since every forceful throttle application is like starting for the first time.
- **By reversing about one metre just before entering the intersection.**
 - It can be good in some specific cases, but it is bad as a general advice. Most likely, the grip will not be any better and the visibility gets worse.
- **By applying the throttle in a forceful and even way.**
 - Forceful equals greater risk for wheelspin. This option is therefore incorrect.
- **By applying the throttle in a careful and even way.**
 - Correct.

68) Is it permitted to have a car's low beam and fog lights on at the same time?

Yes, it is always permitted.

Yes, but only if there is heavy fog.

No, it is never permitted.

"Using low beam or daytime lights at the same time as fog lights is prohibited." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 158)

This is because the combination can dazzle other drivers.

45) How should you position the car when you are driving on a country road void of traffic in the dark?

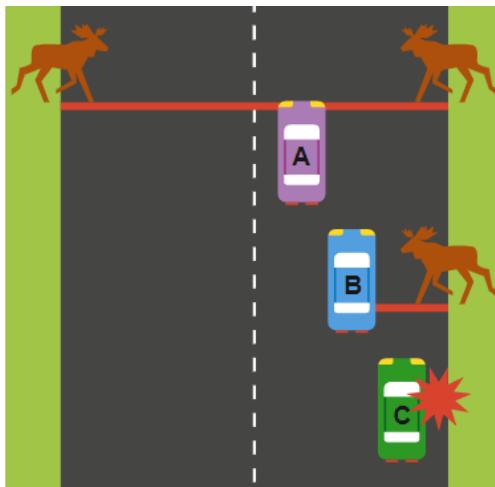
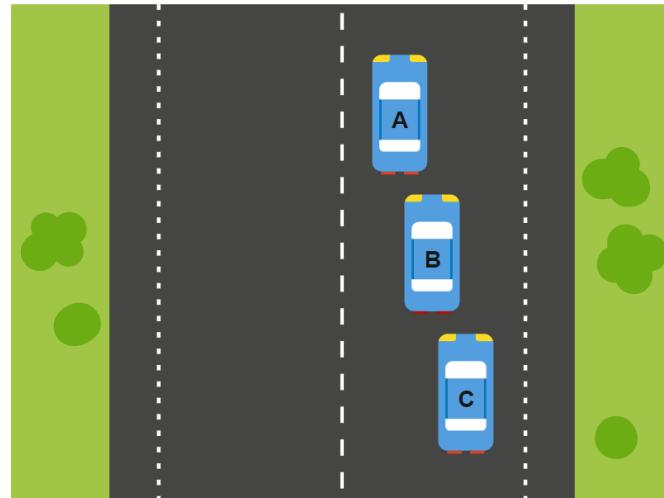
As close to the left edge of the lane as possible (A).

As close to the middle of the lane as possible (B).

As close to the right edge of the lane as possible (C).

In the dark it is better to drive closer to the middle of the road (keep left in the lane), since it is more difficult to see what is happening along the edges, for example, if an animal jumps out.

If you encounter an oncoming car, however, you should move a little to the right to reduce the risk of a head-on collision.



Note: Keeping left in the *lane* often more or less means the same position as driving close to the middle of the *carriageway*. See the definitions:



50) What is ahead of you at the point the video ends?

- A bicycle crossing.
- A bicycle passage.
- A pedestrian crossing.
- A speed bump and a place where pedestrians and cyclists can cross the road.

A speed bump and a pedestrian crossing combined with a bicycle passage.

The road markings are:



Speed bump (M17)

"This marking indicates a speed-reduction measure in the form of a bump, gutter or similar obstacle."

Which you were also previously warned of by this road sign:



Speed bump warning (A9)

"The signs indicate a raised hump or gutter installed as a speed-reducing measure."

The purpose of this place is to reduce speed so that unprotected road-users are able to cross the road. Note, however, that the place is not a pedestrian crossing, a bicycle crossing or a bicycle passage.

For whatever reason, the assessment was made that this would be the best solution. A pedestrian crossing can give pedestrians a false sense of security. If there is no pedestrian crossing, pedestrians are forced to be extra cautious. Making them more cautious increases road safety.



52) Do you have an obligation to give way to cyclists joining the road from the bicycle path on the right?

- Yes, according to the priority-to-the-right rule.
- Yes, because the cyclists are joining the road from a bicycle path.
- No, but I should show extra consideration, because cyclists are unprotected road-users.

