

STUCKYNOTE

Before the theory and

Speed limits

Built-up area:

Inside	50 km/h
Outside	80 km/h
Motorway	130 km/h
Expressway	80 km/h

Speed reduction shall be effected in/by:

- Unmanageable intersection
- Unmanageable swing
- Unmanageable pedestrian crossing
- Unmanageable hill
- Meeting on narrow road
- Level crossing
- Running, playful and cycling children
- If you have reduced traction
- If you have reduced visibility

Who can drive what?

Bus	80 km/h (80 km/h highway)
Lorry	70 km/h (80 km/h highway)
Car w/trailer	70 km/h (80 km/h highway)
Tractor	30 km/h

Spiritus

Maximum permitted blood alcohol level.

If you not are involved in accidents= 0.50 if
you are Involved in accidents = 0,00

You should never transfer the right to drive to someone you know or should know is intoxicated. Medicine can be just as dangerous as liquor, if blanding it is even worse.

Road conditions:

You should pay special attention when one of the topics below can or will affect your continued driving. But remember the nearest first, if you have, for example, children on the roadway, forget about a possible intersection further ahead.

Course of the road:

Places with impaired orientation conditions or where you get less space.

Use of the road:

If you see or are warned about different use of the roadway + shopping street and parking street.

The surroundings of the road:

Something on the side of the road that makes your driving on the road harder/more dangerous.

Road equipment:

Something that makes you have to take extra care of other road users. Especially pedestrians and cyclists.

Type of road:

Roads with their own rules or driving styles.

The following should be seen as a to-do list of the topics that are asked about in theory tests regarding road conditions.

Should you pay special attention to ?

Course of the road: Answer **YES** if you drive...

Uphill • Towards turns / curve • Towards all intersections • Towards rail • Towards roundabout (junction) • Towards less space on the road (narrowing) • Pedestrian crossings

Road use: Answer **YES** if you drive...

School / institution • Shopping street • Sports centre • Street with parked cars (busy street) • Warning sign for children • Bus stops (many people)

Surroundings of the road: Answer **YES** if you drive...

Trees that provide shade and slippery roadway • Trees that shed leaves on the roadway • Lake / sea that provides wet roadway • Soil on the roadway from eg tractors • Shopping, / residential

streets

Road equipment: Answer **YES** if missing...

pavement • cycle path • striping

You come to

pedestrian crossing • pedestrian bridge

Road type: Answer **YES** if you drive...

On motorway • On expressway • On main road • On

road with speed reduction • On play / seating area •

On pedestrian street

Overtaking:

Always on the left — except if the vehicle in front swerves to the left (remember to look for the bike lane on the right side of the road)

Overtaking ban:

- Before or at the level crossing
- Before or in pedestrian crossing -**Exception: If there are 100 % clear view of the entire field + 1 m to each side.**
- On the way uphill -**Exception: If there are 2 lanes and **double** barrier line that must not be crossed.**
- Heading towards turns (unmanageable) -
Exception: If there are 2 lanes and **double barrier line that must not be crossed. You are allowed to overtake at a light-regulated intersection if there are several lanes in the same direction.**
- Before or at intersections -**Exception: Side roads have unconditional right-of-way **and** there must be a clear view, as well as at light-regulated intersections with several lanes in the same direction.**

Giving way

Unconditional right-of-way means you must hold back for drivers from both left and right. This does not mean that you should stop unless there is a full STOP.

You have unconditional right of way if there are: Shark teeth or board for unconditional right of way (triangle at the tip) as well as full STOP.

You also have an unconditional right of way if you drive over pavement • cycle path • or from: land / property • parking space • petrol station • dirt road.

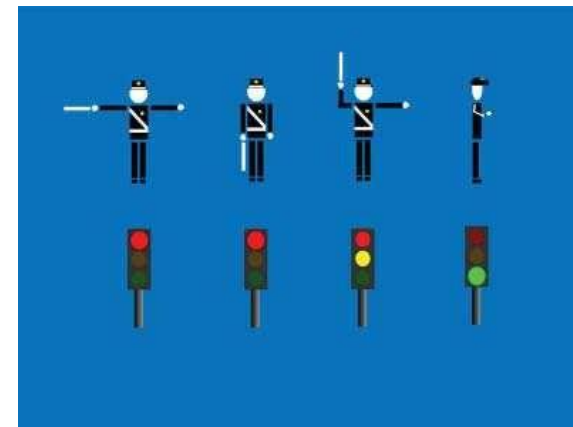
Right of way means you have to hold back for driving from the right side, but at the same time see if driving from the left holds for you.

