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

DISTANCE AND SPEED

Maximum speed

The maximum speed is indicated with traffic signs and road markings. When there are multiple maximum speeds indicated, the lowest maximum speed applies.

It is not always safe to drive at the maximum speed. A driver must at all times be able to bring his vehicle to a standstill within the distance that he can see the road to be clear. Always drive with a speed with which you can stop safely within the limit of your vision.

Recommended speed

A recommended speed is not a mandatory speed limit. Traffic signs with recommended speed are placed in places where it can be dangerous to drive faster than the recommended speed. Remember that the recommended speed is not recommended without reason and assumes good (weather) conditions. It is sensible to follow a recommended speed.

Motorway

The beginning of a motorway is indicated by sign G1.

- Motorways always have an A number
- 130 km / hour maximum speed (unless otherwise specified)
- Separate carriageways
- For motor vehicles capable of being driven at speeds greater than 60 km/h

> ***In March 2020, the speed on motorways was adjusted to 100 km / h during the day. In the evening and at night, the maximum speed remains the same on motorways where the maximum speed is 120 km / h or 130 km / h.***

Traffic signs indicate the maximum speed

Because the speed limit on the motorway during the day is lower than during the night, many speed signs have a bottom plate with a time slot. For example a maximum speed of 100 km / hour from 06:00 to 19:00. Double speed signs can also be placed. For example a second sign with a maximum speed of 120 km / hour from 19:00 to 06:00. If the maximum speed is not indicated, the legal maximum speed of 130 km / hour applies.

These are the maximum speeds on motorways:

- Between 06:00 and 19:00: 100 km / h (except for the 80 km / h routes)
- Between 19:00 and 06:00: 100 km / h, 120 km / h or 130 km / h (depending on the route)
- When the rush-hour lane is open, an adjusted speed limit applies (80 or 100 km / h).

Autoweg or expressway

The beginning is indicated with sign G3.

- 100 km / hour maximum speed outside the built-up area (unless otherwise indicated)
- 50 km / hour maximum speed in built-up areas (unless otherwise indicated)
- For motor vehicles capable of being driven at speeds greater than 50 km/h

Inside and outside the built-up area

The beginning of the built-up area is indicated with sign H1.

- Within the built-up area a maximum speed of 50 km / hour applies for motor vehicles

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Special speed limits

If there is no lower speed limit, the following special speed limit vehicles:

- 100 km / h for T100 buses
- 90 km / h for vehicles (cars, delivery vans, motorcycles, th and T100 buses) towing a trailer not exceeding 3500 kg
- 80 km / hour for lorries and buses
- 45 km / hour for mopeds and brommobielen (microcars /
- 40 km / hour for agricultural vehicles with number plates inside built-up areas on roads without bicycle traffic, with 2021-01-01)
- 25 km / h for snorfietsers (low speed mopeds), agricultura with limited speed

Maximum speed moped

The maximum speed limits for mopeds.

- 45 km/h on the carriageway in and outside built-up areas
- 40 km/h outside built-up areas on the cycle/moped path
- 30 km/hour in built-up areas on the cycle/moped path

> ***A speed-pedelec is an electric moped***

Maximum speed for disabled vehicle

The maximum speeds for motorised disabled vehicles are

- 45 km/h on the carriageway in and outside built-up areas
- 40 km/h outside built-up areas on the cycle path or th
- 30 km/h in built-up areas on the cycle path or the cycl

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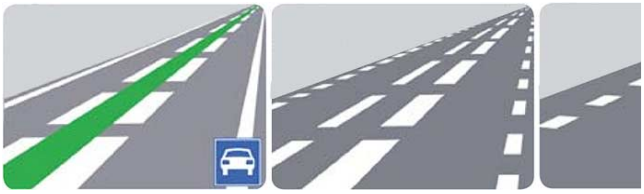
Road marking

Based on the road markings you can divide roads into different
built-up area you can encounter three types of roads where usu
used.

- 60/80 km roads do not have a line a the centre of the roac
  60)
- 80 km roads have a double axis line
- 100 km roads (autowegen) have a double axis line filled w

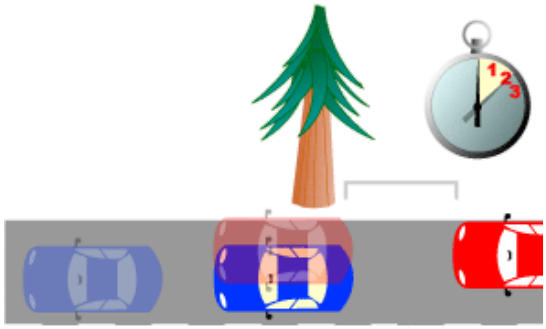


Left to right: 100, 80, 60 km

The road markings do not change the speed limit. For example,
important than road markings. The road markings are intendec
guidance and safety. You can use the markings as a reminder. Tl
that you keep more distance from the oncoming traffic. There a
centre of small roads or dyke roads. On these roads you have tc
carefully.

