

NAMIBIAN LEARNER'S & DRIVING LICENCE MANUAL



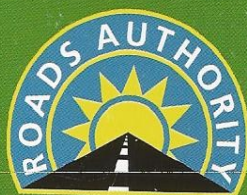
**ISSUE
03**

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NTMS
NAMIBIA TRAFFIC
MANAGEMENT
SOLUTIONS



Endorsed by
the Roads
Authority

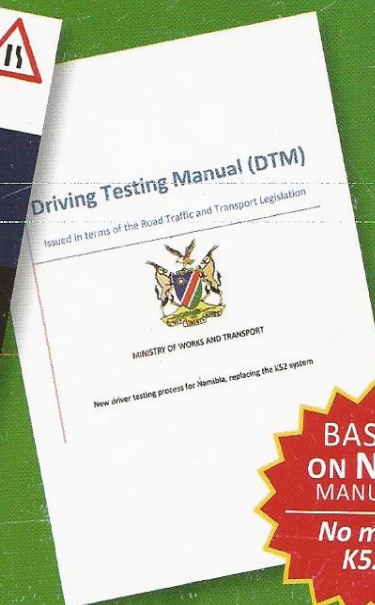
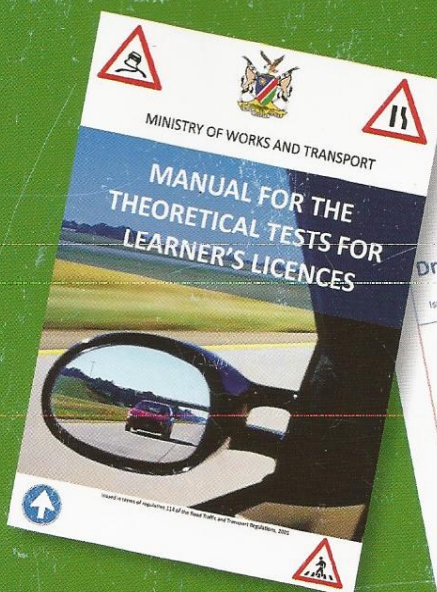


Safe roads to prosperity

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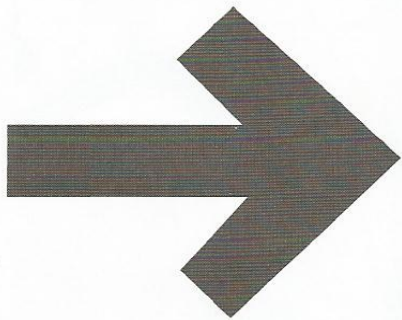
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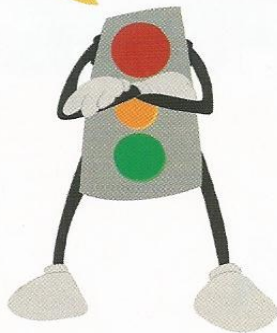
**BASED
ON NEW
MANUALS.**

**No more
K52!**

SAMPLE LEARNER'S LICENCE



ROBO SAYS:
Learner's licence is valid
for 18 months



Your particulars

Your licence code

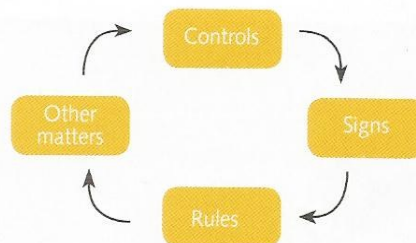
Your licence
expiry date

CATEGORIES OF LEARNER'S LICENCE

Example	Code	Class of Vehicle	Age requirement
	1	Motor Cycle of engine size LESS than 125 cm ³	16
	1	Motor Cycle of engine size MORE than 125 cm ³	17
	2	Motor Vehicle of tare LESS than 3500kg	17
	3	Motor Vehicle of tare MORE than 3500kg	18

■ WHAT YOU WILL BE TESTED ON FOR A LEARNER'S LICENCE

- The motor vehicle controls (for the class of vehicle you applied for);
- The road traffic signs;
- The rules of the road; and
- Other matters relating to road traffic legislation.



■ CONDITIONS FOR USING A LEARNER'S LICENCE

- The learner driver must be accompanied in that motor vehicle by an appropriately licenced driver.
- The learner driver must, whenever he or she is driving a motor vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, ensure that a red sign in the form of the letter "L", of a size of at least 300mm by 200mm, is displayed on the rear window on the right-hand side of the motor vehicle that he or she is driving;
- The learner driver of a motorcycle without side-car is not allowed to carry passengers.
- The learner driver is not allowed to transport passengers for reward.
- The learner driver must carry his or her learner's licence at all times when driving.



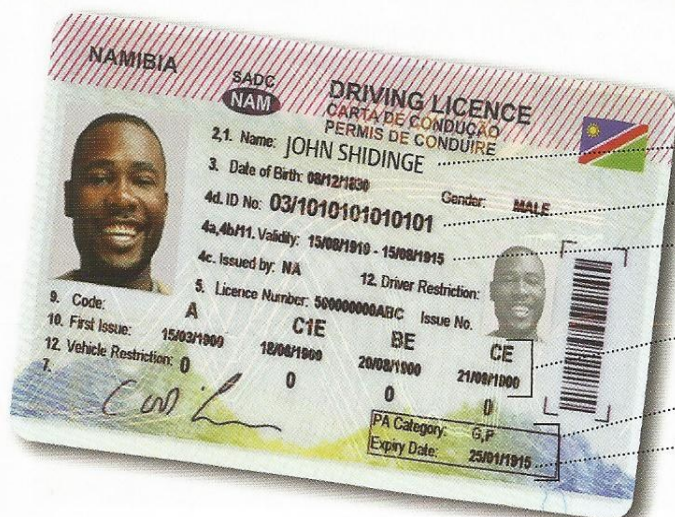
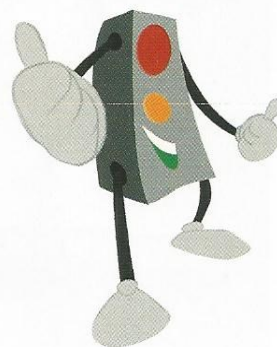
If your motor vehicle is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically challenged person, the essential modifications must be specified on the learner's licence.

DRIVING LICENCE

■ SAMPLE DRIVING LICENCE









ROBO SAYS:

- Driver's Licence is valid for 5 years
- Professional Authorisation (PA) is valid for 2 years



- Your name
- Your ID No
- Your Licence expiry date
- Your licence codes
- The Professional Authorisation
- Professional Authorisation expiry date

CATEGORIES OF DRIVING LICENCE

Example	Code	Class of Vehicle	Age requirement
	A1	Motor Cycle of engine size less than 125 cm ³	16
	A	Motor Cycle of engine size more than 125 cm ³	18
	B	Light Motor Vehicle of tare less than 3 500 kg or a minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the GVM of less than 3 500 kg without a trailer, or with a trailer the GVM less than 750 kg	18
	C1	Heavy Motor Vehicle of tare more than 3 500 kg but less than 16 000 kg or a minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the GVM of more than 3 500 kg but less than 16 000 kg without a trailer, or with a trailer the GVM less than 750 kg	18
	C	Extra Heavy Motor Vehicle being a bus or goods vehicle, the GVM of more than 16 000 kg without a trailer, or with a trailer the GVM less than 750 kg	18
	BE	A Light articulated motor vehicle of which the truck-tractor GCM is less than 3 500 kg or a combination of a motor car of a tare less than 3 500 kg or a minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the GVM of less than 3 500 kg with a trailer the GVM of more than 750 kg	18
	C1E	A Heavy articulated motor vehicle of which the truck-tractor GCM is more than 3 500 kg but less than 16 000 kg or a combination of a motor vehicle and trailer of which the GVM of the trailer is more than 750 kg but the GCM of the drawing vehicle is less than 16 000 kg	18
	CE	A Extra Heavy articulated motor vehicle of which the truck-tractor GCM is more than 16 000 kg or a combination of a bus or a goods vehicle of which the GCM is more than 16 000 kg with a trailer the GVM of more than 750 kg	18

CONDITIONS FOR USING A DRIVER'S A LICENCE WITH A PROFESSIONAL AUTHORISATION

- a) A driver with a Driving licence with a code C1, C, C1E and CE **must have** a Professional Authorisation endorsed on that licence if he/she wants to use such licence.
- b) A driver with a Driving licence of any code who wishes to use such licence for **transporting passengers for reward** must have a Professional Authorisation endorsed on his licence.
- c) A driver with a Driving licence of any code who wishes to use such licence for **transporting dangerous goods** must have a Professional Authorisation endorsed on his licence.
- d) A driver with a Driving licence of any code who wishes to drive a **breakdown vehicle** must have a Professional Authorisation endorsed on his licence.
- e) A driver with a Driving licence of any code who wishes to use such licence for transporting dangerous goods must have completed a training course approved by the Minister of Transport.

AGE RESTRICTIONS FOR USING A DRIVING LICENCE WITH A PROFESSIONAL AUTHORISATION

ROBO SAYS:

Driver for transportation of passengers must be 21 years old



ROBO SAYS:

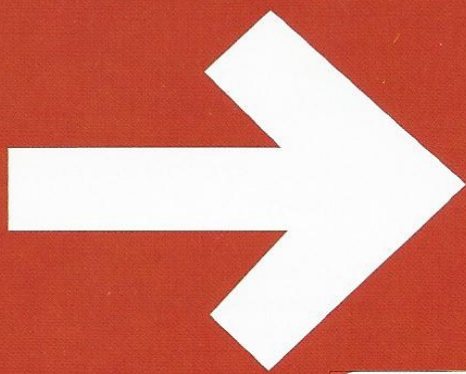
Driver for transportation of dangerous goods must be 25 years old

CATEGORIES OF A PROFESSIONAL AUTHORISATION

- (a) "P", authorises the transportation of passengers only
- (b) "G", authorises the transportation of goods only
- (c) "D", authorises the transportation of dangerous goods and goods.

If your motor vehicle is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically challenged person, the essential modifications must be specified on the driver's licence



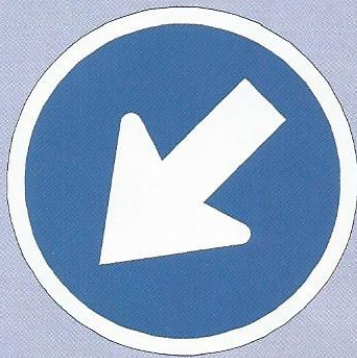


SECTION B



TO STUDY





ROAD SIGNS OVERVIEW

You must know the meanings of the various road signs, traffic signals and road surface markings, and how to respond to them when you see them on the road. Study this overview well and you will more easily understand and remember all the road signs, signals and road markings detailed in the pages that follow.

Purpose

The purpose of road signs, signals and markings is to:

- regulate the safe flow of traffic;
- warn motorists of the conditions on the road ahead;
- provide information; and
- give guidance about routes and destinations.

How signs are presented

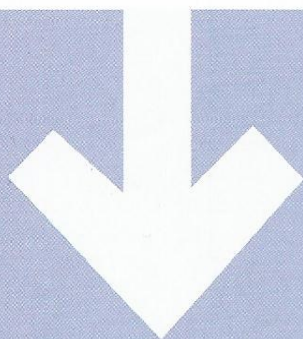
Road signs have three different forms:

- signs mounted on poles or overhead structures
- markings painted on the road surface; and
- signals given by lights or by people.

Signs groupings



There are various groups of road signs and each group conveys a different kind of message:

Regulatory signs		Regulate traffic flow and must be obeyed.
Traffic signals		Control traffic flow and must be obeyed.
Warning signs		Warn of potential hazards and should be heeded.
Hazard marker plates		Indicate the position of a hazard or obstruction.
Information signs		Inform about road layouts ahead and other useful information
Guidance signs		Give guidance about directions and distances to places.
Tourism signs		Guidance signs that give directions and other information especially useful to travellers.
Diagrammatic signs		Guidance signs that indicate the lane situation ahead.
Road surface markings		Have the same meanings as their equivalent road signs.



HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE ROADSIGNS, THE EASY WAY

Below are key symbols explained. Know them and the rest is easy to understand.

	Pedestrians		Construction Vehicles means any vehicle used in connection with construction and maintenance of roads and buildings
	Pedal Cycles		Vehicles Conveying Dangerous Goods
	Motorcycles		Abnormal Vehicles means any vehicle which is operated under a written exemption in terms of the Act
	Motor cars		Rickshaws means a vehicle with two wheels designed to be pulled by a person
	Taxis means a motor car, motor tricycle or motor quadracycle which is designed or adapted for the conveyance of up to nine persons, including the driver, and is operating for reward		Tour Buses means a minibus, midibus or bus which is operated by or leased to a tour operator and which is solely or principally used to convey tourists
	Minibuses		Agricultural Vehicles means a vehicle designed or adapted solely for agricultural activities and includes a tractor but does not include a goods vehicle
	Midi Buses means a bus which is designed or adapted solely for the conveyance of not more than 35 persons, excluding the driver		Animal drawn vehicles
	Buses		Pay Toll
	Delivery Vehicles means a goods vehicle or motor cycle in the process of being loaded or unloaded		Switch Head Lamps On
	Goods Vehicles		Traffic Circle means a junction which contains a traffic or painted island, around which a road user travels in a clockwise direction
	Goods Vehicles over indicated GVM		Trams means a device that operates on rails within a public road



Parking sign



Reservation sign



Lane reservation



Lane reservation begins



High occupancy vehicle
means a motor vehicle in which the number of occupants equals or exceeds the number indicated on an appropriate road traffic sign



Police



Vehicle with disabled persons



Authorised Vehicles
means any motor vehicle identified by means of:
1. a number plate;
2. an authorised symbol or name on the vehicle; or
3. an authorised disc affixed on the inside of the windscreen of the vehicle and the identification of which is thereby compatible with that displayed on the appropriate road traffic sign



Gore Sign
A physical separation in the road which the driver must pass to the left or right



Arrestorbed
It is an area of special material designed to stop a runaway vehicle.
If your brakes have failed, steer into the arrestor and it will stop the vehicle safely.



This arrow means "AHEAD", where ever it is used.



Minimum speed: DO NOT drive slower than this speed



Maximum Speed: DO NOT drive faster than this speed



DO NOT - a sign with that line over it means DON'T!

Yellow background plates are of a temporary nature.



Below are examples of how the symbols are used inside the signs:



Supplementary Sign:



Prosecuting by camera
















Prosecution if found driving while using cellphone or not wearing seatbelt









1. REGULATORY SIGNS











CONTROL SIGNS












1		Stop	Stop your vehicle with its front end in line with the sign and do not proceed until it is safe to do so.
2		Stop/Yield	If you wish to proceed straight-on or to the right at the junction ahead, you shall act as for STOP sign; if you want to proceed to the left at the junction ahead, you shall yield right of way to all traffic, from the right (both vehicular and pedestrian), on the road which is joined by the road on which you are travelling where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.
3		4 - Way Stop	If you are approaching a 4 Way Stop sign, you shall stop such vehicle, and not proceed into the junction until every vehicle which has stopped at any other STOP LINE marking at such junction first , and which would, in the normal course of events, cross the path of your vehicle, has cleared the junction. In short, stop and then 1st come, 1st go!
4		Stop or Go	This sign is used by temporary scholar patrols or for other temporary use, such as a police road block. Stop-and-Go sign indicates to you that you shall act as for Stop sign when "STOP" is displayed and; if "GO" is displayed, you shall proceed with caution.
5		Yield	Yield right-of-way to all traffic on the road which is joined by the road on which you are travelling; or rail traffic on the railway line which is crossed by the road on which you are travelling, where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.
6		Yield to Pedestrian	If you are approaching such a sign you shall yield right-of-way to pedestrians crossing the public road, or waiting to cross the public road.
7		Yield at Mini Circle	If you are approaching a mini circle you shall yield right of way to any vehicle which will cross any YIELD LINE at such junction before you, and which, in the normal course of events, will cross the path of your vehicle. You shall move in a clockwise direction in such junction and attempt not to encroach on the mini circle.
8		No Entry	The entry of all vehicular traffic is prohibited.
9		One-Way Road (left)	Proceed left (direction indicated by the arrow).
10		One-Way Road (right)	Proceed right (direction indicated by the arrow).




11		One-Way Road (straight)	Proceed straight (direction indicated by the arrow).
12		Pedestrian Priority	The pedestrian priority sign is to indicate to drivers of vehicles that only pedestrians shall be permitted in an area set aside as a pedestrian precinct marked by such signs and the contemplated vehicles such as loading goods, maintenance or emergency vehicles. In cases where drivers of these exempted vehicles pass beyond the point where such sign is displayed they shall yield right-of-way to all pedestrians who are crossing or who are about to cross their way; observe a maximum speed of 15 kilometres per hour unless another speed limit is indicated by another sign and, if delivering or loading goods, shall do so in places specifically marked for such purpose in such area.
13		Yield to oncoming Traffic	If you are approaching such a sign, you shall yield right-of-way to all oncoming traffic and shall proceed only when it is safe to do so.

COMMAND SIGNS

14		Minimum Speed	Maintain or exceed the minimum speed indicated in kilometres per hour by means of a number on the sign.
15		Vehicles Exceeding Mass Only	The use of a public road or portion of public road by drivers of vehicles is restricted to vehicles of a mass that exceeds that indicated in tonnes by means of a number only and that the driver of such a vehicle shall only use the public road or portion of public road designated by the sign. The value indicated in tonnes is the equivalent of the gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) of the vehicle in kilograms.
16		Keep Left Only	Pass only to the left-hand side, as indicated by the arrow, of an obstacle in the road on which the sign has been placed.
17		Proceed Left Only	Proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow on such sign.
18		Turn Left Only Ahead	Proceed only in direction indicated by the arrow on such sign, at the junction ahead.
19		Pedestrians Only	Road is set aside for pedestrians only





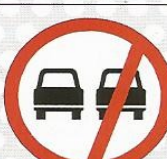



20		Pedal cycles Only	Road is set aside for Pedal cycles only
21		Pedal cycles and Pedestrians Only	Road is set aside for pedal cycles and pedestrians only
22		Pedal cycles and Pedestrians Only	Road is set aside for pedal cycles and pedestrians only
23		Motor Cycles Only	Road is set aside for motor cyclists only
24		Motor Cars Only	Road is set aside for motor cars only
25		Taxis Only	Road is set aside for taxis only
26		Minibuses Only	Road is set aside for minibuses only
27		Midi-Buses Only	Road is set aside for midi-buses only
28		Buses Only	Road is set aside for buses only
29		Delivery Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for delivery vehicles only

	Goods Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for goods vehicles only
	Goods Vehicles over Indicated GVM Only	Road is set aside for goods vehicles over indicated GVM (or GCM) only
	Construction Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for construction vehicles only
	Vehicles Conveying Dangerous Goods Only	Road is set aside for vehicles conveying dangerous goods only
	Abnormal Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for abnormal vehicles only
	Rickshaws Only	Road is set aside for rickshaws only
	Tour Buses Only	Road is set aside for tour buses only
	Agricultural Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for agricultural vehicles only
	Animal - Drawn Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for animal-drawn vehicles only
	Pay Toll	Road is designated as a toll road and if you are able to pay the toll charge at the toll plaza or plazas, continue using the road, else use an alternative road.
	Switch Head Lamps On	Switch on such vehicle's head lamps to emit a dipped-beam.








41		Buses and Minibuses Only	Road is set aside for all classes of buses and minibuses only
42		Traffic circle	If you are entering a traffic circle you shall turn to the left and shall travel round the traffic circle in a clockwise direction and you shall yield right-of-way to traffic approaching from the right, within the traffic circle, where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.
43		Trams Only	Road is set aside for trams only

PROHIBITION SIGNS





44		Speed Limit	YOU SHALL NOT EXCEED THE SPEED LIMIT indicated in kilometers per hour, by means of a number on such sign, beyond such sign.
45		Mass Limit	Drivers of vehicles with a mass in excess of the mass indicated in tones, by means of a number on the sign, shall not proceed beyond such sign on a public road. The value indicated in tones is the gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) of the vehicle
46		Axle Massload Limit	Drivers of vehicles with an axle massload in excess of the mass indicated in tonnes by means of a number on such sign, shall not proceed beyond such sign on a public road.
47		Height Limit	Drivers of vehicles on a public road shall not proceed beyond the sign or drive under a height gauge or structure to which the sign is attached unless the height of the vehicle, including any load thereon, and, in the case of a height gauge, any radio antenna attached to the vehicle, is less than the clearance height indicated in meters by means of a number on such sign.
48		Length Limit	Drivers of vehicles which are in excess of the length indicated in meters by means of number on such sign shall not proceed beyond such sign on a public road. The value indicated in meters on such sign is the maximum length of the vehicle or combination of vehicles, including any projections.
49		No Excessive Noise	Drivers shall not sound their vehicle sounding device or hooter for 100m after passing sign, AND drivers shall not drive a vehicle beyond such sign, if such vehicle is emitting noise in excess of noise levels prescribed.
50		No Hitch-Hiking	Pedestrians shall not attempt to secure a lift from a passing vehicle AND drivers of vehicles shall not pick-up passengers. The prohibition on hitch-hiking is effective for a distance of 500m beyond such sign.













