

Kinetic energy 动能 shock absorbers 减震器 Side force and roadholding 侧向力和抓地力 Asphalt 沥青 Sunroof 天窗 a hard-packed gravel road 坚硬的碎石路 repression 抑制, 压迫 arterial 动脉 intoxicate 酒醉 hare 野兔 conceal 隐藏 fuses 保险丝 counterclockwise 逆时针 prone 易于 collided 撞上 moisture 水分湿气 facilitate 促进 backrest 靠背 respiratory arrest 呼吸骤停 fracture 骨折 hazard 风险 tandem axle 串联轴 infrasound 次声 towbars 牵引 whiplash 鞭打 frost 霜 glycol 乙二醇 ethanol 乙醇 refrain 避免 ozone 臭氧 kerb (curb) 马路牙子 slammed 猛烈撞击

The need for side force increases and decreases **quadratically** in relation to speed.

Grip (抓地力) is reduced by **rain, snow** and **ice**, pollution such as **oil** and unevenness such as **gravel**. Grip is also affected by the **quality and condition of the tyres**.

If the car's speed changes, the kinetic energy changes **quadratically** (平方) braking distance is directly proportional(正比) to kinetic energy.

Understeer can be caused when:

- The front tyres are aquaplaning.
- The driver in a car without ABS (anti-lock braking system) brakes so that the front wheels lock.
- The driver engine brakes or accelerates too hard in a front-wheel drive car.
- The car is too heavily loaded at the front.
- The front tyres are worn or have insufficient air pressure.
- A trailer or caravan is connected.
- The differential is locked

Oversteer is most common in rear-wheel drive cars and is particularly noticeable when accelerating in curves, but can also be caused when:

- The rear tyres are aquaplaning.
- The driver is braking hard.
- The driver engine brakes or accelerates too hard in a rear-wheel drive car.
- The car is too heavily loaded at the rear.
- The rear tyres are worn or have insufficient air pressure.
- A trailer or caravan is connected.

- There are strong side winds.

An uneven road surface can also cause a car to oversteer.

Electronic stability control systems(ESC) can prevent the car from skidding by braking individual wheels, or throttling the engine



The ESC light

the best tyres should always sit on **the rear axle**.

Tyres **older than 10 years** should be replaced

New summer tyres have a tread depth of 7-8 millimetres.

New winter tyres have a tread depth of 9-10 millimetres. To get the best grip, you should replace winter tyres when the tread depth has been worn down to 4-5 millimetres.

You should check tyre pressures at least **once a month**.

pressures should be measured when the **tyres are cold**

The wrong air pressure can increase fuel consumption, shorten tyre life, lengthen the braking distance and impair the car's driving characteristics.

If the air pressure is too low in one of the front tyres the car may start to **pull diagonally**. If there is too little air in both front tyres (or if they are worn), the car may start to **understeer** more than usual. If there is too little air in both rear tyres (or if they are worn) the car can start to **oversteer** more than usual.

After a change of wheels it is important to retighten **the wheel nuts** when you have driven about 50-100 kilometres. Otherwise you risk a wheel nut or an entire wheel coming loose during travel.

This is especially important to remember if your **wheel rims** are **alloy** (light metal). Note that such rims should be tightened with a special torque wrench to avoid damaging them.

Wheel alignment means that the wheels' angles are adjusted so that they are perpendicular to the ground and parallel to each other. **Wheel balancing** means that the wheels are adjusted so that they can rotate without vibrating at certain speeds.

Incorrect wheel alignment

- The car pulls **diagonally** when driving on a straight road.
- The **outer edges** of the front tyres wear faster.

Incorrect wheel balance

- **The steering wheel shakes** at a certain speed.
- Unevenly worn patches on the tyres.

Emergency wheels are designed for short distances, usually **80 kilometres or less**, and relatively low speeds, usually **80 km/h at most**. Emergency wheels should have higher air pressure than regular tyres.

Worn shock absorbers result in **impaired grip** – especially in curves and when braking – and **braking performance**. If the rear shock absorbers are in poorer condition than the front, **the risk of rear wheel skid increases**.

Modern cars are usually front-wheel drive because it is considered to provide better driving characteristics than rear-wheel drive on slippery roads. Advantages of rear-wheel drive cars are that they are usually easier and cheaper to maintain and that they are better suited for heavy trailers.

A four-wheel drive car consumes about **5-10% more fuel** than a front or rear-wheel drive car of equivalent size and model.

If you experience "steering wheel jerks" while driving, and if steering alternates between easy and sluggish, **dirt or air** has probably entered the power steering system.



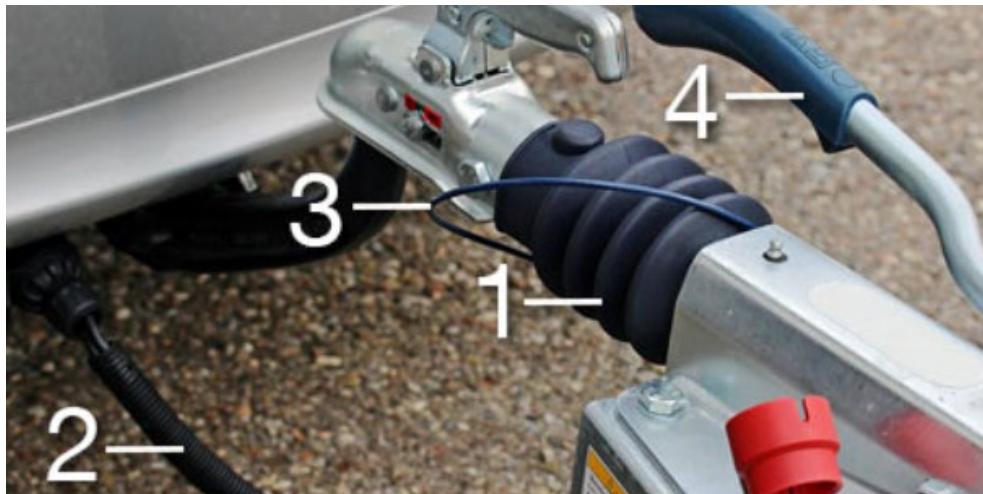
The power steering light

If you suspect that the power steering fluid needs to be replenished (for example, if the power steering feels sluggish or makes whining noises) you should let a workshop do it, as it can be difficult to fill it yourself. Incorrect choice of fluid can also cause damage to the system.

hydraulic dual circuit brake system 液压双回路制动系统

Alcohol affects us in the following way:

- 0.1-0.4 % – Less inhibitions, overconfidence, and longer reaction time.
- 0.4-1.0 % – Impaired vision and coordination.
- 1.0-2.0 % – Double vision, clumsiness and balance problems.
- 2.0-3.5 % – Fall into deep sleep.
- 3.5-5.0 % – Go into a coma or die.



- 1 - Overrun brake
- 2 - Electrical plug
- 3 - Security wire
- 4- Parking brake
- 5 - Coupling device

If you exceed **3,000 rpm** the catalytic converter can stop working properly. If this happens, the emission of substances hazardous to health and the environment, such as *hydrocarbons* and *nitrogen oxides*, increases.