Following distance or headway

You must maintain a distance of approximately two seconds frc
easily check this by choosing a point beside the vehicle in front
for you to reach that point.



2 seconds following distance

seconds is often excessive.

Reaction time

The reaction time is the time a driver needs to process a develo traffic (eg a stop signal) and respond to it (eg braking). A good p and mental state have a positive influence on the reaction time

The distance travelled in the time required to respond is called reaction distance. Older persons sometimes need more time to persons.

- The reaction time of an average driver is 1 second.
- Starting a car ride well rested has a positive influence on t
- Fatigue, distraction, alcohol and drugs have a negative inf

Calculating the following distance

You can also calculate the two seconds distance in metres. Ther calculating this: velocity / 2 + 10%. For example, 50 km/hr / 2 = result is 25 + 2.5 = 27.5 m headway.

Some examples:

- 30 km / hour: 30/2 + 10% = 16.5 metres
- 50 km / hour: 50/2 + 10% = 27.5 metres
- 100 km / hour: 100/2 + 10% = 55 metres
- 130 km / hour: 130/2 + 10% = 71.5 metres

Stopping distance

The stopping distance is the distance a vehicle travels from the signal to stop until the vehicle has come to a standstill.

The stopping distance is the sum of the reaction distance and tl

- The braking distance is the distance the vehicle travels frc
  presses the brake pedal, until the moment the vehicle con

Reaction distance

When calculating the reaction distance, we assume a reaction t
need to know how much distance is travelled by the vehicle per

The distance travelled per second is easy to calculate with the f
10 and multiply by 3. When driving at 50km/h, the reaction tim
15 metres.

Some examples:

- 30 km / hour: 30/10 * 3 = 9 metres
- 50 km / hour: 50/10 * 3 = 15 metres
- 100 km / hour: 100/10 * 3 = 30 metres
- 130 km / hour: 130/10 * 3 = 39 metres

Braking distance

The braking distance depends on various factors, such as the w
of the vehicle, the speed and the condition of the road surface.
good conditions.

One can calculate the braking distance by dividing the speed by
dividing that by 2. If one drives at 50 km/h, the braking distance
(multiplied by itself) 5 * 5 = 25 and (divide by 2) 25/2 = 12.5

- 30 km / hour: 30/10 * 30/10 / 2 = 4.5 metres
- 50 km / hour: 50/10 * 50/10 / 2 = 12.5 metres
- 100 km / hour: 100/10 * 100/10 / 2 = 50 metres
- 130 km / hour: 130/10 * 130/10 / 2 = 84.5 metres

> ***When you drive twice as fast, the braking distance quadr***

Examples of when you should take a longer braking distance int

- A wet, icy or snowy road surface
- A newly asphalted road surface
- In places where the traffic sign  warns of skid hazard
- When driving with worn tyres or winter tyres in warm ter

The stopping distance is the reaction distance + the braking dis
thus a reaction distance of about 15 metres and a braking dista
stopping distance is 15 + 12.5 = 27.5 metres.

Below are a few more examples:

30 km / hour

- reaction distance: 30/10 * 3 = 9
- braking distance: 30/10 * 30/10 / 2 = 4.5
- stopping distance (reaction distance + braking distance):

50 km / hour

- reaction distance: 50/10 * 3 = 15
- braking distance: 50/10 * 50/10 / 2 = 12.5
- stopping distance: 15 + 12.5 = 27.5 metres

100 km / hour

- reaction distance: 100/10 * 3 = 30
- braking distance: 100/10 * 100/10 / 2 = 50
- stopping distance: 30 + 50 = 80 metres

130 km / hour

- reaction distance: 130/10 * 3 = 39
- braking distance: 130/10 * 130/10 / 2 = 84.5
- stopping distance: 39 + 84.5 = 123.5 metres

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Car	130	100	80
Motorcycle	130	100	80
T100 bus	100	100	80
Bus	80	80	80
Lorry	80	80	80
Vehicle with trailer less than 3500kg	90	90	80
Vehicle with trailer over 3500kg	80	80	80
Brommmobiel	✖	✖	45
Moped	✖	✖	45
Moped on 	✖	✖	40
Invalid carriage	✖	✖	45
Invalid carriage 	✖	✖	40
Invalid carriage 	✖	✖	6
Snorfiets	✖	✖	25
Agricultural vehicle with license plate	✖	✖	40
Agricultural vehicle	✖	✖	25

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