The question makes it clear that the cyclists are joining the road from a *bicycle path*. This means that the bicycle path ends when it reaches the road.

The Road Traffic Ordinance states that a cyclist has "*an obligation to give way to any vehicle when its path crosses their own path when the driver joins a road [...] from a bicycle path*".



62) Why is parking at the red arrow not permitted?

It is too close to a junction.

The road is a priority road.

The road is too narrow.

I would be blocking an exit road for bicycles.

You are driving on a priority road, which is indicated by this road sign at the start of the video:



Priority road (B4)

Run-through of the alternative answers:

- **It is too close to a junction.**
 - Wrong. The minimum distance is 10 metres. It is clear that the distance to both the junction ahead and the junction behind is more than that. A distance of 10 metres is roughly the same as 2 car-lengths.
- **The road is a priority road.**
 - Correct. "A vehicle may not be parked [...] on a priority road." (Road Traffic Ordinance)
- **The road is too narrow.**
 - Wrong. The road is of normal width. There are narrower roads where parking is permitted.
- **I would be blocking an exit road for bicycles.**
 - Wrong. The asphalt-covered area in front of the building is not considered to be an exit (exit roads are mainly for use by cars). It is actually a footpath leading to the door combined with a parking area for bicycles. In addition, it would be very easy for cyclists to get in and out even if you were parked here.

35) What does it mean to adapt your speed to the situation in a safe manner?

- Driving around 5 km/h slower than what is indicated by the road signs.
- Always following the flow of traffic.
- Assessing for yourself what the appropriate speed is, without surpassing the road speed limit.
- Relying on reports on the condition of the road from the Swedish Transport Administration and from the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute when choosing your speed.

Review of the options:

- **Driving around 5 km/h slower than what is indicated by the road signs.**
– If it is a perfect summer day and you are driving on a wide and safe road, then why should you drive slower? That is not adapting your speed to the situation.
- **Always following the flow of traffic.**
– The flow of traffic is part of adapting to the situation, but if following the flow means driving too fast, it is not safe.
- **Assessing for yourself what the appropriate speed is, without surpassing the road speed limit.**
– You are the one currently in your situation and therefore the person best suited to determine what the appropriate speed is. If you have a driving licence, you have proven that you can make this type of assessment after all!
- **Relying on reports on the condition of the road from the Swedish Transport Administration and from the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute when choosing your speed**
– This is part of adapting your speed to the situation, but the previous alternative is much better. It is impossible for government agencies and others to keep absolute track of every single metre of road.

38) Which proportion of 60-year-olds have some form of visual impairment?

Around 1%

Around 10%

Around 40%

Around 80%

Visual impairment: "82% of 60-year-olds." (Du och jag i trafiken [You and me in traffic], 28th Edition, page 52)

Why should I know this?

- Safety is the highest priority in traffic. You must therefore be aware of statistics and probabilities such as these. Hopefully, it will make you check your vision when you are older, which makes traffic safer.

4) What is true about a person with low self-confidence?

That person can more easily withstand peer pressure.

That person more easily gives into peer pressure.

"Studies have shown that people with certain characteristics are more perceptible to peer pressure than others. These characteristics include: [...] Low self-confidence." (Teoriboken, 13th Edition, page 110)

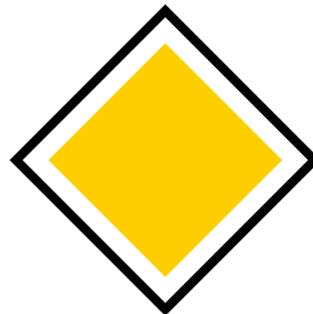
20) Which statement is true regarding priority roads?

A priority road sign is erected at the start of the priority road and is repeated before each junction with another road.

The intersecting roads connecting to the priority road always have an obligation to stop.

A priority road sign is not erected if it is clear that the priority road continues on after the junction.

Priority roads do not have any junctions with traffic at the same level.



Priority road (B4)

"The sign is erected at the start of the priority road and is repeated after each junction with a road other than such as referred to in Chapter 3, Section 21, second paragraph of the Road Traffic Ordinance, if it is not otherwise clear that the priority road continues after the crossing."

Review of the options:

- **A priority road sign is erected at the start of the priority road and is repeated before each junction with another road.**
 - False, the sign is repeated *after* junctions, not before.
- **The intersecting roads connecting to the priority road always have an obligation to stop.**
 - False, they can also be subject to a regular obligation to give way.
- **A priority road sign is not erected if it is clear that the priority road continues on after the junction.**
 - True, see the quotation above.
- **Priority roads do not have any junctions with traffic at the same level.**
 - False, priority roads often have many connecting roads at the same level.