Drive in the following way to not exceed 3 000 rpm:

- Upshift early.
- Skip gears.
- Drive in the highest possible gear.
- Do not accelerate at more than half-throttle.

The exit rule applies when exiting a:

- Hard shoulder
- Path
- Property
- Private driveway
- Parking lot
- Garage
- Petrol station
- Residential area
- Pedestrian zone

The exit rule applies after crossing a:

- Foot or cycle path
- Residential area
- Pedestrian zone

It is prohibited to park:

- Within an area 20 metres before and five metres after a bus or tram stop.
- Within 30 metres of a railway or tramway crossing.
- On a priority road.
- In a residential area or pedestrian zone (it is allowed in marked parking spaces).
- At a designated passing point (blue sign with the letter M).
- In front of a garage exit.
- In front of an entrance to a property.
- Alongside another vehicle that has stopped or parked at the side of the road (it is allowed alongside two-wheeled vehicles).
- Alongside a larger object, such as a container, that has been placed at the side of the road.
- Alongside a broken yellow line.
- In such a way that obstructs others from gaining access to their vehicles.
- In such a way that obstructs other vehicles from driving away.
- So that any wheel is outside the parking space.

It is prohibited to stop:

- Closer than ten metres before a pedestrian crossing, cycle crossing or cycle passage.
 - Closer than ten metres before a crossing cycle path or pedestrian path.
 - Closer than ten metres before a junction.
 - **Alongside a solid line, if the distance between your vehicle and the line is less than three metres.**
 - Alongside a solid yellow line.
 - Right before, in and right after curves or sharp turns with obscured visibility.
 - Right before, at and right after hilltops where visibility is obscured.
 - In an underpass or a tunnel.
 - In a public transport lane.
 - In a roundabout.
 - On a motorway or clearway.
 - In a bicycle lane.
 - On an obstruction marking.
 - At a railway or tramway crossing.
 - Where your vehicle obscures a road sign or a traffic signal.
- In order to drive uphill economically you should maintain a steady throttle in the highest possible gear.

Traffic lights in Sweden change signal in the following sequence: **red → red and yellow → green → yellow → red.**

Red always means stop. You must stop before the stop line or, if there is no stop line, the traffic light. A signal that is red with a black contour arrow only applies to the direction or directions indicated by the arrow.

Red and yellow means that the signal is about to change to green. You should prepare yourself to drive, but you must not advance until the signal changes to green.

Green means that you may continue forward. A green arrow means that the signal only applies to the direction of travel indicated by the arrow. Even if the signal next to it is red, you may still drive in the direction of the arrow.

Yellow means that the signal is about to change to red. As a rule, you should stop. But if you are too close to the signal when it changes from green to yellow to stop in a safe manner, you should continue driving.

Flashing yellow means that the traffic signals at the junction are out of order. When passing a traffic light flashing yellow, you must observe special caution.

Change lanes in the following way:

1. Check distances ahead and adapt your speed.
2. Check your rear-view mirror, side mirrors and your vehicle's *blind spot*.*
3. Indicate and wait a short while to see how other road users react.
4. Check your vehicle's blind spot.
5. Change lanes calmly but steadily, without any sudden steering wheel movements.
6. Increase your speed a little if vehicles behind you are too close.

* The blind spot is the area not covered by any mirror. You check the blind spot by briefly glancing over your shoulder (in the direction you are moving the car).

- If no speed limit is specified, or if a road sign with a speed limit is destroyed or covered by snow, then the basic speed limit applies. The basic speed limit is **70 km/h** outside of densely built-up areas.

Catalytic converters work at extremely high temperatures (approximately 400-600 °C), which means two things:

- There is a risk of fire. For example, it can be hazardous to park on a lawn with dry high grass, as catalytic converters are usually placed on the vehicle's undercarriage.
- They are ineffective during cold starts – therefore use an engine pre-heater.

Warning signs are normally posted at the following distances from the hazard the sign warns of:

- **30-50 km/h:** 5-75 metres
- **60-70 km/h:** 50-200 metres
- **80-90 km/h:** 150-250 metres
- **100-120 km/h:** 200-400 metres

If you hear a high-pitched squealing sound coming from the engine, the alternator belt is probably poorly tensioned. If this is the case the alternator cannot charge the battery properly.

If the alternator belt breaks or if the alternator, for some other reason, is not charging the battery as it should the battery warning light comes on. Contact a workshop if this happens.



The battery light

It is generally prohibited to overtake at junctions where the priority to the right rule applies. However, overtaking two-wheeled vehicles is allowed.

It is also prohibited to overtake:

- After the road sign *No overtaking*.
- Where visibility is obscured just before or in a curve or sharp turn – if you need to cross the road's centre line.
- Where visibility is obscured just before or on a hilltop – if you need to cross the road's centre line.
- When meeting oncoming traffic – if you need to cross the road's centre line.
- If a vehicle in front signals an overtake or lane change.
- If a vehicle behind has already started overtaking you.
- If there is an obstacle in the lane you intend to use during the overtake.
- If you cannot return to your lane safely after overtaking.
- At a level crossing without gates or traffic lights (overtaking two-wheeled vehicles is allowed).
- At an unsupervised pedestrian crossing, cycle passage or cycle crossing.*

* **Exception:** It is allowed to overtake **at low speed** at an unsupervised pedestrian crossing, cycle passage or cycle crossing if there is more than one lane in your direction **and** one of the following requirements is met:

- There is dense queuing in all lanes.
- The lanes lead to different destinations.
- The crossing or passage is at a junction.

In places where you have to use a parking disc when parking, you should set the time on the disc to the **next following full or half hour** after your time of arrival.

Examples

- If you park at 09:05 you should set the parking disc on 09:30.
- If you park at 17:45 you should set the parking disc on 18:00.

If you park before a time limit begins, you should set the time on the disc to the time when the time limit begins.

Remember to place the parking disc so that it is clearly visible through the windshield.

Alcohol statistics

- At least **15,000 car journeys** per day are made by drivers under the influence of alcohol
- About **70** people die and several hundred are seriously injured in alcohol-related traffic accidents each year.
- About **50%** of all drivers killed in single-car accidents have alcohol in their blood.
- About **20-30%** of all drivers killed in traffic accidents have alcohol in their blood.

Connection times

- **Below -15 °C:** 1.5 hours pre-heating
- **0 °C:** 1 hour pre-heating
- **10 °C:** 30 minutes pre-heating

The following light combinations are prohibited:

- Dipped headlights and fog lights
- Dipped headlights and daytime running lights
- Dipped headlights and auxiliary lights
- Fog lights and daytime running lights

Before overtaking a heavy truck, or other large vehicle, you need to keep in mind that:

- Such vehicles often increase their speed going downhill.
- The driver may not be able to keep to the right because of an obstacle – which you cannot see – further down the road.
- The driver may be forced to veer left because of an obstacle – which you cannot see – further down the road.