You have a right-of-way obligation if no one has an unconditional right of way, i.e. there are no markings at the intersection.

Generally

Remember: You have not complied with your right-of-way obligation if you have been at a disadvantage. That is, when you get out on the road, you have to get **up to speed without** being caught up.

Giving way hiraki. The top of the pyramid is most important.



Police signs

Stopping & Parking



Stopping:

Any voluntary provision of the vehicle for less than 3 minutes with or without driver. Stopping is also embarking and disembarking, loading and unloading goods and goods, regardless of duration.

Parking:

Any voluntary provision of the vehicle for more than 3 minutes with or without driver.

Generally:

When parking or stopping, you must not be a danger or inconvenience to others, and stopping and parking should as a general rule be made in the direction of travel on the right-hand side.

Stopping & parking is not: a puncture • stop for a red light • or other involuntary stops.

You are not allowed to park in the following places:

- Closer than 30 m. from both sides of a railway crossing
- Out of gate or exit
- Next to others (2 position)

Do not stop (& park) in the following places:

- **Hill** - immediately in front of or on a hill.
- **Turns** - immediately ahead or in unmanageable road turns
- Pre-pedestrian crossing - no closer than 5 m. before the field, preferably just after
- **Cycle path** - no closer than 5 m from the mouth of the cycle path
- **Barring line** - There must be min. 3 m. from your car out to the barrier line, or 5 meters distance towards The beginning of the barrage.
- Road junctions no closer than 10 m. both before and after
- Level crossing - do not stop closer than 5 m. before/after. (30 m. before/after when parking. You are allowed to stop on tracks in port areas, and the condition of the tracks must be 2 m. when parking).
- Yellow painted edge line " whole line " (stopping allowed by dotted yellow line)
- Viaduct or **tunnel** (under bridge)
- Icy crawl spaces
- On bike path (neither in whole nor in part)
- **Taxi rank**
- At bus stop (you must be at least 12 m. from the sign)
- Opposite **roadside** - unless the road is one-way or less congested.

Most used topics in Police theory tests

The primary rule to remember is to keep your ears open
- listen CAREFULLY to the opening text of the image.

When starting from the roadside

Remember to orient backwards when starting off.

"Foot to the brake" (emergency position, "ready to brake")

Examples: Junctions on residential roads, children / young people on pavements, road workers on the roadway, etc.

"I slow down to a minimum" (as low a speed as possible)

Examples: Children playing on the roadway, elderly/disabled on the roadway, etc.

"I brake" (activation of the brake, reduced speed)

"I stop" (activating the brake to stop) Examples: Inattentive pedestrians on the roadway, danger of collision, etc.

Reduced traction

You should be aware of reduced traction if there is: Snow, ice, water, soil, wet leaves etc.

You should only pay attention to this board if there is a subboard and what the subboard indicates is present.



Walking / pedestrians

Pay special attention to: Children, school patrols, the elderly and road workers.

Hold back for pedestrians in or heading out into pedestrian crossings. Remember, if the pedestrian crossing has a complete system in the middle of the carriageway, you should only hold back when the pedestrian approaches the shelter.

Cyclists

When crossing cyclists on the carriageway (without a cycle path), assess the cyclist's intention in connection with e.g. intersections, turns, etc.

Be aware that some cyclists are unable to give signs while steering the bike (wobble, only raise their hand slightly).

Location

Always keep to the right on the roadway, even if other drivers drive in the middle of the road.

Left turn

Always hold back for oncoming vehicles, never start a turn you can't safely complete. For several left-turn lanes, stay in the right-turn lane if you hear nothing else. The left left turn lane is only used for overtaking or if you need to turn left immediately after.

Right turn

Orientation, to the right side if there is free behind, so you close off the 2-wheelers.