51		No Unauthorised vehicles	Drivers of unauthorised vehicles shall not proceed beyond such sign.
52		No Left Turn Ahead	Drivers of vehicles shall not turn to the left at the junction or entrance ahead.
53		No Left Turn	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT turn to the left.
54		No U-Turn	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT turn their vehicles so as to face in the opposite direction.
55		No Overtaking - All Vehicles	Drivers of vehicles shall not overtake another vehicle traveling in the same direction. The prohibition on overtaking is effective for distance of 500m beyond such sign.
56		No Overtaking - Goods Vehicles	Drivers of goods vehicles shall not overtake another goods vehicle traveling in the same direction. The prohibition on overtaking is effective for distance of 500m beyond such sign.
57		No Parking	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT park their vehicles at any time on any portion of a public road.
58		No Stopping	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT stop their vehicles at any time on any portion of public road. Such a requirement does not apply if a driver is acting in compliance with a traffic signal or the signal of a traffic officer or to avoid a collision.
59		No Pedestrians	Pedestrians shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
60		No Pedal cycles	Pedal cycles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
61		No Pedal cycles and Pedestrians	Pedal cycles and pedestrians shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.













62		No Motor Cycles	Riders of motor cycles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
63		No Motor Cars	Drivers of motor cars shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
64		No Taxis	Drivers of taxis shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
65		No Minibuses	Drivers of minibuses shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
66		No Midi-Buses	Drivers of midi-buses shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
67		No Buses	Drivers of buses shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
68		No Delivery Vehicles	Drivers of delivery vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
69		No Goods Vehicles	Drivers of a goods vehicle shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
70		No Goods Vehicles Over Indicated GVM	Drivers of a goods vehicle over the indicated GVM (or GCM) shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
71		No Construction Vehicles	Drivers of construction vehicle shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
72		No vehicles conveying dangerous goods	Drivers of vehicles conveying dangerous goods shall not proceed beyond this sign.
73		No Abnormal Vehicles	Drivers of abnormal vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.













74		No Tour Buses	Drivers of tour buses shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
75		No Agricultural Vehicles	Drivers of agricultural vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
76		No Animal-Drawn Vehicles	Drivers of animal drawn vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
77		No Horses and Riders	Horses and their riders, whether mounted on the horses or leading them, shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
78		Width Limit	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond the sign if the width of their vehicle is equal to or greater than that indicated in meters by means of a number on such sign.
79		Towed Vehicles Prohibited	Driver of a vehicle towing another vehicle shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
80		No Hawkers	No hawkers are allowed within 75 metres on either side of such sign.













RESERVATION SIGNS












81		Bus reservation	Road is reserved for buses only
82		Bus lane reservation	Portion of public road is a bus lane and is reserved for buses
83		Bus lane reservation begins	Bus lane BEGINS and is reserved for buses
84		Bicycle lane reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for bicycles

85		Motorcycle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for motorcycles
86		Motor car reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for motor cars
87		Taxi reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for taxis
88		Minibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for minibuses
89		Midibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for midibuses
90		Delivery vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for delivery vehicles
91		Goods vehicles reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for goods vehicles
92		Goods vehicles over indicated GVM reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass in tonnes on sign
93		Construction vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for construction vehicles
94		Vehicle conveying dangerous goods reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for vehicles conveying dangerous goods
95		Abnormal vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for abnormal vehicles
96		Tour bus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for tour buses



97		High occupancy vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for high occupancy vehicles
98		Emergency services vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for emergency service vehicles
99		Police vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for police vehicles
100		Vehicle with disabled person reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for vehicles carrying disabled persons
101		Authorised vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for authorised vehicles indicated on the sign
102		Bus stop reservation	Portion of public road is reserved as a bus stop for the buses of the organization indicated on the sign by means of a crest, logo or other device
103		Minibus stop reservation	Portion of public road is reserved as a minibus stop for the minibus of the organization indicated on the sign by means of a crest, logo or other device
104		Bus and minibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for buses and minibuses
105		Bus and minibus lane reservation	Portion of road is a bus and minibus lane and is reserved for buses and minibuses
106		Bus and minibus lane reservation begins	Bus and minibus lane BEGINS and is reserved for buses and minibuses
107		Bus and midibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for buses and midibuses
108		Bus and midibus lane reservation	Portion of road is a bus and midibus lane and is reserved for buses and midibuses

109		Bus and midibus lane reservation begins	Bus and midibus lane BEGINS and is reserved for buses and midibuses
110		Bus, midibus and minibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses
111		Bus, midibus and minibus lane reservation	Portion of road is a bus, midibus and minibus lane and is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses
112		Bus, midibus and minibus lane reservation begins	Bus, midibus and minibus lane BEGINS and is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses
113		High occupancy vehicle lane reservation	Portion of public road is a high occupancy vehicle lane and is reserved for high occupancy vehicles
114		High occupancy vehicle lane reservation begins	High occupancy vehicle lane BEGINS and is reserved for high occupancy vehicles
115		Bus lane right reservation	Right-hand portion of public road is reserved for buses
116		Bus and minibus lane right reservation	Right-hand portion of public road is reserved for buses and minibuses
117		High occupancy vehicle lane right reservation	Right-hand portion of public road is reserved for high occupancy vehicles
118		Authorised passenger transport vehicle lane – left reservation	Left-hand portion of public road is reserved for authorised passenger transport vehicles
119		Authorised passenger transport vehicle lane – right reservation	Right-hand portion of public road is reserved for authorised passenger transport vehicles
120		Bus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for buses







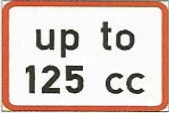


121		Pedal cycle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for pedal cycles
122		Parking reservation	Area reserved for parking
123		Limited parking reservation	Area reserved for parking for a maximum period as indicated on the sign
124		Motorcycle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for motorcycles
125		Motor car parking reservation	Parking area reserved for motor cars
126		Taxi parking reservation	Parking area reserved for taxis
127		Minibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for minibuses
128		Midibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for midibuses
129		Delivery vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for delivery vehicles
130		Goods vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for goods vehicles
131		Goods vehicle over certain GVM parking reservation	Parking area reserved for goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass indicated
132		Construction vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for construction vehicles







133		Vehicles conveying dangerous goods parking reservation	Parking area reserved for vehicles conveying dangerous goods
134		Abnormal vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for abnormal vehicles
135		Tour bus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for tour buses
136		High occupancy vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for high occupancy vehicles
137		Emergency service vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for emergency service vehicles
138		Police vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for police vehicles
139		Vehicle conveying disabled persons parking reservation	Parking area reserved for vehicle conveying disabled persons
140		Authorized vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for authored vehicles indicated on the sign
141		Bus and minibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for buses and minibuses
142		Bus and midibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for buses and midibuses
143		Bus, midibus and minibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses

COMPREHENSIVE SIGNS






144		Woonerf	A driver may not enter the area driving a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3500kg or a vehicle with more than 10 seats for passengers except for local access or delivery; must yield right of way to pedestrians and children; and may not drive faster than 30km/h or as indicated by a sign
145		Dual-carriageway freeway begins	Dual carriageway freeway begins

EXCLUSIVE SECONDARY SIGNS





146		Two periods time limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies only during the two periods of time indicated on the exclusive secondary sign
147		Three periods or days time limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies only during the two periods of time on weekdays and on Saturdays as indicated on the exclusive secondary sign
148		Maximum stay during two periods or days time limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies only during the period of time on a weekday and a different period of time on a Saturday as indicated on the exclusive secondary sign
149		Daytime condition	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies during the day
150		Night-time condition	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies during the night
151		Mass limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies to vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) exceeding the mass indicated in tonnes by the number on the exclusive secondary sign
152		Motorcycle engine size limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies to motorcycles with a rated engine capacity up to the capacity indicated in cm3 by the number on the exclusive secondary sign
153		Local access limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the reservation also permits access by road users to local public or local private property located on a section of road beyond that sign
154		Maximum number of vehicles	When displayed below a regulatory sign, the reservation indicated on the sign is further restricted to a maximum number on the exclusive secondary sign

155		Motor car	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies only to motor cars or any other motor vehicle indicated on the sign
156		Distance limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign, the regulatory sign applies for the distance indicated in m or km by the number on the exclusive secondary sign, but the maximum distance which may be displayed is 5km
157		Reserved movement left by vehicle class	When displayed below a regulatory sign the restriction indicated on the exclusive secondary sign applies to the direction indicated by the arrow
158		Reserved movement right by vehicle class	When displayed below a regulatory sign the restriction indicated on the exclusive secondary sign applies to the direction indicated by the arrow
159		Reserved movement left and right by vehicle class	When displayed below a regulatory sign the restriction indicated on the exclusive secondary sign applies to the direction indicated by the arrow
160		Pay and display	When displayed below a parking reservation sign, the use of the parking area is subject to payment at a pay station

DERESTRICTION SIGNS







161		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message
162		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message
163		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message
164		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message
165		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message













EXAMPLES OF REGULATORY SIGNS COMBINATION







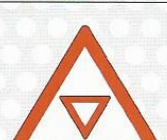





166		An example of a regulatory signs combination	Keep left and pass to the side indicated by the two arrows
167		An example of a regulatory signs combination	No parking due to building works in progress
168		An example of a regulatory signs combination	Single carriage freeway for 800m
169		An example of a regulatory signs combination	Danger area and speed limit restricted to 60km/h. An example could be a high accident hot spot, where speed need to be reduced













2. WARNING SIGNS













ADVANCE WARNING SIGNS













170		Cross Road	The sign warns you about a crossroad ahead.
171		Priority Crossroad	The sign warns you about a crossroad ahead and that you are travelling on an approach that has priority over intersecting approaches.
172		Secondary Crossroad	The sign warns you about a crossroad ahead and that you are travelling on an approach that DOES NOT has priority over intersecting approaches.
173		T - Junction	The sign warns you about a T-Junction ahead where traffic is required to make a sharp or acute turn either to the left or to the right.
174		Skew T - Junction	The sign warns you about a skew T-junction ahead where traffic is required to make a sharp or acute turn either to the left or to the right.
175		Side-road Junction	The sign warns you about a side road junction ahead where traffic might enter the road from the left.











176		Staggered junctions	The sign warns you about a staggered junction ahead where traffic might enter the road from the right or left.
177		Sharp Junction	The sign warns you about a sharp junction from the left is ahead
178		Sharp Junction	The sign warns you about a sharp junction from the right is ahead
179		Y-Junction	The sign warns you about a Y-junction ahead and that the road forms the stem of the Y.
180		End of Dual Road	The sign warns you about a two-way road that is ending and that a one-way road is about to be entered at which point a physical median island will commence.
181		Beginning of Dual Road	The sign warns you that there is a junction of two one-way roads ahead and that a road with two-way traffic is about to be entered.
182		Mini circle or traffic circle	The sign warns you about a mini circle or traffic circle ahead
183		Gentle curve	The sign warns you about a gentle curve ahead
184		Sharp curve	The sign warns you about a sharp curve ahead
185		Hairpin bend	The sign warns you about a sharp u-shaped bend ahead
186		Winding road	The sign warns you about a series of curves in the road ahead starting with a curve to the left or right
187		Combined curves	The sign warns you about a combination of two sharp curves in opposite directions ahead

188		Two-way traffic	The sign warns you on a one-way road that the road ahead carries traffic in both directions
189		Two-way traffic crossroad	The sign warns you that the next crossroad carries two-way traffic
190		Lane ends	The sign warns you about a portion of the road which is reduced in width by a full lane from the right or left side
191		Concealed driveway	The sign warns you about other vehicles that may enter road ahead from driveways on the right or left or both sides in such a manner that due to restricted sight they may constitute a hazard
192		Traffic Signal Ahead	The sign warns you about the presence of a traffic control signal ahead
193		Traffic Control "Stop" Ahead	The sign warns you about the presence of a STOP sign ahead
194		Traffic Control "Yield" Ahead	The sign warns you about the presence of a YIELD sign ahead.
195		Traffic control ahead	The sign warns you about a traffic officer ahead temporarily controlling traffic
196		Scholar patrol ahead	The sign warns you about scholar patrol temporarily operating ahead
197		Pedestrian Crossing	The sign warns you about a marked pedestrian crossing ahead
198		Pedestrians	The sign warns you about the possible presence of pedestrians ahead.
199		Children	The sign warns you about the possible presence of children near schools, playgrounds, sports field or other places ahead.


200		Pedal cycles	The sign warns you about the possible presence of pedal cycles ahead
201		Farm Animals	The sign warns you about the possible presence of farm animals either crossing or straying in the road ahead.
202		Wild Animals ahead	The sign warns you about the possible presence of wild animals straying in the road ahead
203		Gate	The sign warns you that the road ahead may be closed by a gate, or that a railway crossing with gates, booms or barriers is ahead.
204		Motor Gate	The sign warns you that a motor gate is ahead on the right side of the road.
205		Railway Crossing	The sign warns you that a railway crossing is ahead.
206		Tunnel	The sign warns you about the presence of a tunnel on the road ahead. The use of headlights may be required.
207		Height Restricted	The sign warns you about the clearance of height gauge located ahead of a railway crossing over which overhead electrical power cables are installed; or an overhead structure is restricted in metres by the number indicated on the sign.
208		Length Restricted	The sign warns you that the permissible length of vehicles is restricted because the lateral clearances to bridge parapets, retaining walls, road traffic signs or other road furniture is limited due to road curvature or some other design feature of construction
209		Steep Ascent	The sign warns you about a steep uphill section road ahead which may require changing to a lower gear.
210		Steep descent	The sign warns you about a steep downhill section of road ahead which may, particularly for heavy vehicles constitute a hazard and may require changing to a lower gear.
211		Slow moving heavy vehicles	The sign warns you that due to the steep downhill section of road ahead, heavy vehicles may be travelling very slowly in a low gear, which combined with reduced visibility conditions due to road curvature or weather, constitutes a potential hazard.


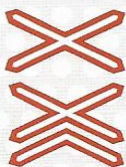








212		Gravel Road Begins	The sign warns you that the road surface on which you are travelling is about to change from asphalt or tar or concrete to gravel.
213		Narrow Bridge	The sign warns you that the width of road is reduced over short distance at a bridge on the road ahead.
214		One vehicle width structure	The sign warns you that the width of the structure on the road ahead is less than 5m and that you shall stop at the entrance thereto if a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction is already on the structure, or so close thereto as to constitute a danger.
215		Road Narrows from both sides	The sign warns you that the road ahead narrows from both sides.
216		Road narrows from one side only - Right	The sign warns you that the road ahead narrows from the right side only.
217		Uneven road	The sign warns you that there is a dip or ridge in the road or that the road surface is generally uneven or potholed.
218		Speed Humps	The sign warns you of speed humps on the road ahead which require a reduction in speed.
219		Slippery Road	The sign warns you of abnormally slippery conditions on the road ahead for which a considerable reduction in speed is necessary.
220		Falling Rocks	The sign warns you of the possibility of falling rocks or stones on the right of the road ahead.
221		Roadworks	The sign warns you about temporary road construction, maintenance or related work in progress ahead
222		Grader working	The sign warns you about a grader working on the road ahead
223		Loose stones	The sign warns you about loose stones or gravel on the road ahead

		Warning	
225		Surface step	The sign warns you about a hazardous change in the surface of the road
226		Soft shoulder	The sign warns you about the material of the shoulder of the road that is softer than would be reasonably expected and constitute a hazard to anyone wishing to pull off road
227		"Stop/Go" control ahead	The sign warns you that the traffic ahead is temporarily controlled by a portable "Stop/Go" sign
228		Construction vehicles crossing	The sign warns you about construction vehicles that regularly cross or enter the road ahead from the left or right
229		Emergency Flashing Light	The sign warns you of a hazard ahead, by means of an intermittent flashing yellow circular light within the warning sign.
230		Temporary police flashing light	The sign warns you of presence of police at a temporary stop sign ahead or of an accident site or similar occurrence where the police are present
231		Jetty Edge or River-bank	The sign warns you that the road ahead leads to a hazardous jetty edge or a river bank
232		Crosswinds	The sign warns you about the possibility of severe crosswinds ahead which are capable of deflecting a vehicle from its path.
233		Drift	The sign warns you of a drift ahead which may contain water, flash floods after thunder storms, rock outcrops or loose material or which may represent a hazardous depression in the road when dry.
234		Low Flying Aircraft	The sign warns you of the likelihood of the presence of low flying aircraft in the vicinity of the road, the sudden noise of which may constitute a hazard.
235		Agricultural vehicles	The sign warns you that tractors or other slow moving agricultural vehicle regularly cross or enter the road ahead.




236		Accident ahead	The sign warns you of presence of an accident ahead
237		Reduced visibility	The sign warns you of the possibility of reduced visibility ahead due to mist, fog or smoke which constitutes a hazard and may require a considerable reduction in speed.
238		Congestion	The sign warns you of the possibility of slow-moving or stationary traffic in the road ahead which may constitute hazard due to limited visibility due to road alignment or traffic density and which may require the driver to significantly reduce speed or to stop.
239		Horses and Riders	The sign warns you of the possible presence of horses in the road ahead which are being ridden or led by their riders and which may constitute a hazard if disturbed by passing traffic.
240		Elephants	The sign warns you about the possible presence of elephants on the public road ahead.
241		Warthogs	The sign warns you about the possible presence of warthogs on the public road ahead.
242		Hippopotamus	The sign warns you about the possible presence of hippopotamus (hippos) on the public road ahead.
243		Width Restricted	The sign warns you that the width of the road ahead is restricted and that a prohibition on vehicles with a width equal to or greater than that indicated in metres by means of a number on such sign.
244		Electrical Shock	The sign warns you that there are potentially live overhead electrical power cables ahead and that these may constitute a hazard if contacted by a vehicle or any vertical projection carried by the road user.
245		Gravel Road Ends	The sign warns you that the gravel road on which you are travelling is about to end and that the road surface will become asphalt, tar or concrete which may contain a hazardous step in the surface.

HAZARD MARKER SIGNS

246		Danger plate	The sign warns you of an obstruction or alteration in the road alignment to the left or right.
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247		Delineator plate	The sign warns you of temporary obstruction or alteration in the road alignment to the left or right.
248		Railway crossing	The sign warns you about a hazardous change in the surface of the road
249		Sharp curve chevron	The sign warns you that the road ahead is diverted to the right or left owing to a sudden change of direction.
250		Sharp curve chevron	The sign warns you that the road ahead is diverted to the right or left owing to a sudden change of direction.
251		Overhead danger plate	The sign warns you about an overhead obstruction above the road.
252		T-junction chevron	The sign warns that the road does not continue beyond the junction and a turn must be made to the left or right.
253		Dead end or road closed chevron	The sign warns you that the road does not continue beyond the sign.
254		Boom barricade	The sign warns you that a portion of the road is temporarily closed to traffic.
255		Gore plate	The sign warns you about a gore on the road ahead.
256		Gore chevron	The sign warns you about a physical separation in the road ahead which the driver must pass to the left or right.