Heavy trucks must be equipped with yellow rectangular reflective signs with diagonal red fields. Trailers exceeding 3.5 tons total weight must be equipped with yellow rectangular reflective signs with red frames.

Such signs mean that the vehicle or vehicle combination is large and long, which is something that you have to take into account if you are going to overtake it.



Heavy truck



Trailer exceeding 3.5 tons total weight

Avoid loading roof boxes with heavy items, which are better stored in the baggage compartment. Never pack more than **100 kg** on a car's roof (the weight of the roof racks and roof box should be included).

How much you may pack on the roof of your car is stated in the instruction manual.

Studded tyres provide better grip and shorter braking distances on icy surfaces, but can result in longer braking distances on snow-free surfaces. On snow, studded tyres and non-studded winter tyres are about equally effective.

Studded tyres are also worse for our health than non-studded winter tyres, as studded tyres tear up the asphalt and generate airborne particles that are harmful.

The steering system's task is to transfer the movement of the steering wheel to the wheels so that the car changes direction.

To check if the steering system is worn or loose, you can stand beside the car and turn the steering wheel with the engine turned off. If the system works as it should, the wheels react immediately.

If the steering wheel shakes at a certain speed, the wheels are **incorrectly balanced** or **some part of the steering system is worn**.



Level crossing without gates



Junction with tramway line without gates



Pedestrian crossing ahead



Pedestrians ahead



Cyclists and moped riders on carriageway



Quay



No motor vehicles except moped class 2

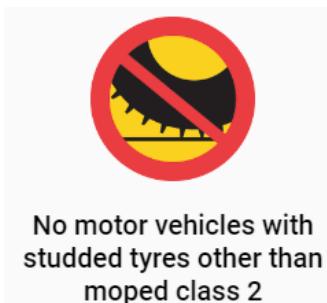


No motor vehicles with more than two wheels



No overtaking

The road sign prohibits overtaking motor vehicles with more than two wheels. You may still overtake two-wheeled mopeds and motorcycles, but not tricycles, quad bikes or motorcycles with sidecars.



No motor vehicles with
studded tyres other than
moped class 2



Turning area, no parking



Footpath

The road sign indicates that the path after the road sign is a footpath for pedestrians only. Other road users, cyclists included, must not travel on it.

Pavements (sidewalks) are also considered as footpaths, even if they are not marked with the road sign "Footpath". If you have to cross a pavement in order to get to the carriageway, for example when driving out of a garage, you must of course give way to all road users on the sidewalk. You must also give way to all traffic on the carriageway, as the exit rule applies after crossing a foot or cycle path.



Pedestrian zone

The road sign indicates that the road or area after the road sign is a pedestrian zone. A pedestrian zone is a place where all vehicle traffic must be adapted to pedestrians.

It is normally* not allowed to drive along streets in pedestrian zones. However, drivers are allowed to cross them if they follow the rules for residential areas.

The following rules apply in residential areas:

- Vehicles must not be driven faster than walking speed (5 km/h).
- Vehicles must not be parked in any place other than marked parking spaces.
 - Vehicle drivers must give way to pedestrians.
- Vehicle drivers have a duty to give way to all traffic when leaving the area.



Residential area

The road sign indicates that the area after the road sign is a residential area.

A residential area is a place (usually a street or a square) where all vehicle traffic must be adapted to pedestrians.

The following rules apply in residential areas:

- Vehicles must not be driven faster than walking speed (5 km/h).
- Vehicles must not be parked in any place other than marked parking spaces.
 - Vehicle drivers must give way to pedestrians.
- Vehicle drivers have a duty to give way to all traffic when leaving the area.



Passing place

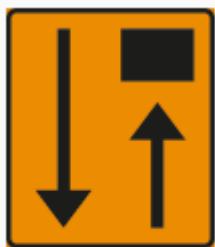
The road sign indicates a wider part of a narrow road where it is suitable for two vehicles to pass each other.

Parking at passing places is prohibited.

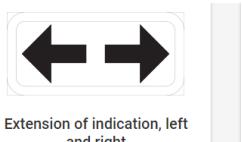


Diversion route

The road sign indicates the diversion route when the ordinary road is temporarily closed.

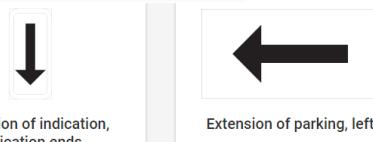


Lane ends



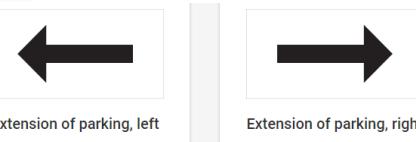
Extension of indication, left and right

Lane closed



Extension of indication, indication ends

Exit number



Extension of parking, left

Extension of parking, right



Extension of prohibition, in front and behind



Extension of prohibition, prohibition ends



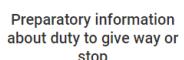
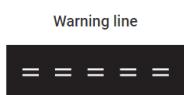
Red and yellow means that the signal is about to change to green.



Yellow means that the signal is about to change to red.



Centre line



Follow and stop behind the police vehicle

Centre line (densely built-up areas)



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



Loose chippings



Soft verge or high carriageway edge



Cycle street

The road sign indicates that the area after the road sign is a cycle street.

A cycle street is an area of a road or street where all vehicle traffic must be adapted to cyclists. On cycle streets, the following applies:

- Vehicles must not be driven faster than 30 km/h.
- A driver of a motor vehicle must adapt the speed to the cycle traffic.
- Vehicles must not be parked in any place other than marked parking spaces.
- Vehicle drivers have a duty to give way to all traffic when leaving the cycle street.
- A driver entering a road that is a cycle street has a duty to give way to vehicles on the cycle street.

This means that at junctions, where the priority to the right rule applies, those cycling on the cycle street have priority, regardless of whether a vehicle is approaching from the left or the right.



No vehicles carrying dangerous goods



No cycles or class 2 mopeds



No class 2 mopeds



Restricted axle load



Restricted bogie load



Location of purpose, loading place



Location of purpose, taxi



Location of purpose, boarding and alighting point



Car park

The road sign indicates a car park. Information regarding occupancy may be inserted in the sign.

The road sign may also be inserted in a direction signs for road guidance.

If you are certain a turn can be performed safely you should indicate well in advance of the turn and then tap the brake pedal lightly a few times (to turn on the brake lights) to alert drivers behind you of your intentions to slow down.

There is a lot to consider when loading large or heavy items in or on the car, or on a trailer. The load must not diminish the car's or trailer's lighting or obstruct the view of its licence plates. Nor must the load obstruct your visibility or the manoeuvrability of the car.

Which loads must be marked?

A load that projects more than **one metre backwards** must always be marked.

A load that projects forwards and **is not clearly visible** must **always** be marked. A load that projects forwards and **is clearly visible** must only be marked if it projects more than one metre.

A load that projects sideways does not need to be marked, but it must not project more than 20 centimetres on either side. The total vehicle width, including load, must also not exceed 260 centimetres.

