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## THEORY BOOK CBR DRIVING TEST

Learn for the CBR driving theory exam with the English car theory book and test your knowledge with the practice exams!

EXAMS

PRACTICE THEORY EXAM ⌵

SEARCH



TRAILER



DISTANCE AND SPEED



MOTORWAY AND AUTOWEG



DRIVER



ECODRIVING



NUMBERS AND FACTS

YOUR CAR

### Blind spot



The part that lies outside the driver's direct field of view or outside the field of view through the mirrors is called the blind spot. The blind spot is especially large for lorries. The blind spot is the most dangerous on the right side of a vehicle because that's where vulnerable road users often are.

You can reduce the blind spot by adjusting your mirrors correctly, but you can't completely lose the blind spot.

### Seat belts

- Drivers and passengers must always wear a seat belt.
- There should not be more than one passenger in one belt.
- Children taller than 1.35 metres and adults must wear a three-point seat belt.
- You're not allowed to wear the belt under your right arm or behind your back.



## THEORIEEXAMEN ⓘ

## BEHAVIOUR



## HAZARD PERCEPTION



## YOUR CAR



## MANOEUVRES



## ACCIDENTS AND BREAKDOWNS



## SITUATIONS



## STOPPING AND PARKING



## TECHNICAL



## THEORY EXAM



## OVERHANGING LOAD



There are only two seatbelts, you may only take 2 passengers in this back seat

## How to wear a seat belt properly?

The belt must fit tightly on the body. The diagonal part should not be worn too close to the neck, but over the middle of the shoulder. The hip part should not be worn over the waist, but across the hips for maximum protection.

*A pregnant woman is also required to wear a three-point belt.*

## Seating passengers

You must not seat a passenger on an improvised seat. Passengers can only be seated on a designated seat.

## Child safety systems

- Children under 18 years of age and shorter than 1.35 metres must be seated in an approved car seat. This can be a baby seat, child seat or booster seat that fits the child properly and securely. Approved child seats comply with European safety requirements (R44 or R129) and can be recognised by their labels.
- Turn off the airbag when you place a rear-facing child's car seat in front of an airbag. The child can be seriously injured if the airbag opens up.

## THEORIEEXAMEN ⓘ



## TRAFFIC MARKS



## LIGHTING



## PRIORITY



## ROADS AND ROAD SECTIONS



## ROAD USERS



## LAW



## TRAFFIC SIGNS



## DEFINITIONS



Turn off the airbag when you place a rear-facing child's car seat in front of an airbag

The safest way to carry a small child is in a rear-facing child seat on the back seat.

In some other European countries, different rules apply. In Germany, for example, children up to 1.50 metres tall must use a child seat.

### Exceptions when you don't have to use a child seat

There are exceptions where it is permitted to carry a child with a height of less than 1.35 meters in a seatbelt without having to use a child restraint system. The child must be 3 years of age or older and:

- After installation of two child restraint systems, it is not possible to install a third child restraint system.
- Or in incidental cases and over short distances. This does not apply to passengers whose parent is the driver or the owner or holder of the vehicle.

## Loose chippings

Loose chippings are pieces of gravel and small pebbles that are shot against the window or car paint by the tyres of the vehicle in front. Even very small stones can cause damage, especially at high speeds. If the damage is not repaired, rust can form. It's hard to prevent this damage, but you can reduce the chance.

- Keep a sufficient distance from the vehicle in front.

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## Headrest

The most important function of a headrest is to protect your neck. A headrest is correctly adjusted when the top of the headrest is at the top of the head. Keep as little distance as possible between the head and the headrest. An incorrectly adjusted headrest will not protect your head and neck in a collision. It is important for all occupants that the headrest is correctly adjusted.



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## Tyre blowout

A blowout tyre is a situation where a tyre is damaged and suddenly loses its air pressure.

Driving over a sharp object or a kerb could lead to a tyre blowout. The most common cause of tyre blowouts in passenger cars is an underinflated tyre. An underinflated tyre is not as elastic and will bulge out under the weight of the vehicle. This causes the tyre to overheat and eventually leads to it bursting. Overloading, wear and a poor road surface can also lead to a tyre blowout.

## THEORIEEXAMEN



### Refuelling

The fuel nozzle automatically stops when the tank is full. The meter shows the fuel when the fuel nozzle touches the top of the fuel in your



The triangle to the right of the fuel symbol shows that the fuel cap is on the

### Incorrect fuel

If you have filled up the wrong fuel, for example diesel in a petrol car. Contact the breakdown service. They can help you, for example, get the fuel out of the tank. Driving with the wrong fuel can cause damage.

### Number plate

An approved yellow number plate must be fitted to the front and rear. The number plates must be clearly visible and readable. A number plate must not be obscured by, for example, a towing hook.

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## FAQ

Frequently asked questions

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## ABOUT US

Our learning program makes practicing for the driving theory test a lot more fun!

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