EXAMPLES OF WARNING COMBINATION SIGNS

257		Warning combination signs	The sign warns you about a winding road for the next 8km
258		Warning combination signs	The sign warns you about a Stop sign which is about 150m ahead
259		Warning combination signs	The sign warns you that you should be more careful due to sand ahead

3. GUIDANCE SIGNS

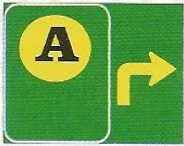



LOCATION SIGNS

260		Street name
261		Suburb name
262		National, regional or district border
263		Town or city name
264		River name
265		Geographical location
266		Route name
267		Interchange name
268		Toll route name
269		Single carriageway freeway name
270		Dual carriageway freeway name
271		Conservancy area









ROUTE MARKER SIGNS



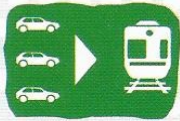










Trailblazer type		
272		Advance trailblazer






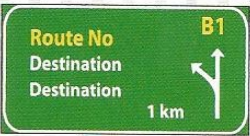



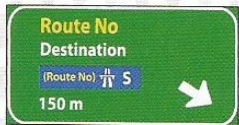

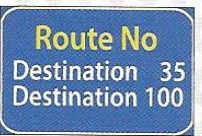
273		Trailblazer
274		Advance transport trailblazer
275		Transport trailblazer
276		Map-type advance trailblazer
Confirmation Route Marker		
277		Confirmation route marker
278		Confirmation route marker
279		Confirmation route marker
280		Confirmation route marker
Route Markers		
281		Direction route marker
282		Advance direction route marker
283		Overhead advance route marker



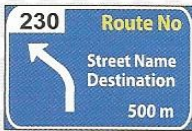





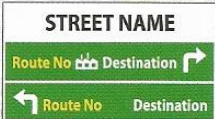




284		Alternative route marker
285		Bicycle route marker
286		Tourism route marker
287		SADC route marker

ROUTE MARKERS

288		Railway station
289		Bus terminus
290		Airport
291		Freeway
292		Freeway
293		Power station
294		Harbour
295		Shopping centre















296		Library
297		Bicycle route
298		Park 'n ride (train)
299		Park 'n ride (bus)
300		Heliport
301		Parking
302		Mine
303		Industrial area
304		City centre / central business district
305		Minibus rank
306		Pick up point
307		Alternative route
308		Toll route















309		Toll plaza Ahead
310		Fingerboard
Detour direction		
311		Detour direction (straight on)
312		Detour direction (to the left)
313		Detour direction (to the right)
Map type direction		
314		Map-type advance direction
Stack type direction		
315		Stack-type advance direction
316		Stack-type direction
Overhead advance direction		
317		Overhead advance direction
318		Overhead advance direction
Confirmation		
319		Confirmation
320		Confirmation








FREEWAY DIRECTION SIGNS		
Exit Signs		
321		Pre-advance exit direction
322		Advance exit direction
323		Supplementary exit direction
324		Exit direction
325		Gore exit direction
326		Exit sequence
327		Overhead pre-advance exit direction
Cross-road advance direction		
328		Cross-road advance direction
Off-ramp terminal direction		
329		Advance off-ramp terminal direction
330		Off-ramp terminal direction
Far or Near side on-ramp direction		
331		Advance far-side on-ramp direction
332		Near-side on-ramp direction
333		Far-side on-ramp direction

Overhead signs		
334		Overhead supplementary exit / through direction
335		Overhead advance off-ramp direction
336		Overhead collector-distributor through direction
Road Exit Direction		
337		Road exit direction
Overhead advance exit direction		
338		Overhead advance exit direction
339		Overhead advance exit direction
Overhead exit direction		
340		Overhead exit direction
341		Overhead exit direction
Overhead through direction		
342		Overhead through or straight-on direction
343		Overhead through direction
C - D Road Advance Exit		
344		C-D Road advance exit direction
345		C-D Road advance exit through direction




TOURISM DIRECTION SIGNS		
346		Freeway advance exit
347		Advance turn
348		Final turn
349		Gore exit
350		Layby advance
351		Layby turn-in
352		Confirmation
353		Service exit sequence
354		Rest and service sequence
355		National parks
356		Generic Regional Parks
357		Country Clubs (Golf)
358		Hot springs
359		Caves

360		Waterfall
361		Horse race course
362		Swimming pool
363		Bird park / Sanctuary
364		Snake park
365		Museum
366		Historic mine
367		Beach
368		Boat launch
369		Weaving and knitting
370		Generic arts and crafts
371		Theatre
372		Amphitheatre
373		Bike trail


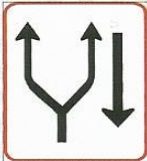
374		Hiking trail
375		Roadside stall
376		Ostrich farm and riding
377		Animal theme park
378		First aid post
379		SOS Call station
380		Filling station and workshop
381		Tow-in service
382		Truck rest and service area
383		Tourist information
384		Fireplace
385		Rest area
386		Rest area
387		Motor cars









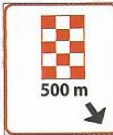
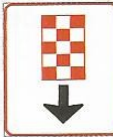


388		Buses
389		Accommodation including Hotels
390		Bed and breakfast
391		Motor cars
392		Caravans
393		Refreshments
394		Restaurant

LOCAL DIRECTION SIGNS

395		Local direction
396		Advanced local direction
397		Local fingerboard

DIAGRAMMATIC SIGNS

398		Traffic movement affected by obstruction
399		Additional lane

400		Lane use control by regulatory sign
401		Lanes merge
402		Arrestor bed pre-advance exit
403		Arrestor bed advance exit
404		Arrestor bed exit
405		Arrestor bed gore exit
406		Lanes converge
407		Engage lower gear
408		Overhead arrestor bed advance exit
409		Overhead arrestor bed exit
410		Overhead lane use control by regulatory sign
411		Public transport

412



Grade lane layout



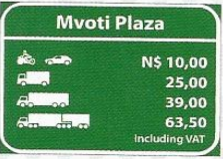



413



Junction with warning sign

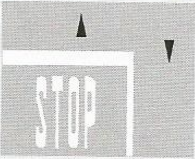
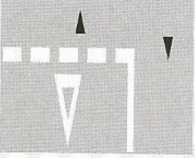
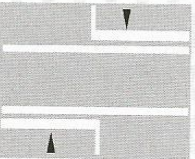
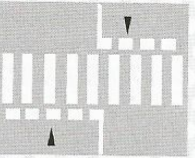
4. INFORMATION SIGNS

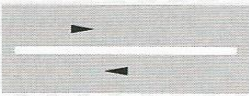

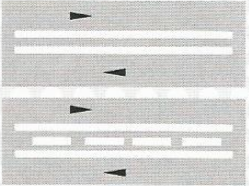



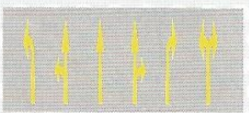

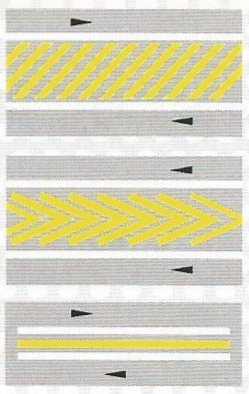
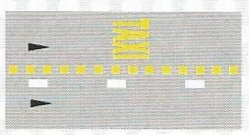

414		Cul-de-sac	Road as indicated on the sign is not a through road
415		Information centre	Indicates the location of an information office, kiosk or board
416		Bus stop ahead	Bus stop ahead at the indicated distance
417		Multi-phase traffic signals	Traffic signals at the junction about to be entered have more than two phases
418		Countdown	High speed exit approximately 300m (three lines on sign), 200m (two lines on sign), 100m (one line on sign) ahead
419		Co-ordinated traffic signals	Traffic signals on the section of the road beyond are coordinated at the average speed indicated on the sign
420		Cul-de-sac	Road beyond the sign to the front, left or right as indicated on the sign is not a through road
421		Right of way	You have right of way at the junction
422		Text message	Provide additional information for road users






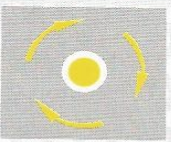
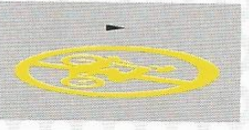
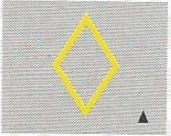



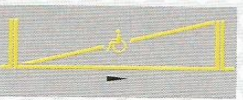
423		Road experiment	Temporary experiment or research activity is being conducted on a section of the road
424		Auto toll	Auto toll is operational
425		Toll tariff board	Toll fees for the toll plaza ahead
426		Supplementary plate	Supplementary information related to the principal message of the regulatory, warning or diagrammatic guidance sign. For example, this sign could be used with a stop sign and indicates that customs official or office ahead and you need to stop.
427		Supplementary plate	Supplementary information related to the principal message of the regulatory, warning or diagrammatic guidance sign. For example, this sign could be used with a general warning sign and could mean that you need to drive carefully on the portion of the road and reduce your speed to 80km/h
428		Supplementary plate	Supplementary information related to the principal message of the regulatory, warning or diagrammatic guidance sign. For example, this sign could be used with a no-parking sign and could mean that no parking is allowed and should you park, your vehicle will be towed away.

5. ROAD MARKINGS





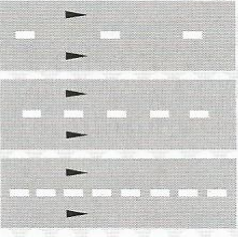
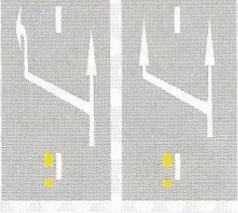





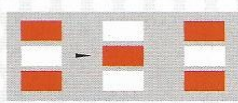
REGULATORY MARKINGS

429		Stop line	Stop the vehicle immediately behind the line. A road sign or signal indicating that the driver may proceed has preference over the marking. The word "stop" is omitted at intersections controlled by traffic signals and at pedestrian crossings.
430		Yield line	Indicates to the driver the point where to yield right of way to all traffic on public road or rail traffic joined by public road on which you are travelling
431		Pedestrian crossing line	Yield right of way, slow down or stop if need be to yield to pedestrians crossing the road within the pedestrian crossing when the pedestrian is on that portion of the road on which the vehicle is travelling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the road as to be in danger
432		Block pedestrian crossing	Yield right of way, slow down or stop if need be to yield to pedestrians crossing the road within the pedestrian crossing when the pedestrian is on that portion of the road on which the vehicle is travelling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the road as to be in danger

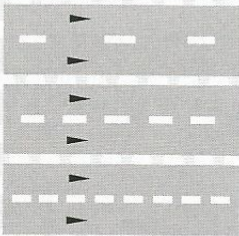
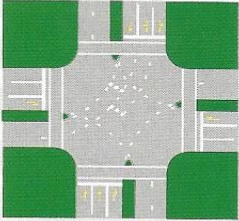









433		No overtaking	Do not drive in such a manner that the vehicle or any part of it crosses the line to the right of the line
434		Channelizing line	Do not drive in such a manner that the vehicle or any part of it crosses the marking. The line is used between lanes of traffic travelling in the same direction.
435		No crossing	Do not drive in such a manner that the vehicle or any part of it crosses the marking or is on the right side of the marking
436		Left edge line	Left edge of road, do not drive to the left of the marking or cross to the left of the marking
437		Right edge line	Right edge of road, do not drive to the right of the marking or cross to the right of the marking
438		Parking bay	Park within the demarcated parking bay, no part of the vehicle may be on any sidewalk
439		Mandatory direction arrow	Proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow
440		Exclusive parking bay	Area marked is exclusively for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol
441		Painted island	Do not drive in such manner that the vehicle or any part of it crosses the marking or stop so that the vehicle or any part of it is on the marking
442		Exclusive lane line	Do not drive, park or stop a vehicle in the lane unless it is a vehicle of the class indicated by the symbol or a reservation sign
443		Zig-zag zone	Do not cross the marking or bring the vehicle to a stop within the zig-zag zone except to yield right of way to pedestrians on the crossing, stop behind a vehicle or to obey a traffic signal

444		Box junction	Do not enter the box area in a junction if it is not possible to cross the area due to stationary vehicles blocking the way, but a vehicle turning to the left or to the right may enter the junction.
445		No stopping line	Do not stop the vehicle next to the line
446		No stopping line	Do not stop the vehicle next to the line, where the line is broken, during the time period indicated by an accompanying road sign
447		No parking line	In an urban area, do not park the vehicle next to the line
448		No parking line	In an urban area, do not park the vehicle next to the line, where the line is broken, during the time period indicated by an accompanying road sign
449		Mini circle	A driver approaching a traffic circle must yield right of way to any vehicle which will cross any yield line at the junction before him/her and which in the normal course of events will cross his/her path; you must travel in a clockwise direction and as far as possible avoid driving over the mini circle marking
450		No motor cycles	Motorcycles may not proceed beyond the marking
451		Exclusive use land symbol	Lane marked is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol or as indicated by a reservation sign. For example in this case, a high-occupancy vehicle.
452		Exclusive use land symbol	Lane marked is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol or as indicated by a reservation sign. For example in this case, a bus.
453		Exclusive use land symbol	Lane marked is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol or as indicated by a reservation sign. For example in this case, disabled persons.
454		Exclusive use land symbol	Lane marked is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol or as indicated by a reservation sign. For example in this case, a pedal cycle.
455		Parking reservation for a person with a physical disability	Parking bay reserved for a vehicle transporting a person with a physical disability

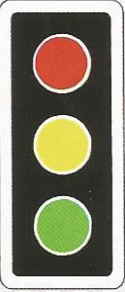
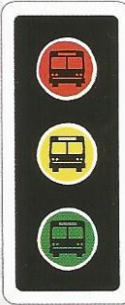

WARNING MARKINGS









456		Railway crossing	Railway crossing is ahead
457		Reversible lane lines	The lane marked may be used by traffic in opposite directions during different specific periods of the day or night
458		Dividing lines	Vehicles on the other side of the marking travel in the opposite direction
459		Yield sign ahead	Yield sign or marking is ahead
460		Continuity line	Indicates the outer limits of a continuous portion of the road, and that those portions of a road outside the marking do not continue straight on
461		End of exclusive use lane arrows	Exclusive use lane has ended
462		Mandatory direction arrow ahead	Mandatory direction arrow is ahead
463		Lane reduction arrow	A lane on a multi-lane road ends some distance ahead either from the left or right or from both sides
464		No overtaking or no crossing line ahead	No overtaking or no crossing line is ahead
465		Speed hump	There is a speed hump in the road
466		Escape road ahead	Escape road is ahead
467		Arrestor bed ahead	An arrestor bed is ahead






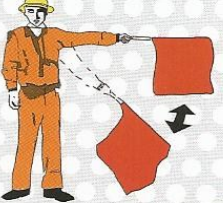
GUIDANCE MARKINGS

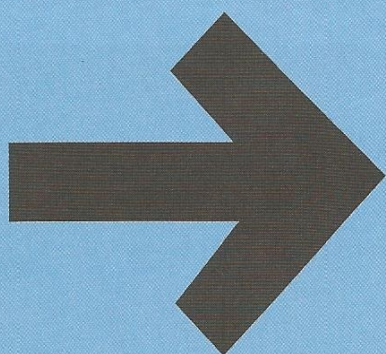
468		Lane line	Demarcates traffic lanes for road users travelling on a road or portion of the road in the same direction
469		Guide line	Gives additional guidance to a road user when turning to the left or right in a junction, when a shift in a lane alignment occurs a junction, or to pedestrians when the position of a pedestrian crossing is not obvious in a junction
470		Furcation arrow	Indicates an increase in the number of lanes ahead
471		Information arrow	Indicates the direction of travel on a particular lane or road
472		Information arrow	Indicates the direction of travel on a particular lane or road
473		Symbol road marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user
474		Symbol road marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user
475		Pedal cycle (Bicycle) crossing guideline	Indicates the sections of a road to be used by pedal cycles to cross the road
476		Word marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user
477		Word marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user
478		Kerb face marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user regarding the presence of kerbs on the kerb line of the road

6. ROAD SIGNALS

479	Disc Light Signal	Steady red	Stop vehicle behind the stop line and remain stationary until green light signal is displayed, and ensure it is safe to proceed. If a pedestrian light is not provided, indicate to a pedestrian to cross the road if it is safe to do so.
		Flashing red	Act as for a 4-way stop and yield right of way to pedestrians crossing the road
		Steady yellow	Stop vehicle behind the stop line and remain stationary until green light signal is displayed. If the vehicle is too close to a stop line when a yellow light signal is displayed and cannot stop safely, the driver may proceed with caution against such signal. If a pedestrian light is not provided, pedestrians may not cross the road until a green light is displayed and it is safe to do so.
		Flashing yellow	Proceed with caution and yield right of way to all pedestrians
		Steady green	Proceed through or turn to the left or right in such junction, and yield right of way to other vehicles and pedestrians lawfully within such junction
480	Bus Light Signal	Steady red	Stop vehicle behind the stop line and remain stationary until green light signal is displayed, and ensure it is safe to proceed. If a pedestrian light is not provided, indicate to a pedestrian to cross the road if it is safe to do so.
		Steady yellow	Stop vehicle behind the stop line and remain stationary until green light signal is displayed. If the vehicle is too close to a stop line when a yellow light signal is displayed and cannot stop safely, the driver may proceed with caution against such signal. If a pedestrian light is not provided, pedestrians may not cross the road until a green light is displayed and it is safe to do so.
		Steady green	Proceed through or turn to the left or right in such junction, and yield right of way to other vehicles and pedestrians lawfully within such junction.
		Flashing green	Proceed as movements are unopposed by other traffic facing a red light signal.
481	Arrow Light Signal	Steady red	Stop vehicle behind the stop line if intending to turn in the direction indicated by the red signal and remain stationary until green aspect is displayed, to allow movement in the direction of the arrow.
		Flashing red	Stop vehicle behind the stop line if intending to turn in the direction of the signal, proceed and yield right of way to all vehicles and pedestrians for whom a green disc light signal is displayed.
		Steady yellow	Stop vehicle behind the stop line if intending to turn in the direction indicated by the yellow arrow light signal and remain stationary until a green light signal allowing the movement is displayed. Also act as for a steady yellow disc light signal.
		Flashing green	Proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow. Movements are unopposed by other traffic facing a red light signal.

482	<p>Man Light Signal</p> 	<p>Steady red</p> <p>Flashing red</p> <p>Flashing green</p> <p>Steady green</p>	<p>Pedestrians may not cross the road until the green man light signal is displayed</p> <p>A pedestrian who has not yet commenced crossing the road, may not cross the road until the green man light signal is displayed</p> <p>A pedestrian who is within the pedestrian crossing is warned that the red man light signal will follow shortly</p> <p>Pedestrians may cross the road while drivers must yield right of way to pedestrians crossing</p>
483	<p>Pedal Cycle Light Signal</p> 	<p>Steady red</p> <p>Flashing red</p> <p>Flashing green</p> <p>Steady green</p>	<p>Pedal cyclist may not cross the road until the green pedal cycle light signal is displayed</p> <p>A pedal cyclist who has not yet commenced crossing the road, may not cross the road until the green pedal cycle light signal is displayed</p> <p>A Pedal cyclist who is within the pedestrian crossing is warned that the red pedal cycle light signal will follow shortly</p> <p>Pedal cyclist may cross the road while drivers must yield right of way to pedal cyclist crossing</p>
484		<p>Steady green downward-pointing arrow</p>	<p>Indicates to you that you may drive your vehicle in the lane over which the arrow is displayed</p>
485		<p>Steady red cross</p>	<p>Indicates to you that you shall not drive your vehicle in the lane over which the cross is displayed and that the lane is open to vehicles travelling in the opposite direction</p>
486		<p>Yellow arrow (left or right)</p>	<p>Indicates to you that the lane over which the arrow is displayed is closed ahead and that you shall leave the lane in the direction of the arrow when it is safe to do so</p>
487		<p>Railway crossing red flashing signal</p>	<p>You must stop the vehicle and may not proceed until the signal ceases to flash and it is safe to do so</p>
488		<p>Stop (front)</p>	<p>Approaching vehicles from the front to stop</p>
489		<p>Stop (rear)</p>	<p>Approaching vehicles from the rear to stop</p>

490		Stop (front and rear)	Approaching vehicles from the front and rear to stop
491		Proceed (right)	Traffic approaching may proceed
492		Proceed (left)	Traffic approaching may proceed
493		Stop	Approaching vehicles from the front to stop
494		Proceed	Traffic approaching may proceed with caution
495		Slow down	Traffic approaching must slow down



SECTION C



TO STUDY



1. Vehicle to be driven on left side of road

- a) Drive only on the left side of the road.
- b) You may move onto the road to your right, if –
 - i. you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic or property
 - ii. it is not prohibited by a road traffic sign
 - iii. it is in compliance with a direction of a traffic officer or a road traffic sign
 - iv. you are overtaking another vehicle moving in the same direction

2. Driving on divided road

- a) Drive only on the left side of the road unless directed or permitted by a traffic sign or traffic officer to use another road
- b) Do not drive on, over, across or within any intervening space, barrier or section, except through an opening in such space, barrier or section or at a cross-over or intersection
- c) Do not drive through any such opening or at any such cross-over or intersection where it is prohibited by a road traffic sign or by a traffic officer.

3. Overtaking

Overtaking of a vehicle travelling in the same direction is prohibited when approaching -

- a) the summit of a rise (the beginning of a hill);
- b) a curve;
- c) any other place where the drivers view is restricted
- d) any place where it is prohibited by a traffic sign and or marking

Overtaking a stationary bus

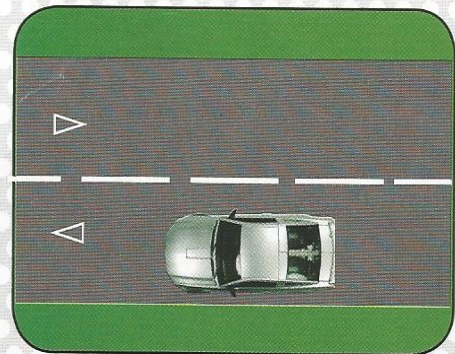
When you intend to pass a stationary bus, do so with due care for the safety of persons who are approaching or leaving the bus.