How should loads be marked?

During daylight, projecting loads should be marked with a red-yellow flag at both the front and the rear.

During darkness, projecting loads should be marked with a white light and a white reflector at the front and a red light and a red reflector at the rear.

Brake requirements for trailers

Trailers with a **total weight exceeding 750 kg** must be equipped with a *service brake*. Trailers coupled to private cars are usually equipped with an *overrun brake* that brakes automatically when the car brakes.

Trailers with a **kerb weight exceeding 400 kg** must also be equipped with a *parking brake*.

Speed limitations for trailers

- **Max 80 km/h** applies for a car with a coupled trailer with brakes.
- **Max 80 km/h** applies for a car with a coupled trailer without brakes if the trailer's total weight (or kerb weight when it is not loaded) does not exceed half of the car's kerb weight.
- **Max 40 km/h applies** for a car with a coupled trailer without brakes if the trailer's total weight (or kerb weight when it is not loaded) exceeds half of the car's kerb weight.

The B class licence gives you the right to drive:

- Private cars* (with light trailer)
- Light trucks** (with light trailer)
- Mopeds class 1 and 2
- Tractors class A and B
- Motorised equipment class 1 and 2
- Off-road motor vehicles
- Three*** and four-wheeled motorcycles

* A private car is a vehicle with a maximum of nine seats (one seat for the driver and eight for passengers) and a total weight of no more than 3,500 kg.

** A light truck (sometimes called *light goods vehicle* or *light lorry*) is a truck with a total weight of no more than 3,500 kg, which is primarily intended for freight transport and cannot be considered a private car or bus.

*** To drive a three-wheeled motorcycle over 15 kW, you must be at least 21 years old.

The B class licence gives you the right to drive vehicles other than cars. Some of these vehicles do not have seat belts, such as many mopeds and three and four-wheeled motorcycles. When driving such a vehicle, you **must use an approved helmet** instead.

The helmet must be E marked and type approved according to ECE22: 06. It is your responsibility as a driver to ensure that passengers under the age of 15 use an approved helmet.

The helmet must also be used correctly: it must sit firmly on the head and be well fastened under the chin. Not using a helmet or not fastening the helmet properly increases the risk of death or serious injury in case of an accident.

Reported wildlife accidents 2021

- **Roe deer:** 50,373
- **Wild boar:** 5,359
- **Moose:** 5,351
- **Fallow deer:** 3,386
- **Total:** 60,971

Technological advancement is constantly making our cars safer and safer. A modern car can protect its occupants, **if they use their seat belts**, in a frontal collision at speeds up to **65-70 km/h** and in a side-on collision at speeds up to **45-50 km/h**. However, if the technical equipment available (seat belts, airbags, head restraints and backrests etc.) is not used or is used incorrectly, much of the protection that the car's body provides is lost.

The load securing (for example, tensioning straps and planks) must withstand **80% of the weight load forwards and half the weight load backwards and sideways**.

If you carry metal pipes weighing 140 kg on the trailer this means that the load securing must withstand the pressure of 112 kg forwards ($140 \times 0,8 = 112$) and 70 kg backwards and sideways ($140 \times 0,5 = 70$).

If you exceed **3,000 rpm** the catalytic converter can stop working properly. If this happens, the emission of substances hazardous to health and the environment, such as *hydrocarbons* and *nitrogen oxides*, increases.

Drive in the following way to not exceed 3 000 rpm:

- Upshift early.
- Skip gears.
- Drive in the highest possible gear.
- Do not accelerate at more than half-throttle.

It is prohibited to park:

- Within an area 20 metres before and five metres after a bus or tram stop.
- Within 30 metres of a railway or tramway crossing.
- On a priority road.
- In a residential area or pedestrian zone (it is allowed in marked parking spaces).
- At a designated passing point (blue sign with the letter M).
- In front of a garage exit.
- In front of an entrance to a property.
- Alongside another vehicle that has stopped or parked at the side of the road (it is allowed alongside two-wheeled vehicles).
- Alongside a larger object, such as a container, that has been placed at the side of the road.
- Alongside a broken yellow line.
- In such a way that obstructs others from gaining access to their vehicles.
- In such a way that obstructs other vehicles from driving away.
- So that any wheel is outside the parking space.

It is prohibited to stop:

- Closer than ten metres before a pedestrian crossing, cycle crossing or cycle passage.
- Closer than ten metres before a crossing cycle path or pedestrian path.
- Closer than ten metres before a junction.
- **Alongside a solid line, if the distance between your vehicle and the line is less than three metres.**
- Alongside a solid yellow line.
- Right before, in and right after curves or sharp turns with obscured visibility.
- Right before, at and right after hilltops where visibility is obscured.
- In an underpass or a tunnel.
- In a public transport lane.
- In a roundabout.
- On a motorway or clearway.
- In a bicycle lane.
- On an obstruction marking.
- At a railway or tramway crossing.
- Where your vehicle obscures a road sign or a traffic signal.

You should normally drive in as high a gear as possible in slippery conditions. Doing so reduces the risk of the car losing traction, as the rate of acceleration decreases every time you change into a higher gear.

However, if you need to reduce your speed when driving down steep inclines it is better to drive in a lower gear as this allows you to slow down using engine braking, which reduces the risk of wheel lock and lost traction.

Coolant fluid should consist of **half water and half glycol** and is easy to refill if the coolant level is too low. Coolant fluid can also be purchased diluted (ready-mixed).

Glycol protects against rust and prevents freezing, so it is especially important to check the coolant level during the winter.

Glycol is environmentally hazardous and very toxic. Animals can die by licking a small amount of glycol. Some glycol mixtures can also create toxic fumes, so you should never mix different types of glycol.

The exit rule applies when exiting a:

- Hard shoulder
- Path
- Property
- Private driveway
- **Parking lot**
- Garage
- Petrol station
- Residential area
- Pedestrian zone

The exit rule applies after crossing a:

- Foot or cycle path
- Residential area
- Pedestrian zone



That the parking brake is engaged or
that the brake fluid level is too low

Warning signs are normally posted at the following distances from the hazard the sign warns of:

- **30-50 km/h:** 5-75 metres
- **60-70 km/h:** 50-200 metres
- **80-90 km/h:** 150-250 metres
- **100-120 km/h:** 200-400 metres

Unsupervised cycle passages

When driving on a straight road and approaching an unsupervised cycle passage, cyclists and moped riders have a duty to give way, but you must adapt your speed so as not to endanger them.

When you are about to cross an unsupervised cycle passage after making a turn or emerging from a roundabout, you should drive at a low speed and stop for cyclists and moped riders who are on or are about to enter the cycle passage.

Supervised cycle passages

When driving on a straight road and approaching a supervised cycle passage you must obey traffic signals. However, you must also allow cyclists and moped riders, who have correctly entered the cycle passage, to cross in peace and quiet. This is the case even if you have a green light.

