



When is it especially difficult to understand traffic situations?



☐ On a narrow road



☒ When dazzled from an oncoming vehicle



If you are dazzled, your field of vision may be zero metres. Be careful not to dazzle others with your full beam.

☐ Outside a built-up area



☐ During normal winter road conditions





On which occasion can you use your rear fog lights?



☒ When I am driving and visibility is decreased by a snowstorm



You may use rear fog lights when there is thick fog, a white-out or at other times when visibility is extremely reduced.

☐ When I am driving in a queue of vehicles



☐ When I am driving in a built-up area which has good lighting



☐ When I am driving in the dark in clear weather



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Mörker



It is dark when you are out driving and you have to overtake a vehicle in front of you.
On what occasion can you turn on the main beam without dazzling the driver?



☒ When I am next to the vehicle



When you are next to the vehicle, you do not risk dazzling the other driver. Be aware, of course, that there may be oncoming vehicles.



☐ When I am in front of the vehicle





You are driving with full beam in the dark. When do you have to dip the headlights?



When I meet a cyclist



To avoid dazzling, you must switch to dipped beam when meeting any oncoming vehicle. A pedestrian can stop and close his or her eyes to avoid being dazzled.



When I pass a car parked on the opposite side of the road



When I meet a pedestrian



When I pass a car parked on my side of the road





In the dark, what is the greatest distance at which you can see a pedestrian wearing dark clothes and NO reflector?



☒ With dipped beam, around 20 to 30 metres.



In the dark, with full beam, you can see a pedestrian wearing a reflector at around 450 metres!

☐ With dipped beam, around 100 metres.



☐ With full beam, around 300 metres.



☐ With full beam, around 450 metres.



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Mörker



Which lighting must be used, driving in the weather shown in the picture?



☐ Dipped beam together with fog lights



☒ Dipped beam or fog lights



You can thus use either the dipped beam or the fog lights. You may not use these together.

☐ Hazard lights or parking lights





You are driving in the dark and want to overtake a car. What is true?



☐ Oncoming cars are difficult to see



☒ Dipped lights should be used all the time while overtaking



☐ The car I am going to overtake must go out onto the shoulder



☒ It is harder to assess the distance to oncoming traffic, than during the day



It is difficult to assess both distance and speed in relation to other road users.





You have been driving for a while and is getting tired. You find this parking space and park there to sleep for a few hours. Which light is then required on your vehicle?



☐ Half beam



☐ Full beam



☒ **Parking lights**



When it is dark or poor visibility when you park, parking lights should be used. This means that other road users will understand that you are standing still



☐ Fog light



☐ Rear fog light



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Mörker





You meet a vehicle in the dark. What is correct?



☐ I turn on the full beam a couple of seconds after the meeting, so I don't dazzle



☒ I turn on the full beam just after we met, both to not dazzle and to make it as light as possible



Turn on the full beam just after you meet. This means you do not get so long time of darkness in front of you. The eye can easily become "tired" if it gets dark, bright, dark and so on.

☐ I turn on the full beam in good time before the meeting, to make it as light as possible in front of us





Imagine that you meet an oncoming vehicle in the dark at these places. In which situation can you wait the longest to switch from full beam to dipped lights?



☐ On a straight road



☒ In a sharp left curve



On a bend to the left, your full beam shines across the land for a long time, perhaps through the entire bend. This means that oncoming traffic is not dazzled.



☐ In a sharp right curve





You are driving in the dark and see a reflector in the distance. What is the most important?



☐ I change over to the left side of the road



☒ I reduce speed and prepare to stop

It could be a pedestrian, cyclist, parked car. Slow down and be ready to stop.



☐ I dip my lights for the pedestrian



☐ I wait before taking action until I know what to do



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Mörker



What risk do you take if you drive with your rear fog light on, in good weather conditions?



☐ The car battery can run flat



☐ The bulb can be overheated



☒ The driver in the car behind can be dazzled



Rear fog lights shine very brightly. They must only be used in thick fog or on other occasions when visibility is very poor.





In the dark, what is the main reason for accidents at pedestrian crossings?

☒ Drivers going so quickly that they cannot stop in time.

You must adapt your speed to the driving environment. If it is dark, you will find it difficult to see pedestrians wearing dark clothes. Slow down so that you can stop in time.

☐ Pedestrians wearing dark clothes and no reflectors.

☐ Road signs for pedestrian crossings are usually not so visible in the dark.



When is it prohibited to use main beam headlights?



☒ When there is a risk of dazzling a passing train

Visibility decreases and there is a risk that the train driver may not see something, for example, a light signal (traffic lights).



☐ When overtaking



☐ When driving in the dark in a built-up area with no street lighting