When overtaking another vehicle

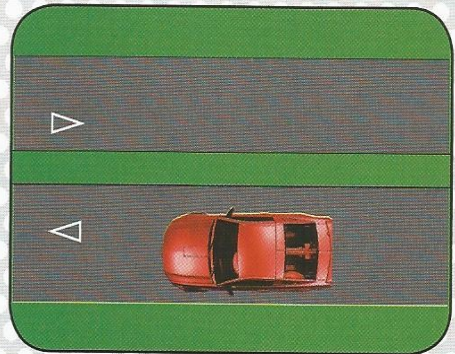
- a) give a signal before overtaking
- b) pass the vehicle in front of you on the right side of the road, if it is safe to do so
- c) pass to the right at a safe distance and do not move back to the left side of the road until safely clear of the vehicle being passed
- d) grip the steering wheel more firmly to counteract sudden change in wind pressure when passing a heavy vehicle

When overtaken by another vehicle

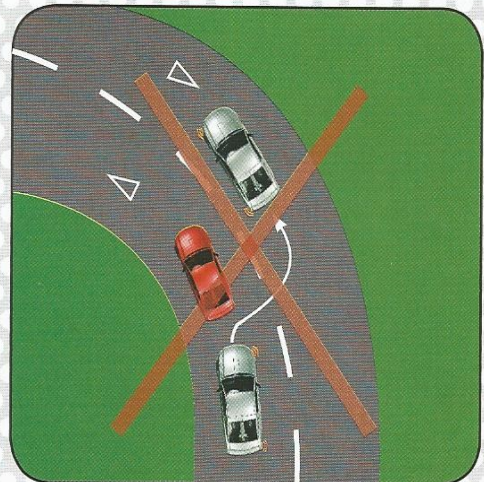
- a) do not accelerate until the other vehicle has passed
- b) do not move onto the right-hand side of the road, but travel as near to the left edge of the road as possible without endangering yourself or other traffic or property on such road



• Keep left



• Divided road



• Do not overtake in a curve



A vehicle can be overtaken on the left if –

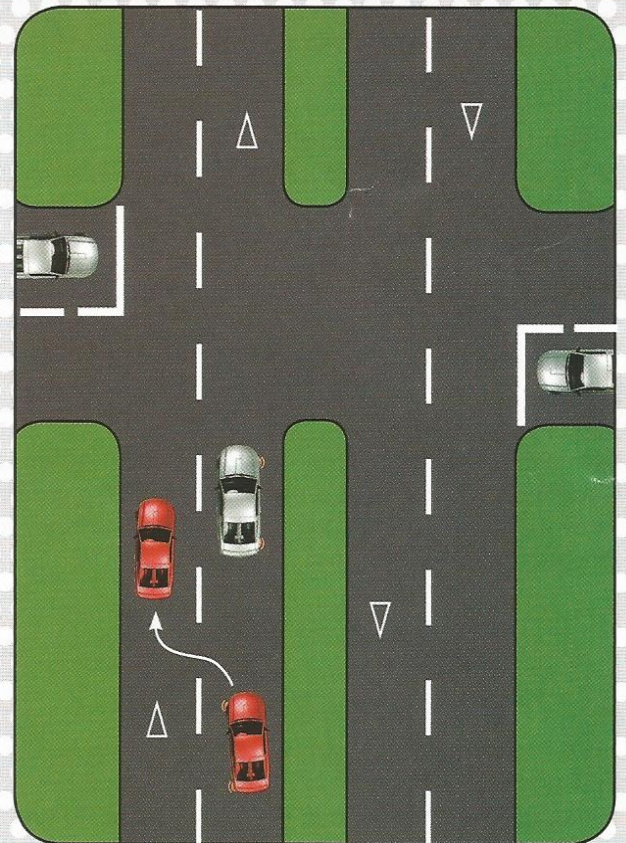
- a) the vehicle being overtaken is turning to its right or it has signalled its intentions of turning to the right;
- b) the road in an urban area is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and the road is of sufficient width for two or more vehicles moving in the same direction;
- c) the road in an urban area and the road is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles moving in each direction;
- d) the road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and is divided into traffic lanes by road traffic signs or markings
- e) the driver is driving in compliance with the directions of a traffic officer.

4. Crossing or entering road or traffic lane

- a) You may not cross a road unless
 - i. the road is clear of moving traffic for a sufficient distance
 - ii. you can cross the road without obstructing or endangering any such other traffic or yourself.
 - iii. you give a signal before doing so
- b) If you are driving on a road divided into lanes by road traffic markings, you may not turn from one lane into or across another lane unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic.
- c) You may not change more than one lane at a time.

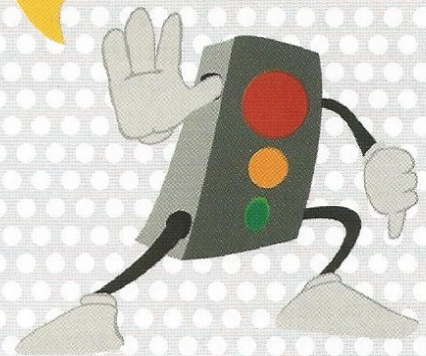
5. Driving signals and direction indicators

- a) You must use hand signals, if the direction indicators of your vehicle are temporarily out of order.
- b) Such hand signals must be given in a clear manner, visible and of sufficient duration to warn any person approaching the vehicle from the front, rear or side.
- c) Hand signals are prohibited on a freeway, except for reasons beyond the driver's control.



• Overtaking to the left

ROBO SAYS:
Don't change more than one
lane at a time!



Handsignal

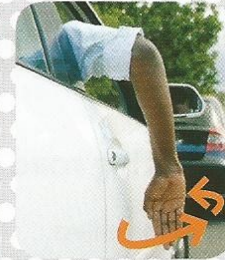
Action: Stop or sudden reduction of speed

before doing so, extend your right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm held in a vertical and upward position and the palm of the hand turned to the front



Action: Left turn

before reaching the point at which you intends to turn or move to the left, extend your right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm in a vertical and downward position and move your forearm in a circular anti-clockwise motion



Action: Left turn for a tractor, a two-wheel vehicle or an animal-drawn vehicle

before reaching the point at which you intend to turn or move to the left, extend your left arm and hand sideward from the shoulder and fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.



Right turn

before reaching the point at which you intends to turn or move to the right, extend your right arm and hand sideward from the shoulder and fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.



Slow down or reduce speed

before doing so, extend your right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm held in a vertical and upward position and the palm of the hand turned downward and move your arm slowly up and down



Overtake on the right

before doing so, extend your right arm below the level of the shoulder with the palm of the hand turned forward and move it backward and forward from the shoulder.



6. Right of way at certain road junctions

You must, when entering any junction requiring moving around a traffic island, give right of way to all vehicles approaching from the right, unless

- a) that junction is controlled by a traffic officer or
- b) a direction indicated by a road traffic sign requiring you to act differently.

7. Procedure when turning

Left turn

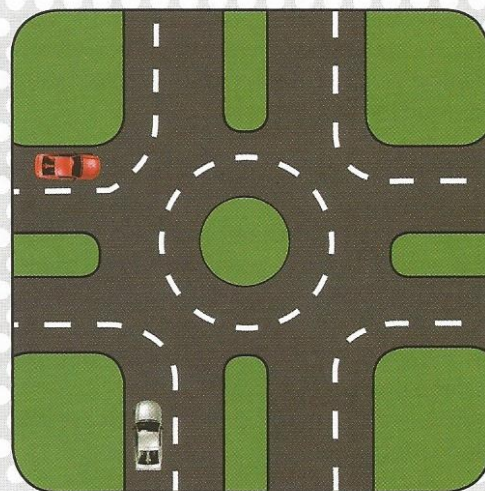
- a) before reaching the point at which you intend to turn, indicate your intention to turn
- b) steer the vehicle as near to the left side of the road as possible and you must turn with due care and merge into the traffic stream travelling along, towards or into the road into which you desire to turn.
- c) keep closer to the kerb;
- d) give right of way to pedestrians; and
- e) look over left shoulder and into rear-view mirrors for pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicles.

Right turn

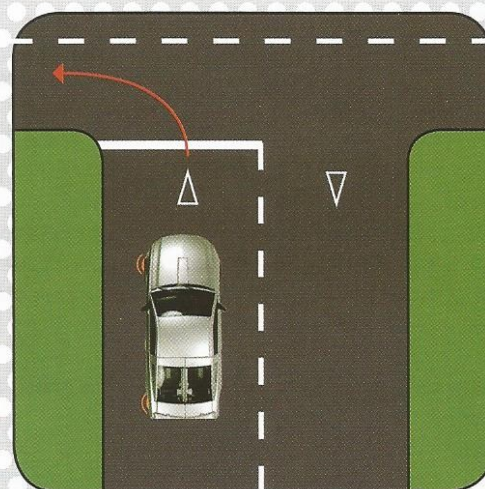
- a) before reaching the point at which you intends to turn, indicate your intention to turn
- b) you may not turn unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic and -
- c) if you are driving a vehicle on the road where the road is intended for traffic in both directions -
 - i. you must steer the vehicle as near as circumstances may permit to the immediate left of the middle of the road on which you are travelling; and
 - ii. where the turn is at an intersection, you may not move on the right half of the road into or out of which you intends to turn
- d) if you are driving a vehicle on a road where the road is intended for traffic in only one direction -
 - i. you must steer the vehicle as near as circumstances permit to the right side of the road; and
 - ii. where the turn is at an intersection, you may not move on the right half of the road into which you intends to turn

8. Stopping of vehicles

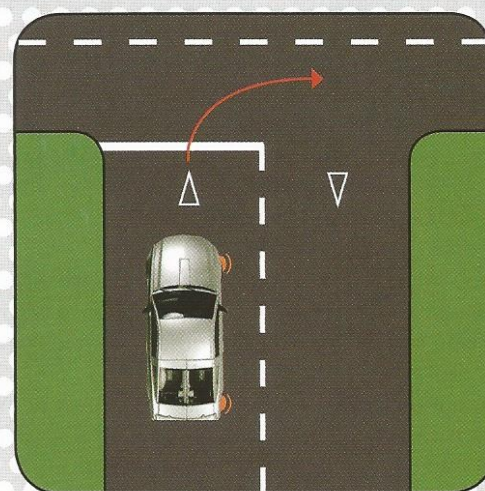
- a) You must not stop alongside or opposite an excavation or obstruction on the road if other traffic would be obstructed or endangered by stopping;
- b) You must not stop within any tunnel or subway or on any bridge or within 6m of any tunnel, subway or bridge;
- c) You must not stop on, or within 6m from the beginning or end of, any part of the road where the normal width thereof has for any reason been constricted;
- d) You must not stop in contravention of any road traffic sign;
- e) You must not stop on the right-hand side of the road facing oncoming traffic;
- f) You must not stop alongside or opposite any other vehicle on the road where the road is less than 9m wide;
- g) You must not stop within the railway reserve at a level crossing;



• Right of way



• Turning left



• Turning right

- h) You must not stop within 9m of a pedestrian crossing demarcated by appropriate road traffic signs
- i) You must not stop in any other place where the stopping of a vehicle would or would be likely to constitute a danger or an obstruction to other traffic.

9. Stopping of vehicles for State motorcade

- a) When being approached or passed by a State motorcade, STOP the vehicle in a safe position at the extreme left or right of the road or adjacent to any vehicle which may be to your left
- b) **Remain stationary** and only proceed when instructed to do so by means of the hand signals of a traffic officer or when it is safe to do so
- c) You may not overtake or attempt to overtake any vehicle in a State motorcade

10. Parking of vehicles

Parking on a road is prohibited -

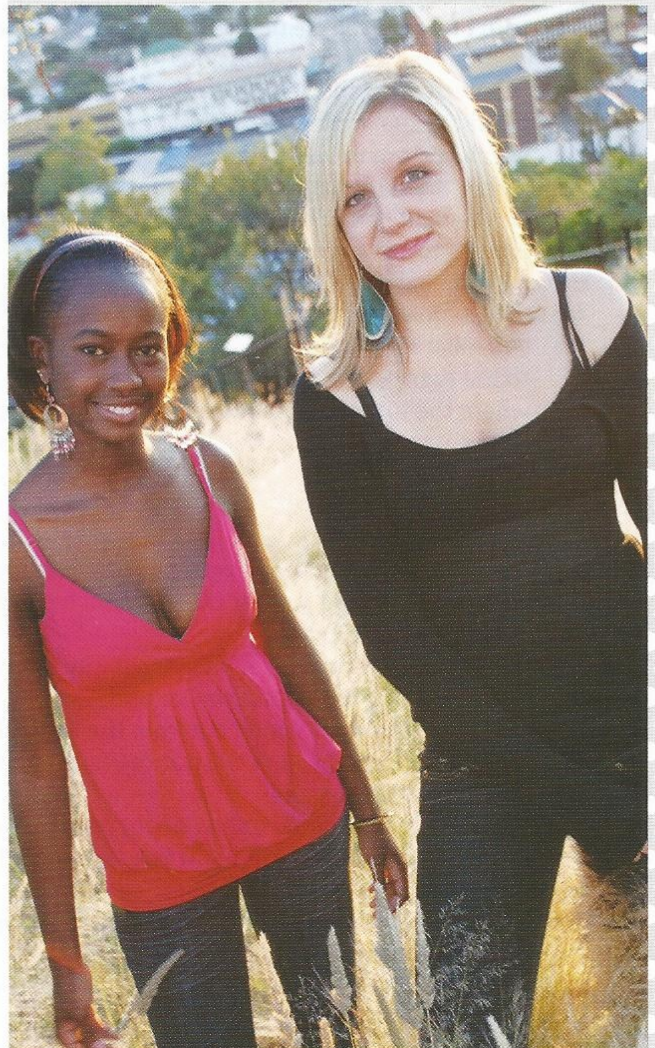
- a) in contravention of any road traffic sign
- b) in any place where stopping is prohibited
- c) within 1,5m of a fire hydrant
- d) in any place where the vehicle would obscure any road traffic sign
- e) in such manner as to move upon the sidewalk
- f) in such manner as to obstruct any private or public vehicular entrance to the road.
- g) on any portion of the road (excluding the shoulders) of a road outside an urban area or with any part of the vehicle within 1m of the edge of the road except in a parking place demarcated by an appropriate road traffic sign.

Parking on a road is prohibited within an urban area -

- a) within 9m of the pedestrian crossing
- b) within 5m of any intersection
- c) on or over the actuating mechanism of a traffic signal
- d) with the outside of any left-hand wheel thereof more than 450mm from the kerb
- e) where the road is a one-way and the vehicle is parked on the side of the road, with the outside of any right hand wheel thereof more than 450mm from the kerb
- f) which is less than 5,5m wide unless the road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and such parking is permitted by appropriate road traffic signs
- g) on a traffic island or in a pedestrian mall or pedestrian lane

11. Compulsory stops

- a) You must stop the vehicle in compliance with a road traffic sign
- b) You must stop the vehicle in compliance with any direction given by a police or traffic officer or road transport inspector in uniform
- c) You must stop the vehicle at the request or on the signal of a person leading or driving any bovine animal, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, pig or ostrich on the road
- d) You must stop the vehicle when involved in an accident
- e) You must stop the vehicle on approach of a State motorcade



- f) You must stop the vehicle on approach of any emergency vehicles
- g) You must stop the vehicle at any road traffic checkpoint.

12. Prohibition on use of communication device while driving

You may not drive a vehicle on a road -

- a) while using or operating a cellular or mobile telephone or other communication device
- b) while holding a cellular or mobile telephone or any other communication device in one or both hands or with any other part of the body

You may drive a vehicle on a road while using or operating a cellular or mobile telephone or other communication device -

- a) if such is affixed to the vehicle or is part of the fixture in the vehicle and remains so affixed while being used or operated
- b) if such is specially adapted or designed to be affixed to the person of the driver as headgear and enables the driver to use or operate the device without holding it while being used or operated

13. Vehicle causing excessive noise

You may not operate a vehicle or permit it to be operated on a road in such a manner as to cause any excessive noise that can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care on your part.

14. Use of hooter

You may not use the sounding device or hooter of a vehicle on a road, except on the grounds of safety.

15. Pedestrians' right of way in pedestrian crossing

- a) A pedestrian may not enter the crossing where there is a robot except in accordance with the indications of the robot
- b) You must yield the right of way, (slow down or stop) so that a pedestrian can cross the road
- c) A pedestrian may not suddenly enter a pedestrian crossing and walk or run into the path of a vehicle
- d) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a pedestrian crossing, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear may not pass the stopped vehicle
- e) Obey all traffic signs erected for scholar patrols

16. Convoys on road

You may not, on a road, operate a motor vehicle forming part of a convoy of motor vehicles -

- a) between 18h00 on a Friday or, in the case where such Friday is a public holiday, the Thursday immediately preceding such Friday, and 06h00 on a Monday, or in the case where such Monday is a public holiday, the Tuesday immediately succeeding such Monday;
- b) between 18h00 on a Friday and 06h00 on a Monday or, if such Monday is a public holiday, the Tuesday immediately succeeding such Monday



17. Hindering or obstructing traffic on road

- a) You may not willfully or unnecessarily prevent, hinder or interrupt the free and proper movement of traffic on a road.
- b) You may not place or abandon or cause to be placed or abandoned on a road any object that may endanger or cause damage to traffic on the road.

18. Damage to roads

- a) You must not cause any wheel of any vehicle to drag or spin upon the surface of the road, except in the case of an emergency;
- b) You must not make use of chocks or shoes between any wheel of any vehicle moving along the road and the surface of the road;
- c) You must not use or move any vehicle or thing on the road in a manner causing or likely to cause damage thereto.

19. Special provisions relating to freeways

You may not operate on a freeway -

- a) a vehicle drawn by an animal
- b) a pedal cycle
- c) a motorcycle with an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cm³ or which is propelled by electrical power
- d) a motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle
- e) a vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kg and specially designed, constructed or adapted for the use of a person suffering from a physical defect or disability
- f) a tractor except when used for construction or maintenance of a freeway

You may not -

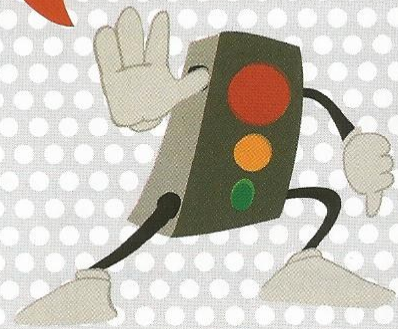
- a) be on a freeway on foot except within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles or for a cause beyond your control;
- b) leave or allow an animal to be on a freeway except in or on a motor vehicle or within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles
- c) stop a vehicle on a freeway except -
 - i. in compliance with a road traffic sign or a direction given by a traffic officer;
 - ii. within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles by an appropriate road traffic sign; or
 - iii. for any cause beyond your control;
- d) give a hand signal when driving a motor vehicle on a freeway except for a cause beyond your control.

20. Signals for use by traffic officer for control of traffic







- a) A traffic officer who has given a stop signal to a driver of a vehicle or a pedestrian on a road, may lower the hand by which such signal was given or use it for giving other signals and any such driver or pedestrian may not proceed until such officer signals to you to do so.
- b) Apart from the prescribed traffic hand signals, a traffic officer is not prohibited from giving any other signal he or she considers appropriate in the exercise of his or her powers.



ROBO SAYS:
No motor tricycle or quad bike or tractor must be operated on a freeway!



21. Speed limits

Example	Class of Vehicle	Urban Area	Outside Urban Area		Freeways
			Gravel Road	Tarred Road	
	Tractor with or without a trailer	35 km/h	35 km/h	35 km/h	35 km/h (not allowed – except when used for maintenance)
	Any vehicle towing another vehicle without a tow-bar or drawbar	30 km/h	30 km/h	30 km/h	30 km/h (not allowed – except for reasons beyond control)
	Any vehicle towing another vehicle with a tow-bar or drawbar	60 km/h	100 km/h	120 km/h	120 km/h
	Cars and goods vehicles not exceeding 9 000 kg GVM	60 km/h	100 km/h	120 km/h	120 km/h
	Bus or minibus used for the transportation of persons	60 km/h	100 km/h	100 km/h	100 km/h
	Goods vehicle, articulated vehicle or combination vehicles exceeding 9 000 kg GVM	60 km/h	80 km/h	80 km/h	80 km/h

22. Duty of driver in event of accident

If you are involved in an accident in which any person is killed or injured or suffers damage in respect of any property or animal, you shall -

- a) immediately stop the vehicle;
- b) find out the nature and extent of any injury sustained by any person;
- c) render such assistance to any injured person as you may be capable of rendering;
- d) ascertain the nature and extent of any damage sustained;
- e) if required to do so by any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring,
 - i. give your name and address,
 - ii. the name and address of the owner of the vehicle driven by you and,
 - iii. in the case of a motor vehicle, the licence mark and number thereof;
- f) unless where such information is furnished to a traffic officer at the scene of the accident, and unless you are incapable of doing so by reason of injuries sustained by you in the accident, report the accident within 24 hours after the occurrence thereof at any police station or at the office of a traffic officer, and there produce your driving licence and furnish your identity number and any other the information required
- g) except on the instructions of, or when administered by, a medical practitioner, you shall not take any intoxicating liquor or drug having a narcotic effect
- h) A vehicle which is involved in an accident in which any person is killed or injured **shall not be removed** by any person from the position in which it came to rest, except if such removal is authorised by a traffic officer, but, if the accident causes a complete obstruction of the road, such vehicle may without such authorisation be moved sufficiently to allow the passage of traffic, providing the person moving the vehicle ensures that the stationary position thereof is first clearly marked on the surface of the road before it is moved.