When you are about to cross a supervised cycle passage in connection with a turn, you should drive at a low speed and give way to cyclists and moped riders who have correctly entered or are about to enter the cycle passage. This is the case even if you have a green light.

A poorly charged battery can freeze in cold conditions. The approximate freezing point of a battery at different charge levels follows:

- **100% charge:** -65 °C
- **80% charge:** -45 °C
- **50% charge:** -15 °C
- **10% charge:** -7 °C

Catalytic converters work at extremely high temperatures (approximately 400-600 °C), which means two things:

- There is a risk of fire. For example, it can be hazardous to park on a lawn with dry high grass, as catalytic converters are usually placed on the vehicle's undercarriage.
- They are ineffective during cold starts – therefore use an engine pre-heater.

Seat belts

Wearing a seat belt and wearing it correctly is the most important protection in the event of an accident.

When fastening a seat belt, consider the following:

- The seat belt should sit as close to the body and be as tight as possible.
- The seat belt should be worn inside a jacket if you are wearing one.
- The shoulder strap should run close to the neck, over the chest and skeletal parts. The lap belt should be as far down towards the hip as possible.
- Pregnant women should tighten the belt so that the lap belt sits under the belly down towards the thighs.
- The seat belt **must not** be twisted.

If there is a police or customs vehicle behind you with **alternating flashing blue and red lights** you must pull over to the side of the road and stop. Wait in your car for instructions.

However, if there is a police car or other emergency vehicle approaching you from behind, with their sirens or **blue lights** on, you must make way, move over to the side and, if necessary, stop so that it can pass as easily as possible.

It is called "police officer's signal", but the following occupational groups also have the authority to direct traffic:

- **Vehicle inspectors ***
- Escorts for wide, long and heavy loads
- Customs officials
- Traffic wardens (parking officers)
- Road workers with a red flag
- Other persons appointed by an authority to direct traffic

Speed limitations for trailers

- **Max 80 km/h** applies for a car with a coupled trailer with brakes.
- **Max 80 km/h** applies for a car with a coupled trailer without brakes if the trailer's total weight (or kerb weight when it is not loaded) does not exceed half of the car's kerb weight.
- **Max 40 km/h** applies for a car with a coupled trailer without brakes if the trailer's total weight (or kerb weight when it is not loaded) exceeds half of the car's kerb weight.

Brake requirements for trailers

Trailers with a **total weight exceeding 750 kg** must be equipped with a *service brake*. Trailers coupled to private cars are usually equipped with an *overrun brake* that brakes automatically when the car brakes.

Trailers with a **kerb weight exceeding 400 kg** must also be equipped with a *parking brake*.

The effects of fatigue are very powerful and can be devastating when combined with driving. For example, your reaction time will be just as poor after 24 hours without sleep as with 0.8 per mille alcohol in the blood. For this reason driving when fatigued is prohibited and the law equates causing an accident while driving fatigued with causing an accident while driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Fatigue impairs your

- Concentration
- Reaction abilities
- Decision-making abilities
- Perception
- Coordination
- Sight and hearing
- Judgement

In 2021, 23,973 out of 65,430, in other words **over 35%**, of all reported wildlife accidents occurred during October-December. Most **moose accidents**, however, usually occur during **September-October**.

The risk of wild animals crossing the road exists throughout Sweden, at all times, all year round. In order to reduce the risk of a wildlife accident happening it is therefore important to know when and where the risk of encountering wild animals on the road is greatest.

When the risk is greatest

- At dawn and dusk, as animals often travel in search of food at those times.
- During snowy winters, as animals often travel using the roads when that is the case.
- During October-December and May-June, as that is when the most wildlife accidents occur.
- During September-October, as that is when the most wildlife accidents with moose usually occur.

Where the risk is greatest

- Along forest edges, as animals feel safe there and it is easy for them to move around.
- Near forest areas with watercourses on one side of the road, as animals need to cross the road to get water.
- Where wildlife fences begin and end, as animals often cross the road there.
- In clear-felled areas (areas where all trees have recently been cut down), as it is easy for animals to find food there.
- After a plough marker with a black plastic bag attached, as reindeer might be in the area.

Factors that increase the risk of aquaplaning:

- High speed
- Deep pools of water
- **Wide tyres**
- **Worn tyres**
- **Ruts in the road**

If you aquaplane, the best course of action is to do as little as possible. Do not turn the wheel suddenly, do not accelerate, do not brake. Keep the front wheels in the direction they were before they began to aquaplane and be prepared for the moment the tyres regain traction.

There is a general prohibition on overtaking at unsupervised pedestrian crossings, cycle passages or cycle crossings but there are exceptions.*

* **Exception:** It is allowed to overtake **at low speed** at an unsupervised pedestrian crossing, cycle passage or cycle crossing **if** there is more than one lane in your direction **and** one of the following requirements is met:

- There is dense queuing in all lanes.
- The lanes lead to different destinations.
- The crossing or passage is at a junction.

Traffic violations that can lead to a revoked driver's licence

- Ignoring a stop sign.
- Driving through a red light.
- **Overtaking at a pedestrian crossing.**
- Driving dangerously or recklessly.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Driving more than 30 km/h* above the speed limit.
- Leaving the scene of an accident (which you have been involved in).
- Repeated traffic violations, at least three within a two-year period.

* On roads where a 30 km/h speed limit applies, you risk a revoked driver's licence if you drive more than 20 km/h above the limit.

Alcohol-related unreliability and serious criminal offences, such as aggravated assault and drug-related offences, can also lead to your driver's licence being revoked.

A driver whose licence has been revoked for longer than 12 months must pass a new driving test (both theory and practical) before a new licence can be issued.

A driver whose licence is revoked during the probation period must also pass a new driving test.

Ozone in the atmosphere protects against the sun's radiation, but when it is formed too close to the ground – due to, among other things, *hydrocarbon* and *nitrogen oxide* emissions – it is harmful to humans and the environment. Ground-level ozone irritates our mucous membranes and lungs, prevents photosynthesis and damages the water balance of plants.

- Drivers aged 18-19 are **5-6 times more likely** to be involved in an accident than the average driver.

Some people have a personality and lifestyle that makes much more prone to accidents than most. These accident-prone drivers only constitute **15% of the population**, yet they are involved in about **50% of all traffic accidents**.

Common to this group is that they:

- Are impulsive and take risks without thinking about the consequences.
- Explain away everything, which means that they never learn from their mistakes.
- Are prestige-minded and become offended when someone else overtakes them, honks at them or the like.
- Get very angry and react in dangerous ways when others make mistakes (this is called **self-assertion**)
- Are reserved and keep a low profile in everyday life but behave the opposite behind the steering wheel (this is called *reaction formation*)
- Do not perceive obviously dangerous situations as risky, or simply ignore risks – especially when they are stressed (this is called **repression**).

These negative behaviours and personality traits can, of course, also occur among drivers who are not accident-prone.

For drivers aged 18-24, the risk of being involved in a traffic accident is **900 times greater** at a blood alcohol level of 0.5 per mille. This is most likely due to the fact that they have both less driving experience and less experience with alcohol.