For example, if you hold back a pedestrian before cornering, it must be done in such a way that you do not block cyclists.

Overtaking

You need to make sure of the following 4 things before overtaking:

1. There must be no one who overtakes you
2. The fast lane shall be free of oncoming vehicles or other obstacles
3. You must not overtake if the vehicle in front starts overtaking.
4. You must ensure that there is room to re-enter the right lane.

Yellow lines

Yellow lines along the road always precede white lines. Remember stop lines and pedestrian crossings still apply.

On motorway / expressway

Do not turn, reverse, stop or park. The emergency lane is for emergency driving and so are "holes" in the median strip. Remember for combined entry and exit lanes, the rule applies to lane changes (dotted lines all the way). In the case of a short access lane, there may be

Unconditional right-of-way, drivers on the highway have a duty to help you in by changing to the left lane.

Traffic flow

You must remember to be instrumental in traffic flow. If possible, get around trucks, tractors or buses, do it. Don't if it's fast vehicles.

Car size / load

Max. 12 meters long - 4 meters high and 2.55 wide, with electrics without loading.

Goods must be marked if they hang 1 meter beyond the front or rear of the car. Goods must also be marked if they hang more than 15 cm beyond the side of the car.

Special attention

Means: What do you need to spend most of your attention on now, and does it have any impact on your continued driving.

Technique in keywords

Brakes:

It must not be possible to depress the brake pedal when pressing the pedal hard. The pedal travel is also dependent on the make of car.

The brake pedal must not sink while it is depressed at constant pressure.

However, in the case of brakes with vacuum boosters, the brake pad (after pressure equalization) must sink a little while they are depressed and the engine is then started.

The brake fluid stage must be between min. and max. branded.

Steering:

For newer cars, there should normally be no steering wheel veil. This is checked by the wheels immediately following the movement of the steering wheel (in cars with power steering, the check is carried out with the engine started.

The fluid level of the servo reservoir must follow the regulations of the car manufacturer. This is checked either by the liquid level being between min. and max. marked or by the fact that the indicator lamp is not lit.

Lamps, reflectors and horns:

All lamps and reflectors must be whole and clean and all lamps must be capable of illuminating.

The passing beam must not dazzle (judged by the fact that the upper edge of the light limit falls 1 cm per metre)

The stop lamps must provide significantly brighter light than the rear lamps.

The direction indicator lamps shall flash with a yellow light clearly visible in sunlight.

The hazard warning lights must be capable of switching on all direction indicator lamps at the same time.

Rear registration plate lamps must have white light capable of illuminating the rear registration plate.

Lamps in pairs of lamps must be of equal colour

and brightness The horn must have a clear,

constant tone.

Engine and exhaust system, etc.

The engine must not emit unnecessary smoke and

noise. The engine must not be soiled by leaking oil.

The exhaust system must be tight and stuck.

Engine oil must be filled in sufficient quantity, read on the dipstick max. and min. marks or according to the instructions of the instruction book.

Coolant must be filled in sufficient quantity as assessed in accordance with the instructions of the owner's manual.

Load-bearing parts:

Tyres must have a depth of at least 1,6 mm in the main tread of all wheels, possibly judged by wear indicators.

Shock absorbers must be effective at all wheels, as judged by the fact that the vehicle immediately comes to rest after a strong impact on the shock absorbers.

You'll get a clip if you:

- Exceeding the speed limit by more than 30%
- Driving too short a distance to the vehicle in front
- Driving illegally in the emergency lane
- Do not strap children under the age of 15 into the car
- Running over red
- Violates the rules on right-of-way
- Violates the rules of overtaking and prohibition of overtaking
- Exceeds barrier lines when overtaking
- Increases speed when overtaken
- Overtaking at a pedestrian crossing
- Driving against the direction of traffic
- Driving recklessly slalom and overtaking in heavy traffic
- Changes direction of traffic and location to endanger/unnecessarily inconvenience other road users
- Driving left around halibut
- Racing or racing on the road
- Running over railway tracks if a signal to stop has been given
- Does not ensure that passengers between 8 and 15 years old wear crash helmets on motorcycles

If you are a new driver, you only need to make 2 clips within 3 years - then you get a driving ban.



Good luck with the driver's license!