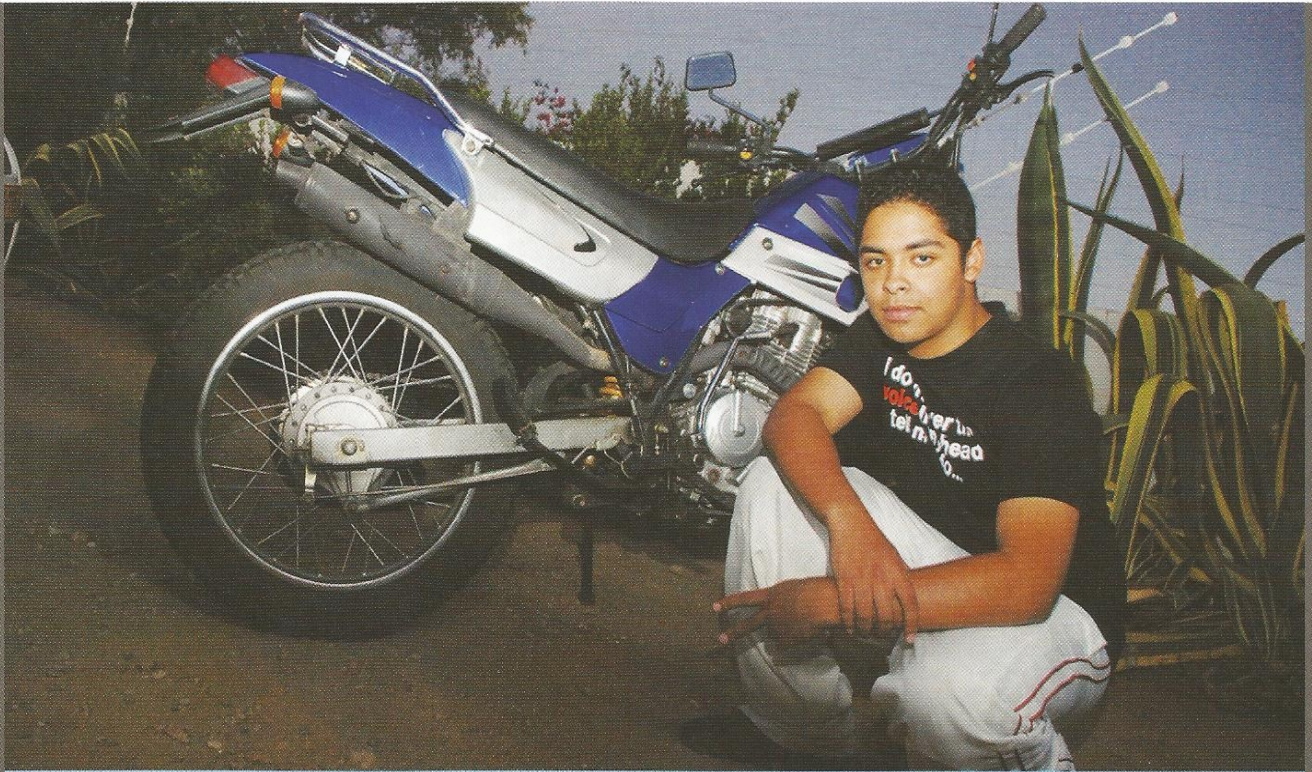
ROBO SAYS:

Report road accidents within 24 hours!

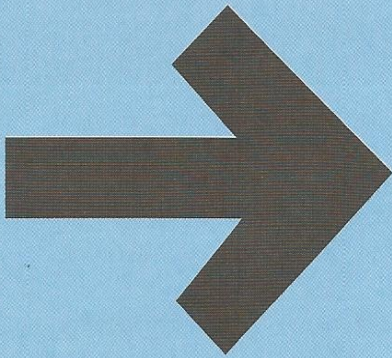
23. Vehicles to be equipped with certain lamps and times when certain lamps must be switched on

- a) You may only operate a motor vehicle on a road if all lamps fitted to the motor vehicle are undamaged, properly secured, and capable of being switched on at all times
- b) You may only operate a motor vehicle on a road if the headlamps, rear lamps and licence plate lamps are kept on during the period between sunset and sunrise
- c) If you are operating a motor vehicle on a road, you must dip the main beam of the light emitted by the headlamp of the motor vehicle if the main beam could cause a dangerous glare to oncoming traffic.





SECTION D



TO STUDY



CONTROLS FOR OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLES



Item	Name	Usage
1	Handle bar	It is used to steer the motorcycle or turn it in a particular direction. At least one hand should be on the handle bar at all times.
2	Kick starter/Ignition	The motorcycle's engine is switched on with the ignition switch, by using the ignition key. You may use the kick starter or starter button to start the engine.
3	Speedometer	It used to indicate the speed at which the motorcycle is moving in kilometres per hour
4	Mirror	It is used to monitor the movements of other vehicles behind your motorcycle
5	Clutch lever	It is used to disengage the clutch and engine when changing gears or stopping
6	Throttle/Accelerator	It is used to increase the engine revolutions and is used when starting the engine and to increase or decrease the speed when riding.
7	Front brake lever	It is used to bring the motorcycle to a standstill by pressing it. It is also used to reduce speed when riding.
8	Rear brake lever	It is used to bring the motorcycle to a standstill by pressing it. It is also used to reduce speed when riding. Use mainly the front brake to avoid skidding.
9	Gear change lever	It is used to select the gears.
10	Headlight dimmer switch	It is used to set the headlight beam between high or low.
11	Headlight on-off switch	It is used to switch on the lights of a motorcycle. Headlights must be switched on at all times. On some motorcycles the headlight is on when the ignition switch is on the ON position.
12	Engine cut-off switch	It is used to cut off the engine during an emergency or stop the engine normally.
13	Direction indicators	It is used to operate the indicators on both sides of the motorcycle and is used to warn other motorists of your intention to turn or change lanes
14	Footrest	It is used to rest the riders feet on while riding. Both feet must be rested on the footrest while riding.

1. Compulsory wearing of protective helmet in respect of motorcycle and pedal cycle

- a) You may not drive or be a passenger on a motorcycle or pedal cycle, or be a passenger in the side-car attached to a motorcycle, on a road unless you are wearing a protective helmet.
- b) The protective helmet must be specially designed for use in connection with that motorcycle or pedal cycle
- c) The protective helmet must fit's you properly and the chin strap must be properly fastened under your chin.
- d) You shall ensure that any passenger in or on that cycle complies.

2. Projections in case of motorcycle or pedal cycle

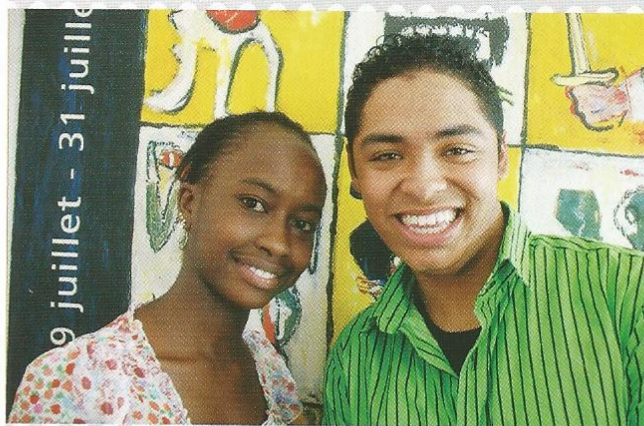
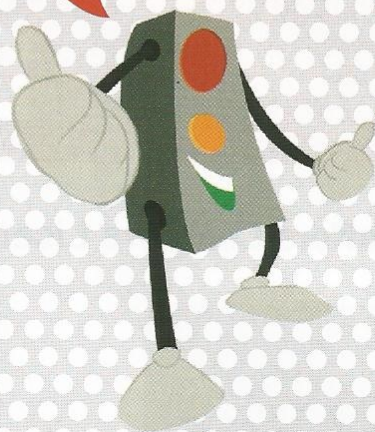
You may not operate on a road a motorcycle or pedal cycle if any goods carried thereon, or on any portion or side-car of such cycles, project more than

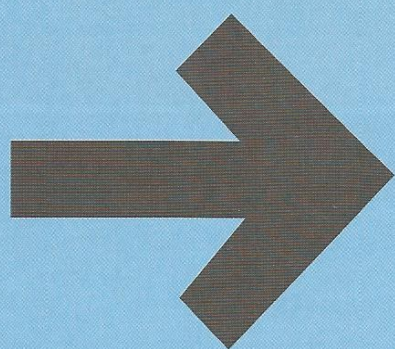
- a) 600 mm to the front
- b) 900 mm to the rear
- c) 450 mm to either side
- d) 300 mm to the outside of the wheel of any side-car

3. General duties relating to motorcycle

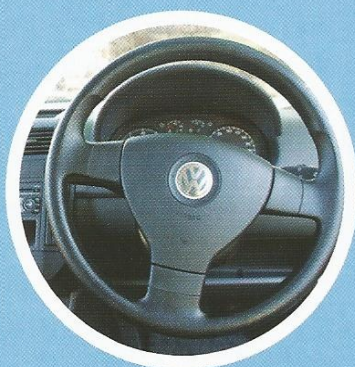
- a) You must ensure that the headlamp is switched on at all times
- b) You may not ride a motorcycle on a road unless your feet are resting on the front foot-rests and you are seated straight up on the saddle
- c) You may not carry a passenger on a motorcycle on a road unless it has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cm³ and unless the passenger is seated in a side-car or straight up on a pillion attached to the motorcycle. The feet of the passenger must be resting on foot-rests
- d) Not more than 2 persons may ride on a motorcycle without a side-car
- e) Not more than 2 adult persons may be carried in a side-car
- f) No person, animal or object may be carried in front of the driver
- g) Persons must ride motorcycles in a single file
- h) Two or more persons riding motorcycles may not overtake another vehicle at the same time
- i) If you are riding a motorcycle on a road or seated on a motorcycle, you may not take hold of any other vehicle in motion
- j) If you are riding a motorcycle on a road, you must do so with at least one hand on the handlebar
- k) If you are riding a motorcycle on a road, you must do so in such manner that all the wheels of the motorcycle are in contact with the surface of the road at all times.

ROBO SAYS:
Persons must ride
motorcycles in a single
file





SECTION E

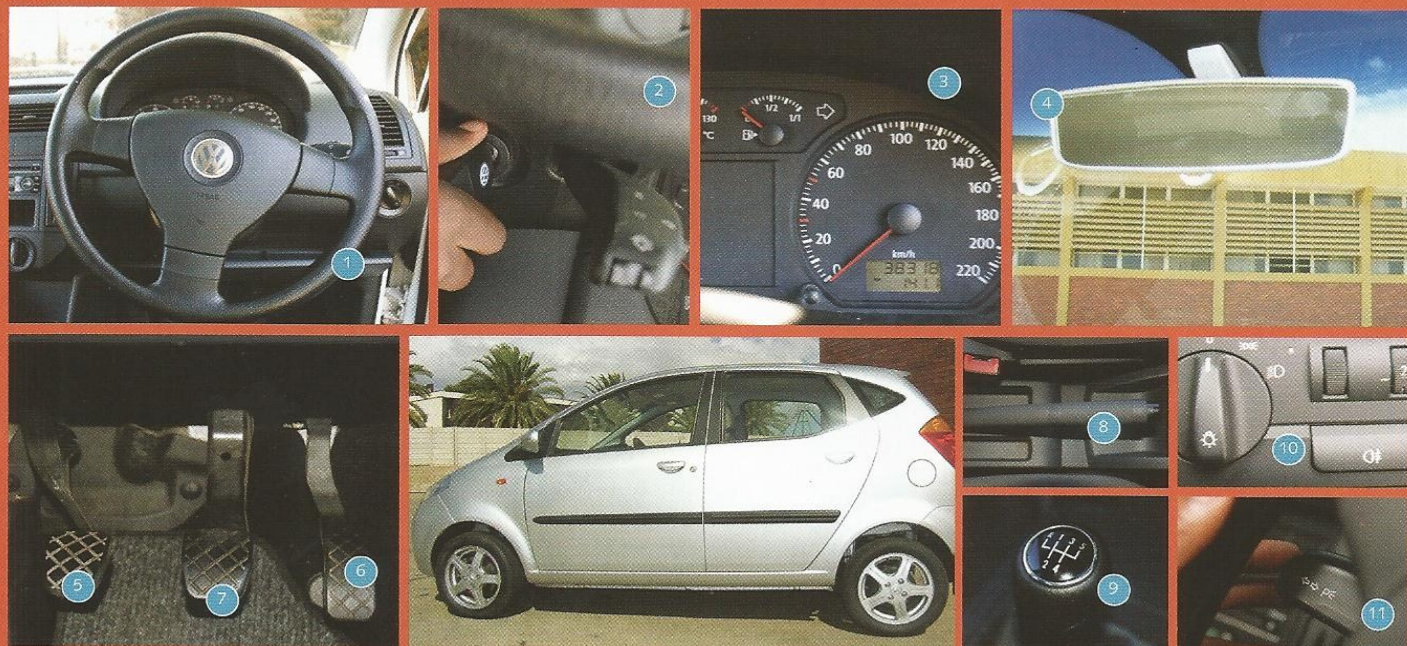


TO STUDY

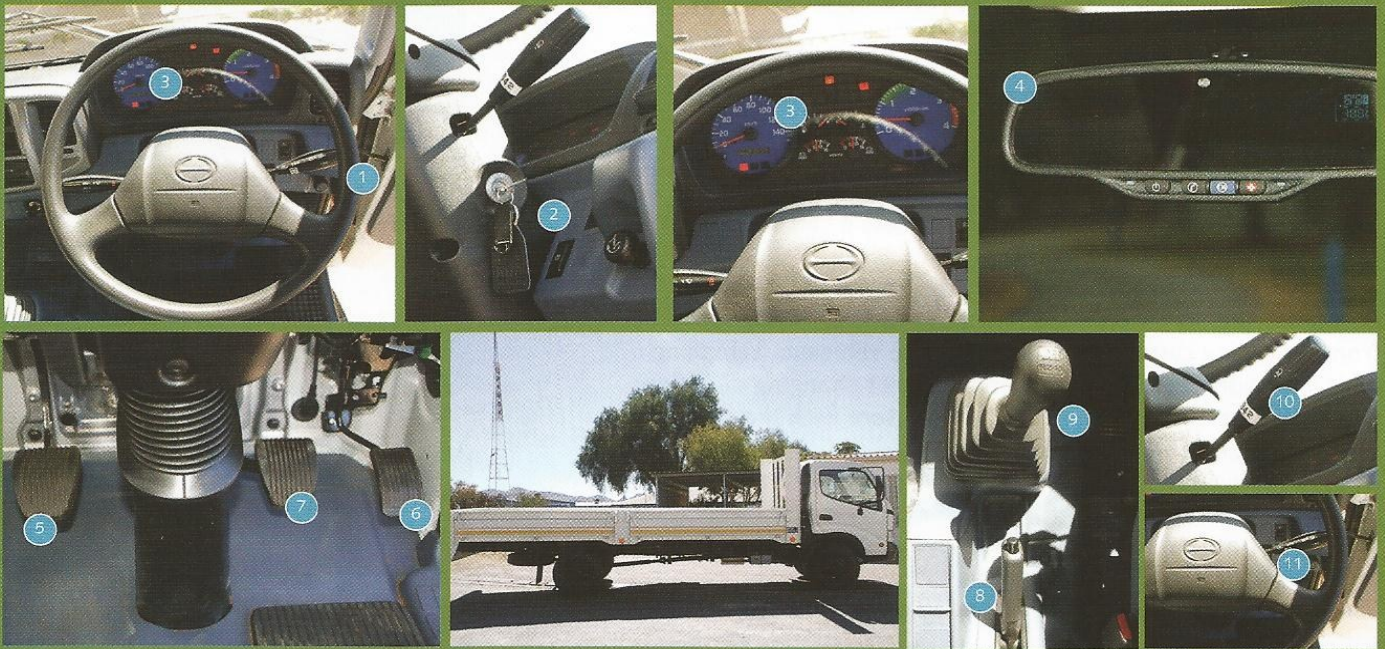


CONTROLS FOR OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLES

■ LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLE (FOR CODE 2)



Item	Name	Usage
1	Steering wheel	It is used to steer the vehicle or turn the vehicle in a particular direction. The steering wheel should be held with both hands in the “ten-to-two” position unless changing gears or giving hand signals
2	Ignition switch	The vehicle’s engine is started with the ignition switch, by using the ignition key
3	Speedometer	It used to indicate the speed at which the vehicle is moving in kilometres per hour
4	Mirror	It is used to monitor the movements of vehicles behind your vehicle or when reversing. It enables you to see the objects behind your vehicle
5	Clutch pedal	It is used to disengage the engine when changing gears or stopping
6	Accelerator	It is used to increase the engine revolutions and is used when starting the engine and to increase or decrease the speed when driving
7	Service brake	The service brake or better known as the foot brake is used to bring the vehicle to a standstill by pressing it. It is also used to reduce speed when driving.
8	Parking brake	Before moving off, the parking brake (better known as the hand brake) should be disengaged. It is used to prevent the vehicle from moving when it is parked or stopped
9	Gear lever	It is used to select the gears
10	Light switch	At night or in poor visibility, the light switch is used to switch on the lights of the vehicle
11	Direction indicators	It is used to operate the indicators on both sides of the vehicle and is used to warn other motorists of your intention to turn or change lanes.



Item	Name	Usage
1	Steering wheel	It is used to steer the vehicle or turn the vehicle in a particular direction. The steering wheel should be held with both hands in the “ten-to-two” position unless changing gears or giving hand signals
2	Ignition switch	The vehicle’s engine is started with the ignition switch, by using the ignition key
3	Speedometer	It used to indicate the speed at which the vehicle is moving in kilometres per hour
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5	Clutch pedal	It is used to disengage the engine when changing gears or stopping
6	Accelerator	It is used to increase the engine revolutions and is used when starting the engine and to increase or decrease the speed when driving
7	Service brake	The service brake or better known as the foot brake is used to bring the vehicle to a standstill by pressing it. It is also used to reduce speed when driving.
8	Parking brake	Before moving off, the parking brake (better known as the hand brake) should be disengaged. It is used to prevent the vehicle from moving when it is parked or stopped
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11	Direction indicators	It is used to operate the indicators on both sides of the vehicle and is used to warn other motorists of your intention to turn or change lanes.

A DRIVER WITH CODE C1 OR C OR C1E OR CE Licence MUST HAVE A “PA” TO USE HIS/HER Licence!

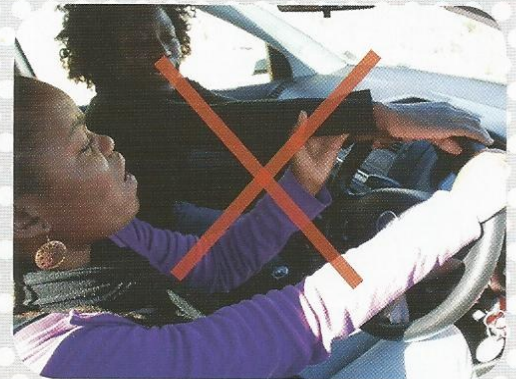
1. General duties of driver or passenger of vehicle on road

If you are driving a vehicle on a road, you may not -

- a) drive without wearing a seatbelt
- b) use, operate or hold a cellular phone or any other communication device while driving
- c) cause the vehicle to travel backwards unless it can be done in safety
- d) follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable
- e) permit any person, animal or object to prevent you thereof from exercising complete control over the vehicle or signalling your intention of stopping, slowing down or changing direction;
- f) permit any person to take hold of or interfere with the steering or operating mechanism of the vehicle;
- g) sit in such position that you do not have complete control over the vehicle
- h) sit in such position that you do not have a full view of the road and the traffic ahead of the vehicle;
- i) allow the vehicle to remain unattended on the road without setting its brakes;
- j) drive the vehicle from a stationary position if it is interfering with approaching traffic
- k) fail to give an immediate and absolute right of way to emergency vehicles
- l) allow any portion of your body to protrude beyond the vehicle except for the purpose of giving any hand signal
- m) permit any person or animal to occupy the roof, any step or running board or any other place on top of the vehicle while it is in motion
- n) allow the engine thereof to run in such manner that it emits smoke or fumes which would not be emitted if the engine were in good condition or ran in an efficient manner
- o) allow the engine to run while the motor vehicle is stationary and unattended
- p) deposit any petrol or other liquid fuel or any oil or grease or other flammable or offensive matter, ashes or other refuse, of whatever nature, from the vehicle upon or alongside the road
- q) allow the engine thereof to run while petrol or other flammable fuel is being delivered into the fuel tank of the vehicle before the cover of the fuel tank has been replaced.
- r) drive, pull or push a vehicle upon a sidewalk

A passenger on a vehicle on a road may not -

- a) take hold of or interfere with the steering or operating mechanism of a vehicle while it is in motion
- b) permit any part of your body to protrude beyond the vehicle while it is in motion
- c) enter or alight from any vehicle on a road unless the vehicle is stationary
- d) occupy a seat without wearing a seatbelt
- e) drive, pull or push a vehicle on a sidewalk.



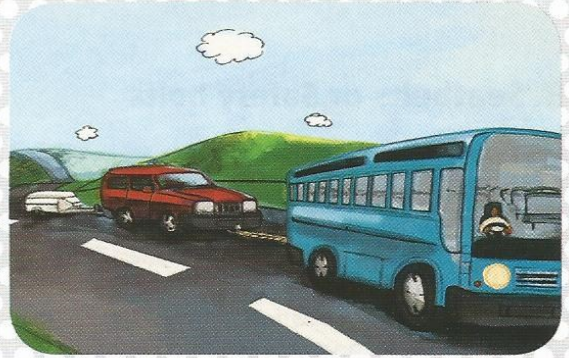
ROBO SAYS:

YES! YES! YES!!!!