A driver with a blood alcohol level of 0.5-1.0 per mille is about **13 times more likely** to be involved in a traffic accident than a sober driver. At a blood alcohol level of 1.0-1.5 per mille, the risk of being involved in an accident is **100 times greater**.

Alcohol statistics

- At least **15,000 car journeys** per day are made by drivers under the influence of alcohol
- About **70** people die and several hundred are seriously injured in alcohol-related traffic accidents each year.
- About **50%** of all drivers killed in single-car accidents have alcohol in their blood.
- About **20-30%** of all drivers killed in traffic accidents have alcohol in their blood.

In places where you have to use a parking disc when parking, you should set the time on the disc to the **next following full or half hour** after your time of arrival.

Examples

- If you park at 09:05 you should set the parking disc on 09:30.
- If you park at 17:45 you should set the parking disc on 18:00.

If you park before a time limit begins, you should set the time on the disc to the time when the time limit begins.

Remember to place the parking disc so that it is clearly visible through the windshield.

It is important that both batteries have the **same rated voltage** and that the **jumper cables are connected correctly**. A mistake can cause a short-circuit, which can destroy the battery, the alternator and other electronic equipment in the car.

Important: Always consult the instruction manual before attempting to jump start your car. Depending on car model, the way in which you need to connect the jumper cables may vary.

Both cars involved in the process should initially be turned off.

How to jump start a car:

1. Connect the positive terminals with the red clips.
2. Attach one of the black clips to the negative terminal on the assisting car's battery.
3. Attach the last black clip to an unpainted metal surface – far from the battery* – on the car that needs starting assistance.
4. Start the assisting car and let the engine run a few minutes.
5. Start the car that needs starting assistance.
6. Disconnect the jumper cables in reverse order.

* This is to avoid any sparks from causing an oxyhydrogen gas explosion.

Almost half of all traffic accidents involving pedestrians **occur in the dark** and almost half of all fatal accidents involving pedestrians occur during the period November-January. December is the single most dangerous month for pedestrians.

Almost one third of all accidents between motor vehicles and pedestrian accidents occur at or near pedestrian crossings – a place where pedestrians should be protected and able to feel safe.

When driving in densely built-up areas in the dark, you must remember that many pedestrians do not wear reflectors but believe that they are clearly visible anyway. Drive extra carefully in such areas – especially at or near pedestrian crossings.

As a driver you are obligated to maintain a speed that allows you to stop before any obstacles that may occur. In other words, if you approach a pedestrian crossing and it is dark (or slippery, or foggy, or snowing heavily etc.) you must adapt your speed to be sure of being able to stop before the crossing if required.

Public transport signals

- S means **stop**.
- S and a *horizontal line* (-) mean stop and that the signal will soon change to **continue**.
- a *vertical line* (|) or an *arrow* means **continue**.
- a *horizontal line* (-) with a steady light means stop and that signal will soon change to **stop**.

If an injured person is **breathing abnormally, does not breathe at all or does not have a pulse**, you should assume that they have suffered a cardiac arrest (heart attack) and immediately **call 112 and begin CPR**.

You perform CPR by alternately giving **30 chest compressions** and **two rescue breaths** (mouth-to-mouth method).

When performing chest compressions, place the heel of one hand over the centre of the person's chest, between the breast areas. Place your other hand on top of the first hand. Keep your elbows straight and position your shoulders directly above your hands. Use your upper body weight as you push straight down on the chest at least five, but no more than six, centimetres. Push hard at a rate of **100 to 120 compressions a minute**.

Before giving rescue breaths, you must first open the airways using the head-tilt, chin-lift manoeuvre. Then pinch the person's nostrils shut and cover the person's mouth with yours. Blow in air for about one second, or until the chest rises. Do this twice.

Do not stop the treatment to check for breathing or pulse. Continue alternately giving 30 chest compressions and two rescue breaths until help arrives or until the person is breathing normally.

Check the brake system by pushing hard on the brake pedal for 20 seconds while the car is stationary. The pedal should stop about halfway down and offer firm resistance.

Potential faults

- If the brake pedal **sinks slowly** there is a **leak in the brake system** and the car must be towed to a workshop.
- If the brake pedal **feels springy** there is probably **air in the brake system**. This must be fixed at a workshop.

You check the **brake servo** (*vacuum servo*) by pushing the brake pedal repeatedly and then starting the engine with the brake pedal pushed down. If the brake servo works as it should, the brake pedal should move downward slightly as you start the engine. If it does not, something is wrong with the servo, which means you have to push much harder on the brake pedal to achieve maximum braking power.

If an injured person is unconscious – but breathing normally and has a pulse – you should place him or her in the *recovery position* to minimise the risk of suffocation.

The recovery position locks the body in a position that makes it difficult for the unconscious person to roll onto his or her back. The recovery position will also keep their airway clear and ensures that any vomit or fluid won't cause them to choke.

This is how you place someone in the recovery position:

1. With the person lying on their back, kneel on the floor at their side.
2. Extend the arm nearest you at a right angle to their body with their palm facing up.
3. Take their other arm and fold it so the back of their hand rests on the cheek closest to you, and hold it in place.
4. Use your free hand to bend the person's knee farthest from you to a right angle.
5. Carefully roll the person onto their side by pulling on the bent knee.
6. Their bent arm should be supporting the head, and their extended arm will stop you rolling them too far.
7. Make sure their bent leg is at a right angle.
8. Open their airway by gently tilting their head back and lifting their chin, and check that nothing is blocking their airway.
9. Make sure the person is warm.
10. Stay with the person and monitor their condition until help arrives.

After you have parked your car uphill on a road with a kerb you should turn the wheels **to the left**, engage the parking brake and leave the gear stick in first gear (position P if your car has an automatic transmission).

If you park your car uphill on a road without a kerb you should turn the wheels **to the right**

Killed and injured in traffic in recent years:

- **2011:** 319 / 22,360
- **2012:** 285 / 22,888
- **2013:** 260 / 20,262
- **2014:** 270 / 17,525
- **2015:** 259 / 19,639
- **2016:** 270 / 18,663
- **2017:** 253 / 19,662
- **2018:** 325 / 18,238
- **2019:** 223 / 17,120
- **2020:** 190 / 14,973

Killed and seriously injured in traffic in recent years:

- **2012:** 285 / 2,976
- **2013:** 260 / 2,721
- **2014:** 270 / 2,395
- **2015:** 259 / 2,445
- **2016:** 270 / 2,347
- **2017:** 253 / 2,275
- **2018:** 325 / 2,174
- **2019:** 223 / 1,899
- **2020:** 190 / 1,653
- **2021:** 192 / 1,671

On the theory test, you do not need to know exact figures or last year's figures, but only the **approximate average figures** for the last 5-10 years.

Even though the numbers have decreased, there are still far too many who are killed and injured in traffic.

In 1997, the Swedish Parliament adopted the "Vision Zero" road safety initiative. The long-term objective of Vision Zero is that no one shall be killed or seriously injured in traffic. To achieve this, it is essential for roads, and the vehicles they carry, to be adapted to match the capabilities of the people that use them.