54) You are not a resident. Are you permitted to park on both sides of the sign?

Yes. The additional panel with the arrows states that this is permitted.

No. The additional panel with the arrows states that this is only permitted for residents.

The arrows state that parking is permitted on both sides of the sign. When used in conjunction with 'P' signs, the arrows are always black on a white background. The fact that the sign referring to residents ("Boende Ö") is also black and white is of no significance. They just happen to have the same colours.



"The panel with arrows pointing in two directions, placed horizontally or vertically, means that the indication applies to both sides of the sign. [...] If the panel is used under an E19 'Parking' sign, the black symbol is on a white background with no border." (Traffic Sign Ordinance)

1) The time is 13.00 on an ordinary Thursday. Are you permitted to park your car (a regular car) here?

Yes, as long as I pay a fee.

No.

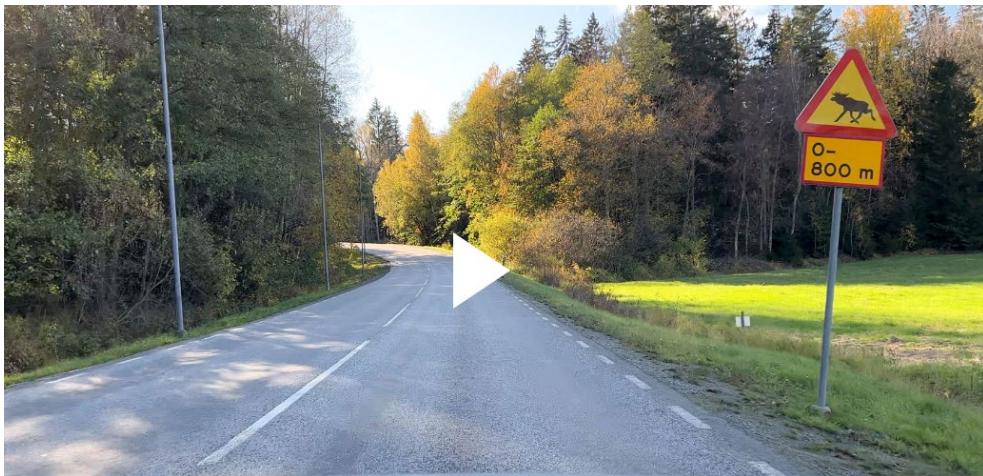
Only buses are permitted to park here.



Symbol panel (T8)

"The panel states that the sign beneath which the panel is displayed only applies to the vehicle type or the group of road-users stated on the panel."





12) Which statement is true in this situation?

After 900 metres, there may not be elk on the road.

After 400 metres, wild animals could run out onto the road.

For the next 800 metres after the road sign, there is a wildlife protection fence.



Animals (A19)

"The sign indicates a site or section of road where there is a particular risk of animals either on or by the road. Other symbols may be used on the sign. The Swedish Transport Agency may announce provisions concerning which other symbols may be used."

Run-through of the alternative answers:

- **After 900 metres, there may not be elk on the road.**
– Wrong. The road sign does not guarantee that areas further ahead are free of wild animals. It has been deemed to be extra important to provide this warning for the next 800 metres, but it is very possible that there may be elk after 900 metres.
- **After 400 metres, wild animals could run out onto the road.**
– Correct. Do not place too much importance on the fact that an elk is depicted on this sign. Other animals (e.g. deer) could also run out onto the road.
- **For the next 800 metres after the road sign, there is a wildlife protection fence.**
– Wrong. There is nothing to suggest this.



30) You are driving a regular passenger car. Which statement is true concerning overtaking in the coming tunnel?

I may not perform any overtaking, because this is forbidden in tunnels.

I may not perform any overtaking, because this is forbidden according to a prohibitory road sign.

I may only overtake in dense traffic queues, and then only on the left-hand side.

I may overtake on the right-hand side, as long as the road's speed limit does not increase.