2. Towing of vehicles

- a) the length of the tow-rope, chain or tow-bar between the two vehicles **must not exceed 3,5m**
- b) the towed vehicle must be securely connected to the towing vehicle and be under proper control;
- c) A driver with an appropriate licence must be in control of the towed vehicle, except-
 - i. If the steerable wheels of the towed vehicle are being carried clear of the ground; or
 - ii. If the steerable wheels of the towed vehicle are controlled by such drawbar or tow-bar;
- d) if the brakes of the towed vehicle are defective, the towing vehicle must be connected to the towed vehicle by means of a drawbar or tow-bar;
- e) You may not exceed the speed of 30 km/h, unless the towing vehicle is connected to the towed vehicle by means of a drawbar or a tow-bar
- f) No passenger may be carried in the towed vehicle if such vehicle travels at a speed of more than 30 km/h, unless the towed vehicle is a semi-trailer



3. Seatbelts or Safety belts

- a) Motor vehicles which are required to be fitted with seatbelts must be fitted with seatbelts
- b) You may not operate a minibus with a gross vehicle mass which exceeds 2 500 kilograms, unless seatbelts are fitted to the space on the front seat occupied by the driver, and if the front seat has seating accommodation for passengers, unless seatbelts are fitted for the driver and at least one passenger.
- c) You may not operate a motor vehicle on a road unless the seatbelts fitted to the motor vehicle are in good working order.
- d) Seatbelts fitted to a motor vehicle may only be removed for repair or replacement purposes and the motor vehicle may not be used on a road while the seatbelts are being repaired or replaced.
- e) No adult may occupy a seat in a motor vehicle operated on a road which is fitted with a seatbelt unless that adult wears the seatbelt
- f) No adult may occupy a seat on a row of seats in a motor vehicle operated on a road which is not fitted with a seatbelt, unless all other seats on that row which are fitted with seatbelts, are already occupied.
- g) You must ensure that a child seated on a seat of the motor vehicle-
 - i. uses an appropriate child restraint; or
 - ii. if no child restraint is available, wears the seatbelt.
- h) If a front seat is equipped without a seatbelt, you must ensure that a child is seated on the rear seat.

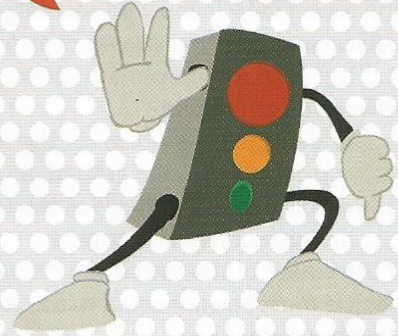
4. Overall length of vehicle

You may not operate on a road -

- a) a trailer which is coupled to a drawing vehicle in such a manner that the trailer and the drawing vehicle cannot swivel in a horizontal plane at the coupling, if the overall length including any drawbar or coupling exceeds 1,8 m
- b) a trailer with one axle or one axle unit, other than a semi-trailer -
 - i. with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 11,3 m
 - ii. with a gross vehicle mass which does not exceed 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 8 m
- c) an articulated motor vehicle or any other combination of motor vehicles consisting of a drawing vehicle and a semi-trailer, if the overall length of the motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 18,5 m
- d) a bus-train, if the overall length thereof exceeds 20 m
- e) a trailer which excludes a semi-trailer, with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 000 kg, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 m
- f) any other vehicle, excluding a semi-trailer, if the overall length, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 m
- g) any other combination of motor vehicles, if the overall length thereof, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 22m, excluding a breakdown vehicle while towing any other motor vehicle.

ROBO SAYS:

You shall **not** drive without a helmet or a safety belt!



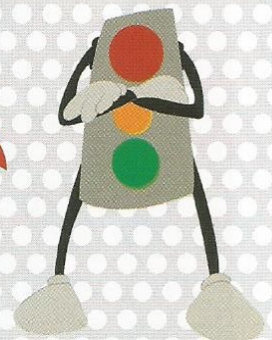
Length, Width and Height of vehicle



length

ROBO SAYS:

Remember the following for any other vehicle:
length: 12.5m
width: 2.5m
height: 4.3m



5. Overall width of vehicle

You may not operate on a road -

- a) a bus of which the distance between the centre-lines of the tyres of the two front wheels exceeds 1,9m, if the overall width of the bus exceeds 2,6m
- b) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which is not less than 12 000 kg, if the overall width thereof exceeds 2,6m
- c) any other vehicle, if the overall width thereof exceeds 2,5m

6. Overall height of vehicle and load

You may not operate on a road a motor vehicle together with any load thereon, if the overall height -

- a) in the case of a double-decker bus exceeds 4,65m
- b) in the case of any other motor vehicle exceeds 4,3m

7. Projections in case of vehicle (excluding a motorcycle or pedal cycle)

You may not operate on a road a vehicle, excluding a motorcycle or pedal cycle -

- a) carrying any goods or fittings which project -
 - a. either side of the vehicle from the middle (excluding side mirror or direction indicators) by more than -
 - i. 1,3m (bus or a goods vehicle); or
 - ii. 1,25m (any other vehicle)
 - b. more than 300 mm beyond the front end of the vehicle; or
 - c. more than 1,8m beyond the rear end of the vehicle; or
- b) if -
 - a. the front overhang, together with any projection, exceeds the front overhang or
 - b. any bracket projects more than 150 mm beyond the widest part of the vehicle.
- c) a vehicle or combination of vehicles where the combined length of the vehicle or combination of vehicles and any projection exceeds the overall length as discussed above

8. Warning in respect of projecting load

a) Projecting load to the side

You may not operate a vehicle on a road if the load on the vehicle projects more than 150mm beyond the side thereof, unless -

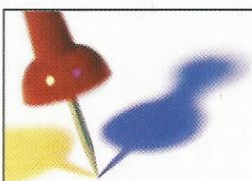
- a) during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150m, the extent of such projection is indicated -
 - i. by means of either a white retro - reflector or a lamp emitting a white light, fitted at the outer edge of the front of that load; and
 - ii. by means of either a red retro-reflector or a lamp emitting a red light, fitted at the outer edge of the rear of that load; and
- b) during any other period, the extent of that projection is indicated by means of flags of red cloth, not less than 300mm by 300mm.



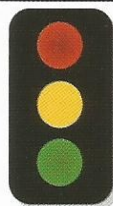
b) Projecting load to the rear

You may not operate a vehicle on a road if the load on the vehicle projects more than 300mm beyond the rear thereof, unless -

- a) during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150m -
 - i. the width of the projection is indicated by means of red retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a red light fitted on the end of such projection, but where the width of that projection is less than 600mm it is sufficient for the purpose of indicating that width to fit one retro-reflector or lamp on the end thereof; and
 - ii. the length of that projection is indicated by means of yellow retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a yellow light fitted on both sides of that projection at the end thereof; and
- b) during any other period, the length of that projection is indicated by means of a red flag or red cloth, not less than 300mm by 300mm, suspended by two adjacent corners thereof transversely to the direction of travel of the vehicle, from the end of that projection and the width of that projection is indicated by means of such flags suspended by two adjacent corners thereof parallel to the direction of travel of the vehicle, from both sides of such projection at the end thereof, but where the width of that projection is less than 600mm it is sufficient for the purposes of indicating that projection, to suspend one such flag from the end thereof.



NTMS
NAMIBIA TRAFFIC
MANAGEMENT
SOLUTIONS



Contact:

Tel: 061-305 551

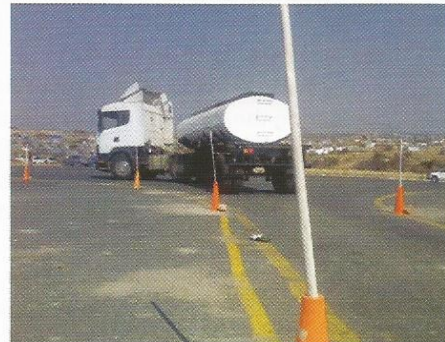
Cell: 0816454540

Email: ntms@drive.com.na

NTMS DRIVER TRAINING ACADEMY

NTMS provide truck training for code CE licence (old code 11)

Training for Individuals or Company drivers



Rate:

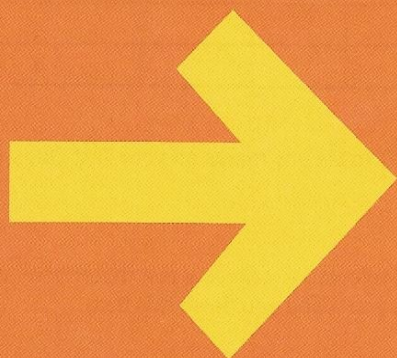
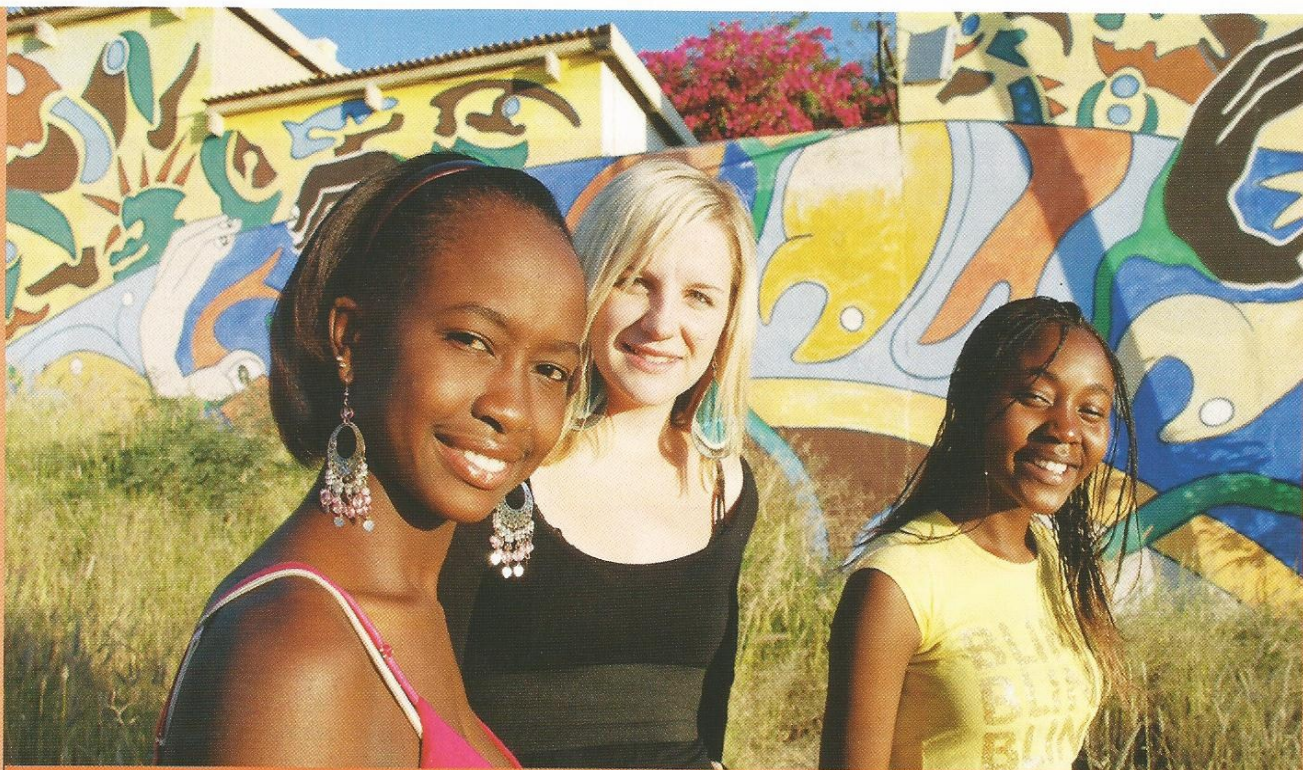
Training per hour

N\$650

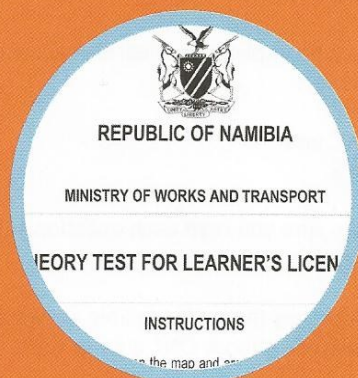
NaTIS testing rental

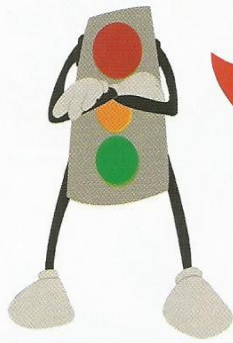
N\$1,500

2012
rates



SECTION F





ROBO SAYS:

You will be asked not turn the page before reading all instructions and only when told to do so! theoretical knowledge of traffic matters is essential for safe driving. this test is being given to determine your understanding and knowledge of traffic rules and regulations. Here are the instructions you will receive:

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL APPLICANTS

1. Do not turn the page before:
 - you have read these instructions and
 - the examiner has told you to start
2. This test contains questions on traffic rules, traffic signs and the controls of motor vehicles.
3. Make sure you answer all questions in the test strictly according to the Code of licence for which you have applied for, i.e.

Applicants who applied for a learners licence Code 1 must answer:

1. Section B
2. Section C and
3. Section D

Applicants who applied for a learners licence Code 2 or 3 must answer:

1. Section B
2. Section C and
3. Section E

4. Please make sure you read each question several times before you attempt to answer.
5. Each question has three (3) possible answers i.e. A, B or C. Make sure you choose ONE answer only.

6. You must indicate your answer on the provided answer sheet. This must be done for each question. You do so by using a pencil by shading the circle in the appropriate answer block, as shown below:

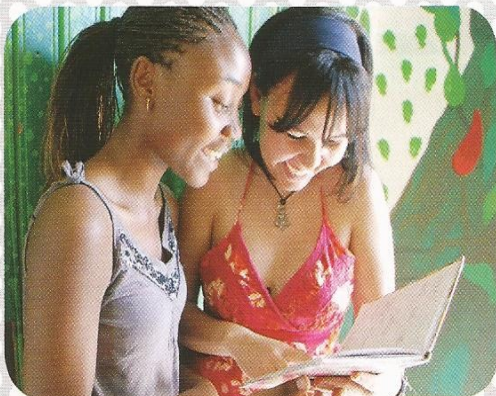
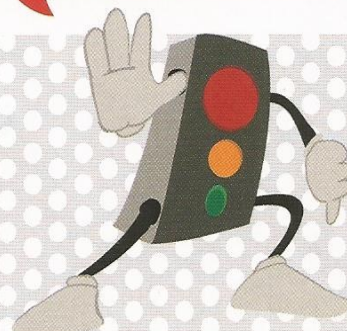
EXAMPLE

a	b	c
o	o	●

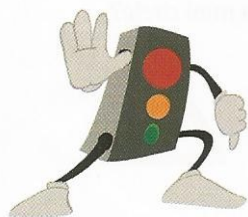
7. Please do NOT make any marks on your Test Question Booklet.
8. You are NOT allowed to take any test material or stationary with you when you finish this test.
9. We will now do some examples of answering questions together. The questions that you do in the test must be answered in a similar way.

ROBO SAYS:

Wait!!! You will be informed when to turn this page over!



SECTION A: PRACTICE QUESTIONS



ROBO SAYS:
Remember you are not allowed to talk or whisper during this test!

Your examiner will go through question 1 with you. If you have any problems please raise your hand for help.

Below we will together do some practical examples of questions.

Look at Question 1 below:

1. Which statement is correct?

- A. Overtaking on a bend is allowed
- B. You can exceed the speed limit when you see an animal on the road
- C. Driving is on the left side of the road.

Now look at Question 2

2. The following sign indicates:



- A. All pedestrians must come to a halt at the road
- B. Vehicles should approach the sign slowly
- C. Vehicles must come to a complete stop

Now do question 3 by yourself.

3. When intending to overtake, you must:

- A. Drive fast
- B. Indicate your intention
- C. Thank the driver by flicking your lights

You will have **90 minutes** to complete the test so make sure you manage your time and answer as many questions as you can.

If you take less time than **90 minutes** to complete the test, raise your hand and the examiner will collect your test material and stationary.

START THE TEST ON INSTRUCTION OF THE EXAMINER.

SECTION B: SIGNS – ALL CODES

4. When you see this sign you should?



- a. You turn left, you stop
- b. You go straight, you stop
- c. You yield at mini circle

5. What does this sign mean?



- a. Pedestrian crossing
- b. Pedestrian permitted in area
- c. Yield to pedestrians

6. Which sign means that the road is only for agricultural vehicles?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

7. What does this sign mean?



- a. Vehicles more than 10 tonnes may not drive on this road
- b. Vehicles more than 10 tonnes may drive on this road
- c. Vehicles less than 10 tonnes may drive on this road

8. Which sign shows the length limit for the vehicle?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

SECTION B: SIGNS – ALL CODES CONTINUED

9. Which sign shows that drivers of goods vehicles shall not proceed?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

10. Which sign shows that this parking area is reserved for authorised vehicles?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

11. Which statement is correct?



- a. The use of parking area is subject to payment at a pay station
- b. The use of parking area is subject to payment at the Police
- c. The use of parking area is subject to payment at NaTIS

12. This sign is found at:



- a. At the entrance of a two lane road
- b. At the entrance to a two lane free-way
- c. At the entrance of a two way road

13. When you see this sign below a regulatory sign, the sign applies:



- a. Daytime condition
- b. Not during any specific time
- c. Night time condition

14. Which sign indicates there is a mini circle?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

15. Which sign indicates a concealed driveway?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

16. Which sign indicates the presence of pedestrians?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

17. Which sign indicates that the surface of the soft shoulder is about to change?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

18. This sign means that:



- a. Presence of no overtaking
- b. Presence of a bridge
- c. Presence of a tunnel

19. Which sign indicates that the road narrows from both sides?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

20. Which sign indicates a gore chevron?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

21. Which sign indicates that the road does not continue?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

22. Which sign indicates there is a railway crossing?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

23. When you see this sign you should:



- a. Be on alert due to elephant crossing
- b. Be on alert due to sand ahead
- c. Be on alert due to winding road ahead

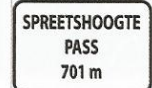
24. Which sign indicates a interchange name?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

25. This sign indicates:



- a. You are entering a conservancy area
- b. You are entering a chicken farm
- c. You are entering an ostrich farm

26. Which sign indicates a harbour?



A.



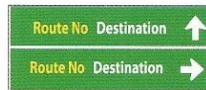
B.



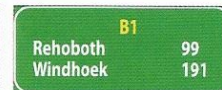
C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

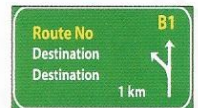
27. Which of the following signs is a confirmation sign?



A.



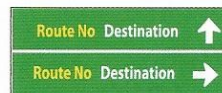
B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

28. Which of the following signs is a stack type advance direction marker?



A.



B.



C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

29. Which sign indicates an overhead through direction?



A. B. C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

30. Which sign indicates an exit sequence?



A. B. C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

31. Which sign indicates an amphitheater?



A. B. C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

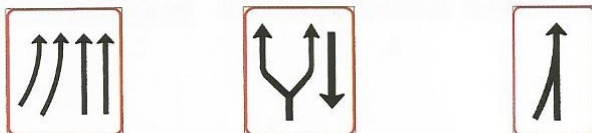
32. Which sign is a local fingerboard?



A. B. C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

33. Which sign indicates that lanes merge?



A. B. C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

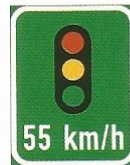
34. Which sign indicates an arrestor bed advance exit?



A. B. C.

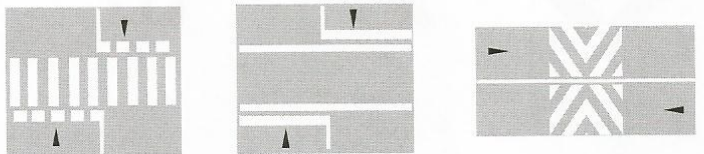
- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

35. This sign indicates?



- a. Traffic signals are not coordinated at that average speed
- b. Traffic signals are working only at that average speed
- c. Traffic signals are coordinated at that average speed

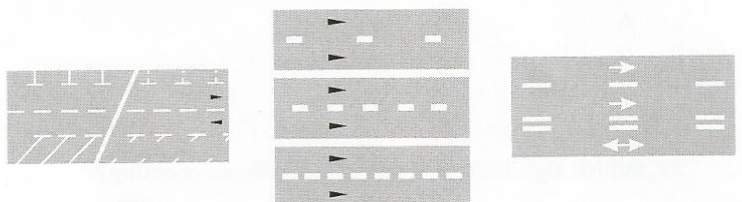
36. Which road marking indicates a block pedestrian crossing?



A. B. C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

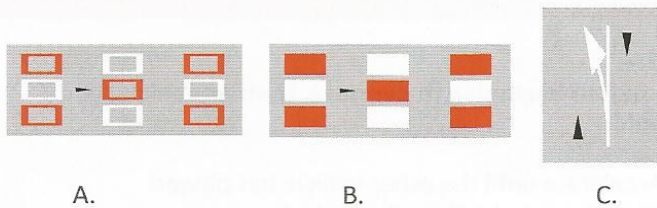
37. Which road marking indicates a continuity line?



