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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!





**SEARCH** 



**TRAILER** 



**DISTANCE AND SPEED** 



**MOTORWAY AND AUTOWEG** 



**DRIVER** 

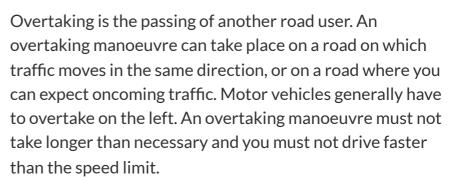


**ECODRIVING** 



**NUMBERS AND FACTS** 

## **Overtaking**



**MANOEUVRES** 



Overtaking on a road with oncoming traffic

Overtaking must not cause any danger or hinder to other road users. First you must make sure it's safe to overtake.



#### **BEHAVIOUR**



#### HAZARD PERCEPTION



#### **YOUR CAR**



#### **MANOEUVRES**



#### **ACCIDENTS AND BREAKDOWNS**



#### **SITUATIONS**



#### STOPPING AND PARKING



### **TECHNICAL**



#### THEORY EXAM



### **OVERHANGING LOAD**



## When can you overtake on the right?

In the following situations you can overtake on the right:

- Drivers who drive to the right of block markings, may overtake drivers on the left of the block markings.
- On or before a roundabout.
- In queuing traffic.
- Drivers can overtake trams on the right.
- Drivers may overtake drivers on the right who are positioned to turn left.

Cyclists and snorfletsers (low speed mopeds) may overtake you on the right.

On a road with multiple lanes, you're not allowed to overtake a driver on the right who's driving too slow on the left lane.

## **Passing**

You cannot overtake an obstacle, you can only pass an obstacle. So when you're passing a stationary vehicle, you're not overtaking.

## Distance required to overtake

The smaller the speed difference between the overtaking vehicle and the vehicle to be overtaken, the greater the overtaking distance.

• The overtaking distance is **long** if you want to overtake another vehicle by driving a little faster than the





#### TRAFFIC MARKS



#### LIGHTING



### **PRIORITY**



#### **ROADS AND ROAD SECTIONS**



#### **ROAD USERS**





#### TRAFFIC SIGNS



#### **DEFINITIONS**

overtake another vehicle by driving much taster than the vehicle you want to overtake.

You must not exceed the speed limit, also not while overtaking. If you cannot carry out the overtaking manoeuvre in time, you have to end the manoeuvre.

## Overtaking manoeuvre and oncoming traffic

If you can expect oncoming traffic during overtaking, you have to make sure that the distance required to overtake is safe. Keep in mind that it can be difficult to estimate the speed and distance of oncoming drivers.

## Finish the overtaking manoeuvre

After overtaking you should go back to your normal road position quickly. Make sure you don't 'cut' the overtaken vehicle. Only go back to your own side of the road when you can see the entire front of the overtaken vehicle in the rear view mirror. Indicate shortly before you return to your own road section.

## Overtaking prohibited

You must not overtake in the following situations:



- In case when it's prohibited (sign F1)
- Near a pedestrian crossing
- If you have to cross a continuous line (on your side of the road)

You must also not overtake if you hinder other road users or when it causes a dangerous situation. Examples of this are:

Blind bend

You shouldn't overtake shortly before the sign 🕞



## **Special manoeuvres**

If you want to carry out a special manoeuvre, you must give wa considered special manoeuvres:

- Pulling away
- Reversing
- Turning into the road from an exit
- Turning off the road into an entrance
- Performing a U-turn
- Switching from the entry lane into the main carriageway
- Switching from the main carriageway into the exit lane
- Changing lanes

## **Pulling away**

Pulling away (for example from a parking space) is a special mar all other road users. Don't signal until the road is clear and you away.



Pulling away is a special manoeuvre



## **Turning and road positioning**

If you want to turn left or right you should drive as much as pos of the road.

### Turning left:

- On roads with oncoming traffic: against the road axis
- On one-way streets and roads with separated carriagewa possible

## Turning right:

- On a normal road: as far as possible to the right against th roadside
- On a road with a bicycle lane with a solid line: as far as pos
- On a road with a bicycle lane with an broken line: on the b hinder cyclists or snorfletsers (low speed mopeds). Other

## **Joining**

You can drive onto a motorway or autoweg (expressway) via th special manoeuvre. Joining traffic must give way to traffic on the along with the speed of the traffic on the main carriageway and the whole entry lane, but join when you can.

Before you join, make sure that the space you want to use is rea adjacent lane and those coming up behind can unexpectedly en look in your mirrors and to the side. If you can join safely, indica the main carriageway in a smooth movement. Then turn off you immediately. Do not drive into any other lane than the most rig movement. Drive straight ahead for some time before changing



If it is very busy you can stop at the beginning of the entry lane moment to join. If you're driving on the entry lane and there isn ask for space by making eye contact or by using your direction i you must stop and wait until there is a very large amount of spa carriageway safely.

# **Zip merging**

Zip merging is recommended where two lanes merge into one I driver in. The purpose of zip-merging is to merge traffic from di smooth, orderly and safe way. Zip merging is only important where two lanes merge into one I driver in the purpose of zip-merging is to merge traffic from displayed and safe way.

### **Desired behaviour**

- Adjust your speed if necessary
- Do not zip at a sign with a pre-announcement, but keep do long as possible in the merging lane and zip at the sign wit text "ritsen vanaf hier" / "zip from here"
- Drivers in the through lane shall allow sufficient space to on the merging lane



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FAQ

Frequently asked questions

**SOCIAL MEDIA** 





## **ABOUT US**

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

## **PAYMENT METHODS**

















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