Run-through of the alternative answers:

- **I may not perform any overtaking, because this is forbidden in tunnels.**
– Wrong. There is no such prohibition.
- **I may not perform any overtaking, because this is forbidden according to a prohibitory road sign.**
– Wrong. The prohibitory sign seen around 5 seconds in to the video only applies to heavy goods vehicles: **No overtaking with a heavy truck (C29)**
- **I may only overtake in dense traffic queues, and then only on the left-hand side.**
– Wrong. There is no such law that says this.
- **I may overtake on the right-hand side, as long as the road's speed limit does not increase.**
– Correct. Overtaking on the right-hand side is permitted if the speed limit is 70 km/h or less (70 km/h signs are visible around 8 seconds in to the video). The Road Traffic Ordinance states that overtaking must be performed on the left-hand side, but there is one exception:

"On a road where the maximum permitted speed is 70 kilometres per hour or less, and the carriageway has at least two lanes for traffic travelling in the same direction as stated by road markings, a driver may use the lane that is most appropriate with consideration to the onward travel."

This exception also applies on motorways.



70) At the start of the video, you are driving on a road where the speed limit is 70 km/h. The time is 19.00 on a weekday. How should you think when you pass the 50 km/h signs?

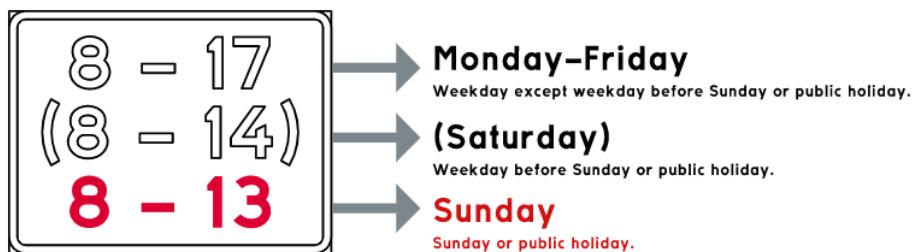
The speed limit is 50 km/h. I am driving on road 6.30 and am approaching exit 18.

The speed limit is 50 km/h. Immediately after the bend, there is a pedestrian crossing that is often used by children.

The speed limit is 70 km/h. I should be particularly careful, because there may be children in the vicinity of the road.

The speed limit is 70 km/h. Because the time is 19.00, there will not be any children in the vicinity of the road.

The additional information panel states that the reduced speed limit of 50 km/h only applies until 18.00. The reduced speed limit therefore does not apply now, when the time is 19.00.



Time indication (T6)

"The panel indicates when the indication on the road sign applies. If times are used in combination with other conditions, the panel also indicates when these conditions apply. Black or white figures without brackets indicate weekdays, except weekdays before Sundays or public holidays. Black or white figures within brackets indicate weekdays before Sundays or public holidays. Red figures indicate Sundays or public holidays. If the time limit extends past midnight, it applies after midnight the following day. If a certain day or certain weekday is indicated, the regulation applies to this day regardless of whether the day is a weekday, Sunday or public holiday."

There is also another road sign just before the 50 km/h signs:



Children (A15)

"This sign indicates a stretch of road where children often cross or where there are often children on or near the road."

This sign has no additional information panel. It is also extremely reasonable to assume that there may be children in the vicinity one hour after the reduced speed limit ceased to apply.

8) Which statement is true regarding this road sign?

Pedestrian traffic is permitted.

The sign tells you to beware of horses.

Only horses may pass the sign.

Only horses and riders may pass the sign.



Track for rider on horseback (D8)

"This sign also indicates that pedestrian traffic is permitted."

Review of the options:

- **Pedestrian traffic is permitted.**
 - Yes, pedestrian traffic is permitted in accordance with the above quote from the Traffic Sign Ordinance. In addition, the other alternatives are wrong. This is the right answer.
- **The sign tells you to beware of horses.**
 - This is a mandatory sign, not a warning sign. This option is therefore incorrect.
- **Only horses may pass the sign.**
 - It says that it "also indicates that pedestrian traffic is permitted". This option is therefore incorrect.
- **Only horses and riders may pass the sign.**
 - It says that it "also indicates that pedestrian traffic is permitted". This option is therefore incorrect.

Is this not an unnecessary catch question?

– No, this question puts the spotlight on something important, namely that you cannot simply look at the symbol on the road sign, you must also be aware of the accompanying text.

9) Which type of accident is the most common result of tiredness?

✓ Single vehicle accident

X Rear-end collision

X Head-on collision

X Side collision

X Overtaking accident

"The most common type of accident caused by tiredness is a single vehicle accident". (Swedish Transport Agency)

12) Does the following prohibitory sign also apply to class I mopeds?