A. B. C.

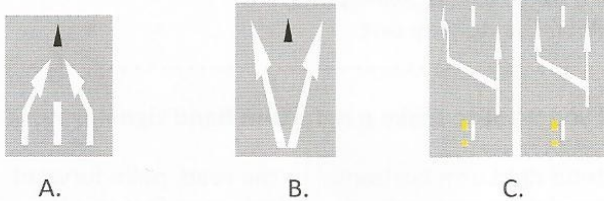
- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

38. Which road marking indicates there is an escape road ahead?



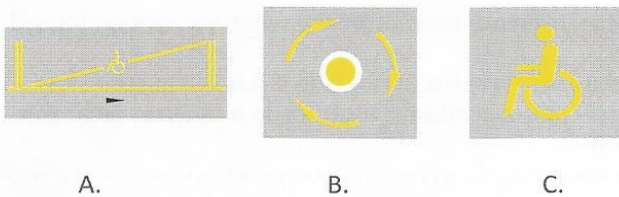
- A.
a. A
b. B
c. C

39. Which road marking indicates an increase in the number of lanes ahead?



- A.
a. A
b. B
c. C

40. Which road marking indicates exclusive use land symbol?



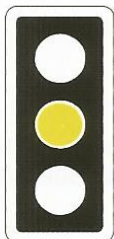
- A.
a. A
b. B
c. C

41. How should you react to this road marking?



- a. Do not park next to the line
b. Do not stop next to the line
c. Do not cross next to the line

42. If this light is flashing, you should



- a. Stop the vehicle until it stops flashing
b. Act as a four way stop
c. Proceed with caution

43. A steady green pedal cycle light signals means:



- a. Pedal cyclists may cross the road
b. Pedal cyclist must be careful of cars crossing
c. Pedal cyclists may not cross the road, too dangerous

44. A steady green downward pointing arrow shows:



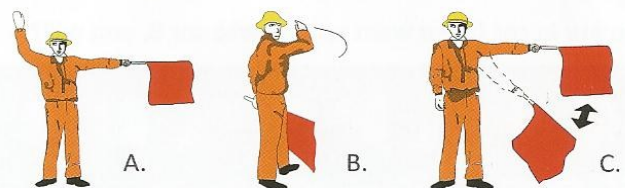
- a. Drive the vehicle in the lane over which the arrow is displayed
b. The lane is closed, do not drive the vehicle in that lane
c. The lane is open to vehicles travelling in the opposite direction

45. When traffic officer makes this hand signal, what do you do?



- a. Proceed right
b. Proceed left
c. Proceed straight

46. Which flag signal means that you should slow down?



- a. A
b. B
c. C

47. The speed limit for a tractor in an urban area is:

- a. 25 km/h
- b. 30 km/h
- c. 35 km/h

48. Road traffic law says you should always drive:

- a. On the edge of the road
- b. On the right side of the road
- c. On the left side of the road

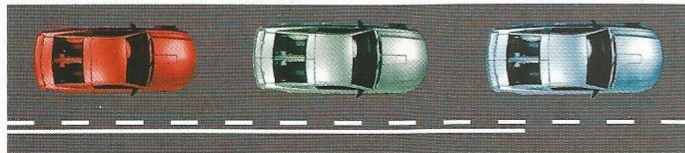
49. On a road with more than one lane for cars moving in opposite direction, you should:

- a. Drive on the right, overtake on the left
- b. Drive in either lane, overtake in either lane
- c. Drive on the left, overtake on the right

50. You may overtake another vehicle in front, which is not signaling:

- a. On either side of the road only
- b. On its right side of the road only
- c. Only on its left side

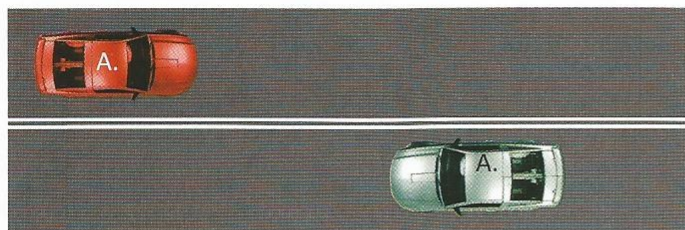
51. You are in car A and want to overtake car B, you will?



A. B. C.

- a. Go slower until car B and C are gone
- b. Wait for double barrier line to finish and overtake
- c. Allow car B to overtake car C first

52. A road has double unbroken dividing lines. When is a vehicle allowed to cross the lines?



- a. When it wants to overtake a taxi
- b. Not allowed to cross that line at all
- c. In case the driver wants to smoke

53. Before beginning to overtake another vehicle, you should:

- a. Accelerate until the other vehicle has passed
- b. Slow down to let the other vehicle pass
- c. Drive on the far right of the road close to overtaking vehicle

54. When is it prohibited to overtake?

- a. On a curve
- b. On a salty road in Swakopmund
- c. Following a donkey cart

55. If you want to make a right-turn hand signal, you:

- a. Extend right arm horizontal to the road, palm forward
- b. Extend right arm, palm down and move forearm in a circular motion
- c. Extend right arm, palm forward and move it forward and backwards

56. President Pohamba is on the road with his motorcade, you are rushing to Hospital;

- a. You may overtake his motorcade when you put on hazard lights
- b. You may overtake his motorcade if it is driving too slow
- c. You may not overtake his motorcade no matter what the reason

57. What should you do when passed by the State Motorcade of President Robert Mugabe?

- a. Speed up and avoid them passing you
- b. Slow down so that they pass at high speed
- c. Stop your vehicle at the side of the road

58. This hand signal indicates:



- a. you intend to overtake
- b. you intend to turn left
- c. you intend to turn right

59. If your vehicle is being towed between Karibib and Okahandja and you want to go faster than 30km/h, than you should use a:

- a. roll bar
- b. bull bar
- c. tow bar

60. You should not stop within what distance from a tunnel?

- a. 3m
- b. 6m
- c. 9m

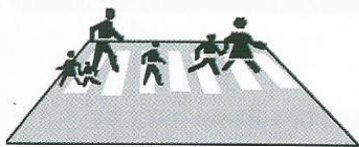
61. You should not park within what distance from an intersection?

- a. 15m
- b. 10m
- c. 5m

62. Compulsory stop is for?

- a. Stopping for a taxi
- b. Stopping at a roadblock
- c. Stopping at the filling station

63. When you drive towards pedestrians on the road, what should you do?



- a. Sound the hooter to get them out of the road
- b. Run the over, they don't pay road taxes at NaTIS
- c. Stop and give way until they have cleared the road

64. Which statement is correct?



A.

B.

C.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C

65. Lamps on vehicles (which statement is correct)?

- a. Operate a vehicle with a damaged lamp (is mos just a scratch)
- b. You can drive at night if the rear lamps are not working (is mos just a bulb man)
- c. Dim the lights as it could cause glare to oncoming vehicle

66. You may not (which statement is correct)?

- a. sound a hooter for people unless you are a taxi
- b. sound a hooter excepts on grounds of safety
- c. sound a hooter at a roadblock to warn police

67. A convoy may not travel on a public road:

- a. Between 18h00 on a Friday and a 08h00 on a Monday
- b. Between 18h00 on a Friday and a 06h00 on a Monday
- c. Between 20h00 on a Friday and a 08h00 on a Monday

68. Vehicles causing excessive noise:

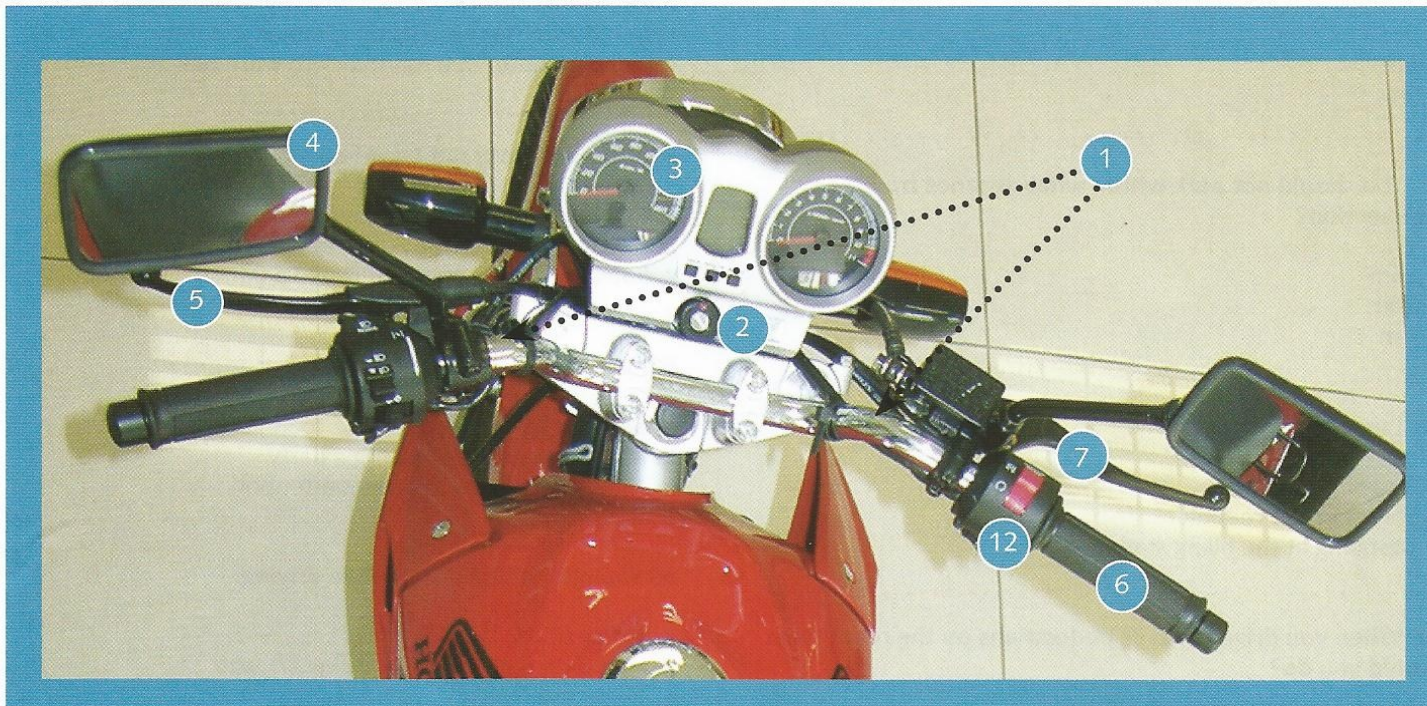
- a. May not be operated on the road
- b. May be operated if having a party
- c. May be operated to attract attention

69. You may send an sms while driving:

- a. not at all
- b. all the time, MTC has free sms anyway
- c. if you see Police

70. If you are involved in a car accident:

- a. Do not stop, they might kill you
- b. Give your name and address if requested
- c. Take some liquor to calm the nervous



71. In this picture, which is the handlebar?

- a. 1
- b. 6
- c. 5

72. In this picture, which is the speedometer?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 12

73. In this picture, which is the front break?

- a. 7
- b. 6
- c. 12

74. On a motorcycle, what do you use a clutch for?

- a. To change direction
- b. To disengage the gears
- c. To engage the engine

75. The engine cut off switch on a motor cycle is used to:

- a. Stop the engine
- b. Start the engine
- c. Engage the engine

76. When riding a motorcycle, the headlamp must be switched on:

- a. During rainy weather
- b. In dusty roads
- c. Any time – always on

77. A load projecting to the rear when carried on a motorcycle may not exceed:

- a. 300mm
- b. 600mm
- c. 900mm

78. In the case of a passenger on a motorcycle – whose duty is it to ensure compliance:

- a. The passenger
- b. The police
- c. The rider



79. In the picture above which is the service brake?:

- a. 9
- b. 8
- c. 7

80. In the picture above which is the parking brake?:

- a. 9
- b. 8
- c. 7

81. In the picture above which is the accelerator?:

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 7

82. If a Taxi has seatbelts at the back seats:

- a. All must be buckle up
- b. No one should buckle up
- c. Buckle up when you see the Police

83. Which statement is correct:

- a. If front seat is equipped with seatbelts – child must seat at the rear seat
- b. If front seat is not equipped with seatbelts – child must seat at the rear seat
- c. If front seat is equipped with seatbelts – adult must seat at the rear seat

84. A passenger may not get into or out of the vehicle unless:

- a. The vehicle is moving
- b. The vehicle is not moving
- c. The vehicle is moving at less than 30km/h

85. What is the maximum permissible length of an articulated motor vehicle:

- a. 12.5m
- b. 13.5m
- c. 18.5m

86. What is the maximum permissible width of a goods vehicle with GVM over 12 000kg?

- a. 26m
- b. 2.6m
- c. 6.2m

87. A load that projects on either side of a bus may not exceed?

- a. 1.9m
- b. 3.1m
- c. 1.3m

88. Goods carried on any vehicle that project to the rear may not exceed?

- a. 1.8m
- b. 8.1m
- c. 18m

89. Warning projection of more than 150mm beyond the side, during any period must be:

- a. Flags of yellow cloth
- b. Flags of red cloth
- c. Flags of orange cloth

90. Warning projection to the rear, during any period must be:

- a. Flags of cloth – length – not less than 150mm x 150 mm
- b. Flags of cloth – length – not less than 200mm x 200 mm
- c. Flags of cloth – length – not less than 300mm x 300 mm

SECTION A

1.	a ○	b ○	c ○	2.	a ○	b ○	c ○	3.	a ○	b ○	c ○
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SECTION B

4.	a ○	b ○	c ○	5.	a ○	b ○	c ○	6.	a ○	b ○	c ○	7.	a ○	b ○	c ○
8.	a ○	b ○	c ○	9.	a ○	b ○	c ○	10.	a ○	b ○	c ○	11.	a ○	b ○	c ○
12.	a ○	b ○	c ○	13.	a ○	b ○	c ○	14.	a ○	b ○	c ○	15.	a ○	b ○	c ○
16.	a ○	b ○	c ○	17.	a ○	b ○	c ○	18.	a ○	b ○	c ○	19.	a ○	b ○	c ○
20.	a ○	b ○	c ○	21.	a ○	b ○	c ○	22.	a ○	b ○	c ○	23.	a ○	b ○	c ○
24.	a ○	b ○	c ○	25.	a ○	b ○	c ○	26.	a ○	b ○	c ○	27.	a ○	b ○	c ○
28.	a ○	b ○	c ○	29.	a ○	b ○	c ○	30.	a ○	b ○	c ○	31.	a ○	b ○	c ○
32.	a ○	b ○	c ○	33.	a ○	b ○	c ○	34.	a ○	b ○	c ○	35.	a ○	b ○	c ○
36.	a ○	b ○	c ○	37.	a ○	b ○	c ○	38.	a ○	b ○	c ○	39.	a ○	b ○	c ○
40.	a ○	b ○	c ○	41.	a ○	b ○	c ○	42.	a ○	b ○	c ○	43.	a ○	b ○	c ○
44.	a ○	b ○	c ○	45.	a ○	b ○	c ○	46.	a ○	b ○	c ○				

SECTION C

47.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	48.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	49.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	50.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>
51.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	52.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	53.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	54.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>
55.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	56.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	57.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	58.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>
59.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	60.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	61.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	62.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>
63.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	64.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	65.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	66.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>
67.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	68.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	69.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	70.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>

SECTION D

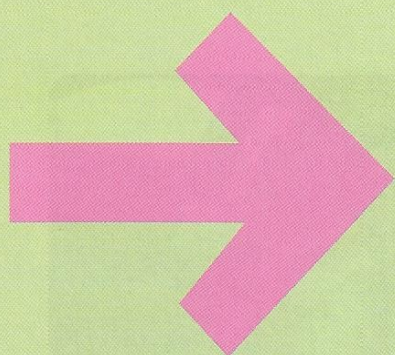
71.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	72.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	73.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	74.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>
75.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	76.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	77.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	78.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>

SECTION E

79.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	80.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	81.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	82.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>
83.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	84.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	85.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	86.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>
87.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	88.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	89.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>	90.	a <input type="radio"/>	b <input type="radio"/>	c <input type="radio"/>

ANSWERS FOR MOCK TEST

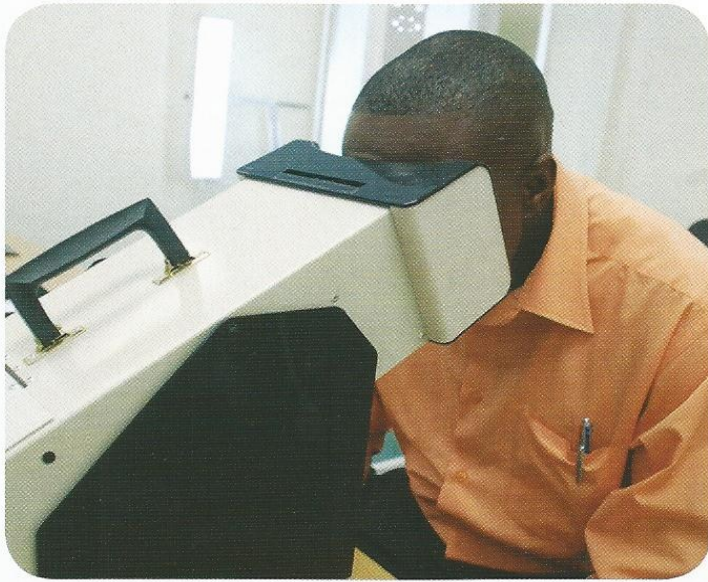
SECTION	B	SECTION	B	SECTION	B
4	B	46	C	71	A
5	B	47	C	72	B
6	A	48	C	73	A
7	B	49	C	74	B
8	A	50	B	75	A
9	B	51	B	76	C
10	B	52	B	77	C
11	A	53	C	78	C
12	B	54	A	SECTION B	
13	C	55	A	79	C
14	C	56	C	80	B
15	B	57	C	81	B
16	A	58	B	82	A
17	A	59	C	83	B
18	C	60	B	84	B
19	A	61	C	85	C
20	A	62	B	86	B
21	C	63	C	87	C
22	B	64	C	88	A
23	B	65	C	89	B
24	A	66	B	90	C
25	A	67	B		
26	A	68	A		
27	B	69	A		
28	C	70	B		
29	C				
30	A				
31	A				
32	C				
33	C				
34	A				
35	C				
36	A				
37	B				
38	A				
39	B				
40	C				
41	A				
42	C				
43	A				
44	A				
45	B				



SECTION G THE EYE TEST



Code of licence	Minimum visual acuity	Minimum visual field
A1, A, B or BE	6 / 12 (20/40) for each eye	70 degree temporal for each eye
	6 / 9 (20/30) if one eye is blind	115 degree temporal if one eye is blind
C, C1, C1E or CE	6 / 9 (20/30) for each eye	70 degree temporal for each eye



Eye test and the Law

1. You will be tested for visual acuity and visual field at your NaTIS office when applying for a Learners Licence or Driving licence test
2. The table below indicates the minimum visual acuity and visual field that you have to get in respect of the various licence codes.
3. If you fail the eye test at NaTIS, you may, at your own expense go for an eye test at an optometrist or ophthalmologist of your choice.
4. Make sure that you take the NaTIS form that is to be used from your local NaTIS Office.
5. Please take note that such test results will be accepted by the NaTIS office by Law.
6. **Very NB!!! Such tests results are only valid for a period of 6 months!**
7. If you are blind in the one eye, you will not be given a licence for the higher classes, but only limited to the A1, A, B or BE classes.

You only have one pair of eyes, which once lost can never be replaced. Unlike your teeth, your eyes do not usually hurt when there is something wrong. A regular eye examination is the best way to protect your eyesight as many sight threatening diseases, such as glaucoma, can be cured or slowed if caught early enough. Poor eyesight is dangerous so make sure that you meet the legal requirements for driving.

"Vision provides you with 90% of the information required for driving". We make decisions based on what we see. However, loss of vision due to aging can be gradual and undetected by drivers not undergoing regular screenings by an eye professional. Low vision is defined as visual loss that cannot be corrected by lenses and results in disability with daily activities. This loss of vision may be the result of disease or simply the result of natural aging, but in all cases may

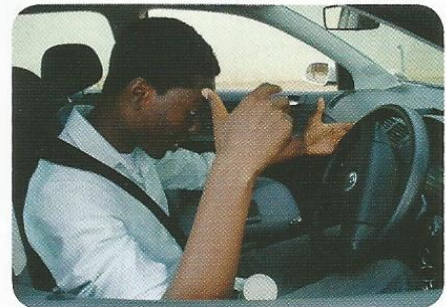
result in driver error. Vision deficits combined with restricted head movements, which also may occur with aging, can delay the processing of critical information. When combined, these adverse factors can affect driving even more.

Eyes on the Road, Hands on the Wheel

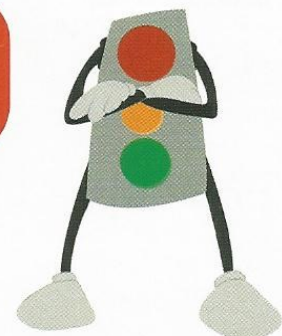
Driving is a very demanding task, yet almost all drivers try to do other things while behind the wheel.

Ever tried to switch a CD or find a radio station while driving? Ever spilled coffee in the car? Ever been so caught up in a conversation that you missed your turn - or worse, went through a red light? Ever seen other drivers reading the paper, or grooming themselves in the rear view mirror? Almost all of us have either observed or been guilty of multi-tasking behind the wheel.