Central barriers and traffic cameras are examples of innovations that have increased safety levels on Swedish roads, while older solutions such as roundabouts and alcolocks have been developed and have acquired greater importance since Vision Zero was established.

Fines for speeding on 30 and 50 km/h roads:

- **1-10 km/h above the speed limit:** 2,000 kr
- **11-15 km/h above the speed limit:** 2,400 kr
- **16-20 km/h above the speed limit:** 2,800 kr
- **21-25 km/h above the speed limit:** 3,200 kr
- **26-30 km/h above the speed limit:** 3,600 kr
- **More than 31 km/h above the speed limit:** 4,000 kr

Fines for speeding on 60-120 km/h roads:

- **1-10 km/h above the speed limit:** 1,500 kr
- **11-15 km/h above the speed limit:** 2,000 kr
- **16-20 km/h above the speed limit:** 2,400 kr
- **21-25 km/h above the speed limit:** 2,800 kr
- **26-30 km/h above the speed limit:** 3,200 kr
- **31-35 km/h above the speed limit:** 3,600 kr
- **Above 36 km/h above the speed limit:** 4,000 kr

Hashish and marijuana can induce hallucinations, cause a skewed perception of reality and lead to strong self-overestimation. They also impair orientation and the ability to absorb external impressions.

Hashish and marijuana affect a person for **at least a week**, but can stay in the blood for up to two months.

If you are forced to make an emergency stop in a place where stopping or parking is prohibited you must turn on the hazard warning lights. On roads where the speed limit is **60 km/h or higher** you must also put out a *warning triangle*.

Usually, you should place the 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 hill 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 opposite lane.

If you are forced to make an emergency stop in a place where stopping or parking is prohibited you must move your car **as soon as possible**.

New summer tyres have a tread depth of 7-8 millimetres. When the tread depth has been worn down to 3-4 millimetres grip in wet conditions starts to deteriorate and the risk of aquaplaning increases. For this reason you **should** replace summer tyres that have worn down to 3 millimetres. You **must**, however, replace tyres that have worn down to **1.6 millimetres**.

New winter tyres have a tread depth of 9-10 millimetres. Winter tyres used in winter road conditions **must** have a tread depth of **at least 3 millimetres**. To get the best grip, you should replace winter tyres when the tread depth has been worn down to 4-5 millimetres.

Change lanes in the following way:

1. Check distances ahead and adapt your speed.
2. Check your rear-view mirror, side mirrors and your vehicle's blind spot.
3. Indicate and wait a short while to see how other road users react.
4. Check your vehicle's blind spot.
5. Change lanes calmly but steadily, without any sudden steering wheel movements.
6. Increase your speed a little if vehicles behind you are too close.

Children should sit in a booster seat or on a booster cushion from the age of about 4 until they are 135 centimetres.

Booster seat and booster cushion

- A booster seat or booster cushion must never be placed in a seat with frontal airbag protection.
- If the child is seated in a place without a headrest, a booster seat is better than a booster cushion.
- Secure the booster seat or booster cushion with a car's seat belt.
- The safest position is in the back seat.

Children over the age of 3 no longer need to use a child seat, booster seat or booster cushion when they are **135 centimetres** or taller.

Even if a child no longer needs to use a child safety device, the child must never sit in front of an activated airbag until he or she is **140 centimetres** or taller.

Speed blindness mean that you think that you are driving slower than you actually are.

The more silent and smooth a car is when driving, the less sense of speed you experience, which in turn increases the risk of becoming speed blind.

The risk of becoming speed blind is greatest on straight, wide and smooth motorways with little traffic while driving through open landscapes.

Risk factors

- High speeds
- Straight, wide and smooth roads
- **A silent car**
- Monotonous driving
- Little or no traffic
- Fatigue

Airbags

- Airbags are designed to deploy in collisions at **20-30 km/h**.
- As a driver you should not sit closer than **25 cm** from the airbag.
- Passengers should not sit closer than **50 cm** from the airbag.
- Children **under 140 cm** must never sit in a seat with airbag protection.

The road in the picture has a centre line with a 1:3 ratio between lines and spaces (the spaces are three times as long as the lines) which indicates that a speed limit of at least 70 km/h applies – unless otherwise stated.

Glycol protects against rust and prevents freezing, so it is especially important to check the coolant level during the winter. Coolant fluid consisting of **half water and half glycol** can withstand temperatures down to about -35 °C.

Glycol is **environmentally hazardous** and **very toxic**. Animals can die by licking a small amount of glycol. Some glycol mixtures can also create **toxic fumes**, so you should never mix different types of glycol.

You are not allowed to drive a car on the hard shoulder if the edge line is solid. It is, however, permitted to do the following:

- Walk and cycle (not permitted on motorways or clearways).
- Drive a moped class 1 and 2 (not permitted on motorways or clearways).
- Drive a tractor or motorised equipment (not permitted on motorways or clearways).
- Drive a vehicle that is not allowed to go faster than 40 km/h (not permitted on motorways or clearways).
- Drive a vehicle designed for a maximum speed of 40 km/h (not permitted on motorways or clearways).
- Tow another vehicle (not permitted on motorways or clearways).
- Stop in the event of an emergency.

It is also permitted to cross a solid line or an obstruction marking – with great care – in the following cases:

1. If you are forced to make an emergency stop.
2. In order to pass an obstacle on the road.
3. If there is otherwise not enough space in a junction for your vehicle.
4. If it is needed to get to or from a property or equivalent.

The tow ball weight is the weight a trailer coupling device exerts on a car's tow bar. This is also called *ball thrust*.

It is the weight of the load and its position on the trailer that determines the tow ball weight: heavy loads at the back of the trailer push the coupling device upwards, which lowers the ball weight, while heavy loads at the front of the trailer press the coupling device downwards, therefore increasing the ball weight.

The correct tow ball weight is usually between **50 and 100 kg**.

Low tow ball weight (insufficient ball thrust)

- Makes the vehicle combination unstable.
- Increases the risk of overturning.
- Reduces the traction on rear wheel drive cars.
- May result in a **driving ban**.

High tow ball weight (excessive ball thrust)

- The car's dipped headlights can become dazzling.
- Reduces the traction on front wheel drive cars.
- Increases the wear on the rear tyres.

When you have a duty to give way it is very important that you **clearly** communicate your intention to give way by **slowing down well in advance**, and if necessary, **stopping completely**.

If you brake hard just before a give way junction, you have **failed to give way** because you did not slow down or stop in time. The same is true if you try to stop before a give way junction, but slide onto the intersecting road due to slippery road conditions.

Your fellow road users must always be able to feel confident that you will give way when you have a duty to do so.

When you drive in the dark with full beam headlights and approach a hilltop you should dip the headlights for a short while. When you dip the headlights it becomes easier to detect the **silhouettes of pedestrians** at the hilltop, as well as the **headlights of oncoming vehicles** on the other side of the hilltop.