X Yes, always.

X No, never.

✓ Only if an additional panel with this information is found underneath.



No class II mopeds (C11)

"If the prohibition also applies to class I mopeds, this is indicated on an additional panel."

Although they are equal in size, class II mopeds are classed more as a bicycle and class I mopeds are classed more as a motorcycle. Therefore the prohibition does not automatically apply to both the classes.



16) What does the term winter road conditions mean?

X It is snowing.

X There is snow or ice on the road and the temperature is lower than 0°C.

✓ There is snow, ice, slush or frost on some part of the road.

X When the road or part of the road is covered in snow, and the road conditions are not expected to change within a foreseeable future.

"Winter road conditions are considered to exist when there is snow, ice, slush or frost on some part of the road." (Swedish Transport Agency)

62) You have just stopped by a guarded railway crossing. To your right on the railway track, you see a long freight train approaching slowly. How should you react?

X I should keep my engine running so that I can get going quickly once the red blinking lights stop.

X I should keep my engine running so that other road users can see that my vehicle is stationary.

✓ I should turn off my engine to conserve the environment and fuel.

"Turn off your engine when waiting at stop lights, railway crossings and similar". (Folksam)

The question implies that you will be waiting for a while (a long freight train that is also approaching slowly).



70) Does the priority-to-the-right rule apply at this junction?

Yes.

No.

This question is tricky for two reasons. The first reason is that it can be difficult to see that the intersecting road is a priority road (see the road sign on the right-hand side, at the end of the video):



Priority road (B4)

Because it is a priority road, the priority-to-the-right rule does not apply. You have an obligation to give way to all traffic on the intersecting road.

The second reason that this is a tricky question is that this road sign is not displayed:



Give way (B1)

"The sign indicates that a driver is obliged to give way to a vehicle on the intersecting road".

This road sign is normally displayed before you join a priority road. For whatever reason, this sign is missing at this junction. Note however that this does not affect your obligation to give way, because the obligation to give way is regulated in the Road Traffic Ordinance:

"A driver who drives from one road onto another road that is a priority road [...] has an obligation to give way to vehicles on the road that the driver intends to drive onto".

39) What is the limit for aggravated drunk driving?

0.2 per mille of alcohol in the blood.

0.8 per mille of alcohol in the blood.

1.0 per mille of alcohol in the blood.

2.0 per mille of alcohol in the blood.

Aggravated drunk driving: *"The driver has a blood alcohol concentration of at least 1.0 per mille."*
(Road Traffic Offences Act)

45) Which is the primary reason why studded tyres are not recommended in built-up areas?

They cause more severe injuries in accidents involving pedestrians.

They tear up dangerous particles from the road.

They release large amounts of toxic HA oils.

"Particles in the air is a problem in many built-up areas in Sweden. These particles arise when the studded tyres wear on the asphalt and tear particles from the paving." (Swedish Transport Administration)

5) Which proportion of 60-year-olds have some form of visual impairment?

Around 1%

Around 10%

Around 40%

Around 80%

Visual impairment: "82% of 60-year-olds." (Du och jag i trafiken [You and me in traffic], 28th Edition, page 52)

Why should I know this?

– Safety is the highest priority in traffic. You must therefore be aware of statistics and probabilities such as these. Hopefully, it will make you check your vision when you are older, which makes traffic safer.

7) Is it good to rationalise mistakes made in traffic?

Yes, because you analyse the mistakes while doing it.

No, because you do not learn from your mistakes then.

"By constantly rationalising, you loose the opportunity to learn from your mistakes." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 187)

If you blame the accident on someone else, there is no reason to improve, is there? Since you have done nothing wrong and the other person is fully to blame...

49) What does tunnel vision mean?

It is a limitation of the visual field that arises when you enter a tunnel.

It is a limitation of the visual field that leads to a narrower scanning area.

It is a phenomenon that arises when your eyes have not yet adjusted to the light after being in the dark for a long period.

Tunnel vision means that the visual field becomes narrower. Nationalencyklopedian: "Binocular vision, tunnel vision, medical term, concentric constriction of the eye's visual field with the remaining sight being centred in the field of vision."

Simplified picture of tunnel vision:

Going through a tunnel could be called "tunnel vision", but the medical meaning is significantly more common and established, i.e. the one you should use.

Tunnel vision can "arise when fatigue, alcohol or stress affect your vision." (Driving Licence Book, 19th Edition, page 83).