If there are no oncoming vehicles, you should immediately switch back to full beam headlights as they provide better visibility.

You should not use the hard shoulder in darkness or when visibility is reduced or obscured as there may be unseen obstacles or unprotected road users there. For the same reason, you should also avoid driving too close to the right-hand side of the road.

Potential faults

- If the brake pedal **sinks slowly** there is a **leak in the brake system** and the car must be towed to a workshop.
- If the brake pedal **feels springy** there is probably **air in the brake system**. This must be fixed at a workshop.

You check the **brake servo** (*vacuum servo*) by pushing the brake pedal repeatedly and then starting the engine with the brake pedal pushed down. If the brake servo works as it should, the brake pedal should move downward slightly as you start the engine. If it does not, something is wrong with the servo, which means you have to push much harder on the brake pedal to achieve maximum braking power.

In the best case scenario you can manage a collision at 7 km/h while not wearing a seat belt without being harmed. At higher speeds than that you must wear a seat belt in order to stand a chance, as the forces simply become too powerful. **About 40%** of all drivers and passengers killed in traffic accidents did not use a seat belt.

For everyone's safety, **everyone in the car** must be securely fastened. A passenger in the rear seat without a seat belt is not only endangering him or herself, but those in the front as well. A collision at 40-50 km/h is enough for an unbelted rear-seat passenger to be slammed forward with enough force to kill the driver or front-seat passenger.

A heavy truck **with** a trailer is never allowed to exceed 80 km/h, regardless whether the road is a country road, motorway or clearway.

A heavy truck **without** a trailer is allowed to drive at a maximum speed of **90 km/h** on motorways and clearways and at a maximum speed of **80 km/h** on other roads.

Class 1 mopeds (EU mopeds) should primarily be driven on hard shoulders and secondly on carriageways. Class 1 mopeds must not be driven in public transport lanes (*bus lanes*), in cycle lanes, on cycle paths or on motorways or clearways.

Class 2 mopeds should primarily be driven on cycle paths, secondly on hard shoulders and thirdly on carriageways. Class 2 mopeds may also be driven in cycle or bus lanes, if these lanes are to the right in the direction of travel. Class 2 mopeds must not be driven on motorways or clearways.

The exit rule applies when exiting a:

- Hard shoulder
- Path
- Property
- Private driveway
- Parking lot
- Garage
- Petrol station
- Residential area
- Pedestrian zone

The exit rule applies after crossing a:

- Foot or cycle path
- Residential area
- Pedestrian zone

On roads where there are at least two marked lanes in the same direction and the speed limit is **70 km/h or lower** you are allowed to pass vehicles on the right side.

It is also allowed to pass vehicles on the right side:

- When there are at least two marked lanes in the same direction with lane assignment signs indicating different destinations.
- When there are at least two marked lanes in the same direction and there is dense queuing in all lanes.
- **If the vehicle in front turns left or if the driver is clearly preparing for a left turn.**
- If the vehicle in front is used for road maintenance (for example, asphalt paving or snow ploughing).

Idling allowed no more than 1 min

If you drive around with a cracked lens your car's lights might cause dazzle, which can be blinding to other drivers.

A car's shock absorbers contribute to better road holding and comfort by minimising rocking movements and impacts on the car's chassis (undercarriage).

Worn shock absorbers result in **impaired grip** – especially in curves and when braking – and **braking performance**. If the rear shock absorbers are in poorer condition than the front, **the risk of rear wheel skid increases**.

You can check the condition of the shock absorbers by pushing down on the front of the car. The car should spring back softly without rocking more than once. You can also test the car's shock absorbers by driving slowly while pushing the brakes a few times. If the car rocks sharply after each braking, it is time to replace the shock absorbers.

For private cars the tax weight is based on the car's kerb weight.

For trailers, light trucks, light buses and mobile homes, the tax weight is instead based on the vehicle's total weight, which is the vehicle's kerb weight + maximum load.

The emissions of *hydrocarbons* affect our genome and cause cancerous diseases. Together with nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons also contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone.

All soot and particles from engine combustion and road wear also cause cancerous diseases.

On roads where there are at least two marked lanes in the same direction and the speed limit is **70 km/h or lower** you are allowed to pass vehicles on the right side.

It is also allowed to pass vehicles on the right side:

- When there are at least two marked lanes in the same direction with lane assignment signs indicating different destinations.
- When there are at least two marked lanes in the same direction and there is dense queuing in all lanes.
- **If the vehicle in front turns left or if the driver is clearly preparing for a left turn.**
- If the vehicle in front is used for road maintenance (for example, asphalt paving or snow ploughing).

Since road surface temperatures are usually much colder than the ambient temperature, you should expect roads to be slippery as soon as the thermometer shows **+4 °C or colder**.

The most treacherous road surface arises when the weather clears up after rain or fog and the temperature is around **0 °C**. In these conditions so-called *black ice* may form. Black ice can occur very quickly when moisture on the road freezes to ice. Black ice is most common in winter but can also occur on cold days in spring and autumn as well.

Note that the road can be slippery at temperatures above +4 ° C as well, but not because of frost, snow and ice. Fog, wet leaves, newly laid asphalt, soil and mud from agricultural machines and pools of water are just a few examples of things that can lead to slipperiness, even though it is far from winter road conditions.



That the coolant level is too low

If you take out **partial insurance** you receive both traffic insurance and partial casco insurance.

Traffic insurance is **compulsory** for all vehicles that are licenced for use. It covers many of the costs that may arise after an accident, such as personal injuries to drivers, passengers and others, damage to vehicles that you have collided with, and damage to property such as lamp posts and traffic devices. Traffic insurance, however, **does not** cover damage to your car.

Partial casco insurance is a collective term for a variety of insurance policies that increase your protection. Inclusions vary between different insurance companies but usually cover:

- Breakdowns
- Glass repairs
- Theft and damage resulting from theft
- Legal expenses
- Fire damage
- Roadside assistance and recovery

When you first obtain a driver's licence you begin a **two-year probationary period**. If your licence is revoked during this period, you will have to pass both driving tests (theory and practical) once again before a new licence can be issued. This probationary period does not apply for AM (moped) class licences.

You are not judged differently during the probationary period, but if you are found guilty of a traffic violation that leads to your licence being revoked during this period, you lose it altogether.

Traffic violations that can lead to a revoked driver's licence

- Ignoring a stop sign.
- Driving through a red light.
- Overtaking at a pedestrian crossing.
- Driving dangerously or recklessly.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Driving more than 30 km/h* above the speed limit.
- Leaving the scene of an accident (which you have been involved in).
- Repeated traffic violations, at least three within a two-year period.

* On roads where a 30 km/h speed limit applies, you risk a revoked driver's licence if you drive more than 20 km/h above the limit.

If the steering wheel shakes at a certain speed, the wheels are **incorrectly balanced** or **some part of the steering system is worn**.

If the wheels are incorrectly balanced, **unevenly worn patches** usually occur on the tyres as well.

If you notice any of these symptoms you should take the car to a workshop.

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