Multi-tasking behind the wheel has become very common. Drivers eat, use laptop computers, talk on the phone, and try to stop their kids from fighting. However, any distraction can be dangerous or even deadly if it takes your attention off the road.



ROBO SAYS:
Keep your eyes
on the road!



$\frac{20}{200}$

A

1

$\frac{20}{100}$

W G

2

$\frac{20}{70}$

M K T

3

$\frac{20}{50}$

F W T S

4

$\frac{20}{40}$

P R N W D

5

$\frac{20}{30}$

U R A N O E B

6

$\frac{20}{20}$

L O A M R F T O

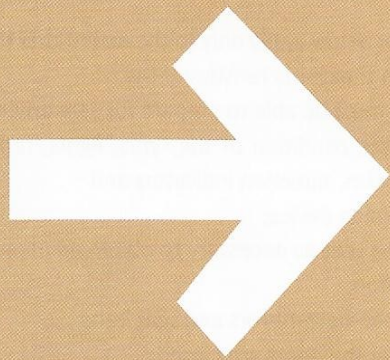
7

$\frac{20}{15}$

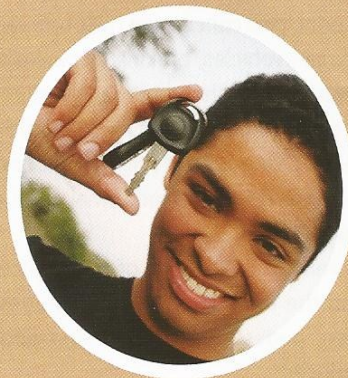
K T H X B Y E S W

8

Read at 3 metres



SECTION H DRIVING LICENCE DTM SYSTEM



■ EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THE DRIVER

1. INTRODUCTION

To drive safely, drivers of all power-driven vehicles must have the knowledge, skill and behaviour to be able to:

- (a) recognise traffic dangers and assess their seriousness,
- (b) have sufficient command of their vehicle not to create dangerous situations and to react appropriately should such situations occur,
- (c) comply with road traffic regulations, and in particular those intended to prevent road accidents and to maintain the flow of traffic,
- (d) detect any basic faults in their vehicles, in particular those posing a safety hazard, and have them remedied in an appropriate manner,
- (e) take account of all the factors affecting driving (e.g. alcohol, fatigue, poor eyesight, etc) so as to retain full use of the faculties needed to drive safely,
- (f) help ensure the safety of all road users, and in particular of the weakest and most exposed by showing due respect for others, and
- (g) possess some basic knowledge of First Aid.

2. KNOWLEDGE

Drivers must be able to demonstrate a knowledge and sound understanding of the following fields:

- (a) importance of alertness and of attitudes to other road users;
- (b) mechanical aspects with a bearing on road safety; they must be able to detect the most common faults, in particular in the steering, suspension and brake systems, tyres, lights and direction indicators, reflectors, rear-view mirrors, windscreen and wipers, the exhaust system and seat-belts;
- (c) the most important principles concerning the observance of safe distance between vehicles, braking distances and road holding under various weather and road conditions;
- (d) perception, judgement and decision-making, especially reaction time, as well as changes in driving behaviour due to the influence of alcohol, drugs and medicinal products, state of mind and fatigue;
- (e) specific risk factors related to the lack of experience of other road users and the most vulnerable categories of user such as children, pedestrians, cyclists and people whose mobility is reduced;
- (f) risks involved in the movement and driving of various types of vehicle and of the different fields of view of their drivers;
- (g) driving risk factors related to various road conditions, in particular as they change with the weather and the time

of day or night;

- (h) characteristics of various types of road and the related statutory requirements;
- (i) vehicle safety equipment and, in particular, the use of seat-belts and child safety equipment;
- (j) rules regarding vehicle use in relation to the environment (appropriate use of audible warning devices, moderate fuel consumption, limitation of pollutant emissions, etc.);
- (k) road traffic regulations; in particular as regards road signs, including marking, signals, rights of way and speed limits;
- (l) rules concerning the administrative documents required for the use of vehicles;
- (m) general rules specifying how the driver must behave in the event of an accident (setting warning device and raising the alarm) and the measures which he/she can take to assist road accident victims where necessary; and
- (n) safety factors relating to vehicle and persons carried.

3. SKILLS

The rules set out below apply only to the extent that they are compatible with the characteristics of the vehicle. Drivers must be able to prepare for safe driving by:

- (a) checking the condition of the tyres, lights, reflectors, steering, brakes, direction indicators and audible warning device;
- (b) adjusting the seat as necessary to obtain an appropriate sitting position;
- (c) adjusting rear-view mirrors and seat belts;
- (d) checking that the doors are closed;
- (e) Drivers must be able to use the vehicle controls, i.e. steering wheel, accelerator, clutch, gears, handbrake and foot brake under the following conditions:
 - starting the engine and moving off smoothly (uphill and downhill as well as on a level surface);
 - accelerating to a suitable speed while maintaining a straight course, including during gear-changes;
 - adjusting speed to negotiate left or right turns at junctions, possibly in restricted spaces, while maintaining control of the vehicle;
 - reversing in a straight line and reversing right or left round a corner while keeping within the correct traffic lane;
 - turning the vehicle to face the opposite way, using forward and reverse gears;
 - braking accurately to a stop, if need be by performing an emergency stop;
 - parking the vehicle and leaving a parking space (parallel, oblique or right-angle) both forward and in reverse, on the flat, uphill and downhill.

- When braking to a stop drivers must be able to use the secondary controls of the vehicle: windscreen wipers, windscreen washers, defrost and air-conditioning, lights etc.

4. BEHAVIOUR

Drivers must be able to perform all the usual manoeuvres in complete safety in normal traffic situations, taking all the necessary precautions:

- observing (including the use of the rear-view mirrors) road alignment, markings, signs and potential or actual risks;
- communicating with other road users using the authorised means;
- reacting appropriately in actual risk situations;
- complying with road traffic regulations and the instruction of the law enforcement officers, etc.
- showing due courtesy and respect for other road users.
- Drivers must also have the skills needed, in traffic situations, safely to:
 - move off from kerb and/or a parking space;
 - drive with the vehicle correctly positioned on the road, adjusting speed to traffic conditions and the line of the road;
 - keep the right distance between vehicles;
 - change lanes;
 - pass parked or stationary vehicles and obstacles;
 - pass oncoming vehicles, including in confined spaces;
 - overtake in various situations;
 - approach and cross level-crossings;
 - approach and cross-junctions;
 - turn right and left at junctions or to leave the carriageway; and
 - take the necessary precautions when alighting from the vehicle.

5. PURPOSE OF THE TEST

This is a practical test to determine the ability drivers. The test consists of three separate parts, namely

- a pre-trip inspection,
- a yard test and
- a road test,

jointly measuring the proficiency of a vehicle driver regarding his or her handling of the vehicle, obedience to traffic rules, and coping with traffic problems in the practical driving situation.

OBSTACLES

Special provision must be made for obstacles/markers complying with the following dimensions:

- Height: Minimum 1,8m
- Thickness: 50mm - 150mm
- Footpiece: Preferably flat

THE DRIVING EXAMINER'S CONDUCT DURING THE TEST

- The driving examiner may not comment on, mention, nor discuss any error made by the applicant during the test.
- Every applicant must be furnished with a copy of the completed report after it has been discussed with him or her.
- The driving examiner may not pose any questions to test the applicant's theoretical knowledge during the practical test.
- The test starts with the pre-trip inspection.



DO YOU KNOW WHO TO CALL?

In case of a road crash, medical assistance is only a quick call away!

Always keep the MVA FUND Accident Response Number 0819682, close at hand and use it to report road crashes anywhere in the country.



How you can help?

By simply dialing **0819682**, you can save a life. Be ready with the following information:

- Location of the crash
- Number of vehicles involved
- Number of people injured
- Where possible, types of injuries



Upon receipt of a call, the MVA Fund Call Centre will immediately dispatch an ambulance to the crash scene and all the injured people will be stabilized and transported to the nearest medical facility.



0819682
Accident Response Number

2. THE TEST CARD (LIGHT VEHICLES TESTING)

NAME		ID NO.....	PLACE OF ISSUE.....	
SHEET 1: LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLES				
LEARNERS LIC NO.....				
PHYSICAL DISABILITIES.....				
YARD AND ROAD TEST				
ROADWORTHINESS		INCLINE START	LANE CHANGE	
Remarks		Roll	(3) Mir	
		(5) P.br	(5) Bl.sp	
VIOLATION OF TRAFFIC LAW		(1) P.br.rat	(5) Sig	
Remarks		(1)N/D	(4) Sig. can	
		(5)Obs	Remarks	
UNCONTROLLED/DANGEROUS ACTION		(5)Sig		
Remarks		(1)Gear		
		(1) Move		
COLLISION/MECH. FAIL		(1) Stall	OVERTAKING	LEFT/RIGHT
Remarks		(4) Sig.can	(3) Mir	
		Remarks	(5) Bl.sp	
			(5) Sig	
			(4) Sig. can	
			(5) Cl.sp	
			Remarks	
COURTESY (1)		ROAD TEST		
Lack of		STARTING		
Remarks		(2)P.br		
		(1) Pbr.rat		
		(1)N/P		
YARD TEST		(1) Choke		
PRE-TRIP INSPECTION (ext)		(1)Str.eng	INTERSECTION / VEH.ENT	
(1) Un.veh		(1) Warn lts/gauges	(3) Mir	
(1)Wip		Remarks	(5) Bl.sp	
(1)Tyr			(5) Sig	
(1) Eng.c			(3) Ln.chng	
(1) Len/Ref		MOVING OFF	(5) Ch.R/L	
(1) F.cap		(5)Obs	(4) Pos. turn	
Remarks		(5)Sig	(3) Weels	
		(1) Gear	(4) Sig. can	
		(1)W.T.L	Remarks	
PRE-TRIP INSPECTION (int)		(1) Move		
(2) Drs		(1) Stall		
(1) P. br		Roll		
(1)N/P		(4) Sig.can		
(1)Obstr		Remarks		
(1) Seat			SPEED CONTROL	
(2) Adj.mir			(3) Mir	
(1)Op.lts		STEERING	(5) Fast	
(1)Op.ind		(1) Method	(5) Slow	
(1)Op.wip		(5) Obs	(1) Acc	
(1) Op.horn		(4) Wide /Cut	(1) Dec	
Remarks		(2) Wand	(2) Br	
		(2) Pos	(5) Fol.dist	
		(2) Strad	Remarks	
ALLEY DOCKING	LEFT/ RIGHT	Remarks		
Roll			STOPPING	
(2) P. br		CLUTCH	(3) Mir	
(1) P. br.rat		(1) Sm/co	(5) Bl.sp	
(5)Obs		(1) Slip	(5) Sig	
(5)Sig		(1) Rides	(2) Br	
(1) Gear		(3) Coasts	(1) Dis.cl	
(1) Move		Remarks	(5) Cl.sp	
(1) Stall			(2) P.Br	
(1) Count.st		GEAR CHANGING	(1) P.Br.rat	
Obstacles		(1) Gear	(1) N/D/P	
No.att		(1) Sm/co	(4) Sig. can	
(4) Sig.can		(5) Eyes	(1) Needless	
Remarks		(4) Whilst cnr	Remarks	
		Coast		
		Remarks	FREEWAYS	ENTER
PARALLEL PARKING	LEFT/ RIGHT		(3) Mir	EXIT
Roll		SIGNALLING	(5) Bl.sp	
(2) P. Br		(3)Mir	(5) Sig	
(1) P br rat		(5) Bl.sp	(4) Sig. can	
(5) Obs		(3) Hand. R	(5) Cl.sp	
(5) Sig		(3) Hand L	Remarks	
(1) Gear		(3) Hand S		
(1) Move		(1) Hooter	EMERGENCY STOP	
(1) Stall		Remarks	(5) Stop	
(1) Count st			(5) Con stop	
(4) B kerb			No att	
M kerb			Remarks	
Obst				
No att				
(4) Sig can				
Remarks				
TURN IN THE ROAD				
Roll		TIME	YARD TEST	ROAD TEST
(2) P br		FINISHED		
(1) P br rat		STARTED		
(5) Obs		DURATION	min	min
(5) Sig		TOTALS	50/45*	
(1) Gear				
(1) Move				
(1) Stall				
(1) Count st				

THE TEST CARD (HEAVY VEHICLES TESTING)

NAME		ID NO.		PLACE OF ISSUE	
LEARNERS LIC NO.		DATE		CODE	
PHYSICAL DISABILITIES		VEHICLE		WEATHER	
YARD AND ROAD TEST		AUT MAN		WET DRY	
ROADWORTHINESS		INCLINE START		LANE CHANGE	
Remarks		Roll		(3) Mir	
		(5) P.br		(5) Bl.sp	
VIOLETION OF TRAFFIC LAW		(1) P.br.rat		(5) Sig	
Remarks		(1)N/D		(4) Sig. can	
		(5)Obs		Remarks	
		(5)Sig			
UNCONTROLLED/DANGEROUS ACTION		(1)Gear		OVERTAKING	
Remarks		(1) Move		(3) Mir	
		(1) Stall		(5) Bl.sp	
COLLISION/MECH. FAIL.		(4) Sig.can		(5) Sig	
Remarks		Remarks		(4) Sig. can	
				(5) Cl.sp	
COURTESY (1)		ROAD TEST		Remarks	
Lack of		STARTING			
Remarks		(2)P.br			
		(1) Pbr.rat			
		(1)N/P			
YARD TEST		(1) Choke			
PRE-TRIP INSPECTION (ext)		(1)Str.eng			
(1) Un.veh		(1) Warn lts/gauges			
(1)Wip		Remarks			
(1)Tyr					
(1) Eng.c		MOVING OFF			
(1) Len/Ref		(5)Obs			
(1) F.cap		(5)Sig			
Remarks		(1) Gear			
		(1)W.T.L			
PRE-TRIP INSPECTION (int)		(1) Move			
(2) Drs		(1) Stall			
(1) P.br		Roll			
(1)N/P		(4) Sig.can			
(1)Obstr		Remarks			
(1) Seat		STEERING			
(2) Adj.mir		(1) Method			
(1)Op.lts		(5) Obs			
(1)Op.ind		(4) Wide /Cut			
(1)Op.wip		(2) Wand			
(1) Op.horn		(2) Pos			
Remarks		(2) Strad			
		Remarks			
ALLEY DOCKING		CLUTCH			
Roll		(1) Sm/co			
(2) P.br		(1) Slip			
(1) P.br.rat		(1) Rides			
(5)Obs		(3) Coasts			
(5)Sig		Remarks			
(1) Gear		GEAR CHANGING			
(1) Move		(1) Gear			
(1) Stall		(1) Sm/co			
(1) Count.st		(5) Eyes			
Obstacles		(4) Whilst cnr			
T.line.		(1) Needless			
No.att		Coast			
(4) Sig.can		Remarks			
Remarks					
LEFT TURN		SIGNALLING			
(3) Mir		(3)Mir			
(5) Bl.sp		(5) Bl.sp			
(5) Sig		(3) Hand. R			
(4) sig cancel		(3) Hand L			
(1) Mir whilst cnr		(3) Hand S			
M.kerb/ T line		(1) Hooter			
No.att		Remarks			
Remarks					
REVERSE					
Roll					
(2) P.br					
(5)Obs					
(1) Gear					
(1) Move					
(1) Stall					
T.line.					
No.att					
Remarks					

TIME	YARD TEST	ROAD TEST
FINISHED		
STARTED		
STARTED	min	min
TOTALS	50/45*	
PASS	FAIL	DEFERRED

EXAMINER	
DATE	
SIGNATURE	
COPY RECEIVED	
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT	

* DELETE THE SCORE WHICH IS NOT APPLICABLE (50 FOR YARDS WITH INCLINE AND 45 FOR YARD WITHOUT INCLINE)

4. ROAD TEST

For purposes of the road test the driving examiner should inform the applicant –

- (a) that, if he has a physical disability he should nevertheless attempt to check the appropriate blind spot,
- (b) that should the test be terminated at any stage due to either failure or deferment, the full test will have to be repeated at a later stage (this includes the pre-trip inspections, yard and road test), and
- (c) to fasten his or her seatbelt.

Following as far as possible a pre-determined test route, the driving examiner should not give an instruction to carry out any illegal action and should instruct the applicant:

- (a) well in advance,
- (b) in a clear, concise and audible manner,
- (c) if necessary repeating an instruction, and
- (d) giving, as far as possible, one instruction at a time.

5. COLLISION

If the applicant causes or is involved in a collision and –

- (a) the driving examiner is of the opinion that the collision could have been avoided by the applicant, the driving examiner must circle the applicable black square on the test report, make a note under “Remarks”, make a cross in the fail square and discontinue the test;
- (b) the driving examiner is of the opinion that the collision could not have been avoided by the applicant, the driving examiner must make a mark (x) in the applicable white square, and give the applicant the option of completing the test if the motor vehicle is still roadworthy;
- (c) the motor vehicle is unroadworthy and/or the applicant wishes to have the test deferred, the driving examiner must make a mark (x) in the square marked “Deferred” and discontinue the test;
- (d) should the test be deferred at any stage, the applicant may apply for another test in accordance with regulation 116(1) of the Road Traffic and Transport Regulations, 2001, and on compliance with the requirements of that regulation he or she will be subjected to the complete test contained in the DTM.

6. MECHANICAL FAILURE

If the motor vehicle experiences mechanical failure, the driving examiner must discontinue the test and make a mark (x) in the square marked “Deferred”. Should the test be deferred at any stage, the applicant may apply for another test.

The applicant can start where he ended provided that it is with the same vehicle or similar vehicle and within 7 days (may be less, but not later than 7 days or the next day on which the test is conducted, closest to 7 days) provided that the learners’ licence is still valid. In the event of failure to comply with these time periods, the applicant will have to re-apply.

7. DISCONTINUATION OF A TEST

A test may be discontinued at any time during that test by either the driving examiner or the applicant, but should the test be discontinued, the applicant may apply for another test, and on compliance, he or she will be subjected to the complete test. The driving examiner must take a statement (form) for reasons for discontinuation.

When circumstances beyond the control of the driving examiner or the applicant are likely to affect the test adversely, the test may be deferred to a date and time as may be determined by the testing centre.

8. INSTANCES WHERE ONLY ONE ERROR CAN BE MARKED

With regard to certain responses only one error can be marked – should the applicant not carry out any one of the items under “Pre-Trip Inspection” Exterior or Interior, one mark should be indicated in the appropriate space.

Example:

(2) Adj. mir I ☐

9. INSTANCES WHERE MORE THAN ONE ERROR CAN BE MARKED

With regard to certain other responses more than one error can be marked – e.g.: should the applicant make three lane changes without signalling, three marks should be indicated in the appropriate space.


Example:

(5) Sig I I I ☐

10. DISCONTINUATION OF THE TEST AFTER ONE ERROR

With regard to certain other responses only one error is allowed, following which the test will be discontinued – e.g.: should the applicant touch the obstacle whilst reversing to the left or right into the alley-dock, a mark should be made around the appropriate space where no value is allocated and a black square is shown. This indicates an immediate failure and the test will be terminated.

Example:

Obstacles 

11. CALCULATION OF THE NUMBER OF POINTS FOR EACH ITEM

On completion of the test the driving examiner will count the number of marks opposite each item, multiply by the value indicated in brackets to the left of the item, and enter the total number of penalty points in the relevant square to the right of the item.

Example:

(3) Mir III 9

12. CALCULATION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS OF EACH SECTION

All the values of each item of the section should be added and the total number of penalty points entered in the larger square at the bottom right-hand corner of that section.

Example:

(1) Gear	II	2
(1) Sm/co	III	3
(5) Eyes		5
Remarks		10

13. CALCULATION OF THE OVERALL NUMBER OF POINTS

The total number of penalty points indicated in the larger squares of each section must be added indicating an overall number of points which will be entered in the square "Total" in the bottom centre of the test report. Example

Total 424

14. INDICATING THE RESULT OF THE TEST

Indicate the result of the test by means of a cross (x) in the appropriate square "Pass", "Fail", or "Deferred" Example:

Pass	Fail	Deferred
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. CUT-OFF POINTS AND TIME LIMITS

Pre-trip inspection

An applicant will be allowed a time limit of 20 MINUTES for code B or BE licences applicants or 30 minutes for Code C, C1, C1E and CE licences for completion of the pre-trip inspection exterior, interior and the yard test.

Yard Test

An applicant fails the yard test if:

- he or she has been allocated more than the permissible penalty points indicated in the Table A below; or
- he or she exceeds the time limit of 20 minutes or 30 minutes (as required).

In either of these events the test will be discontinued.

Road Test

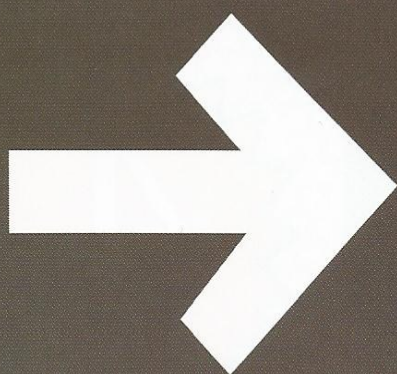
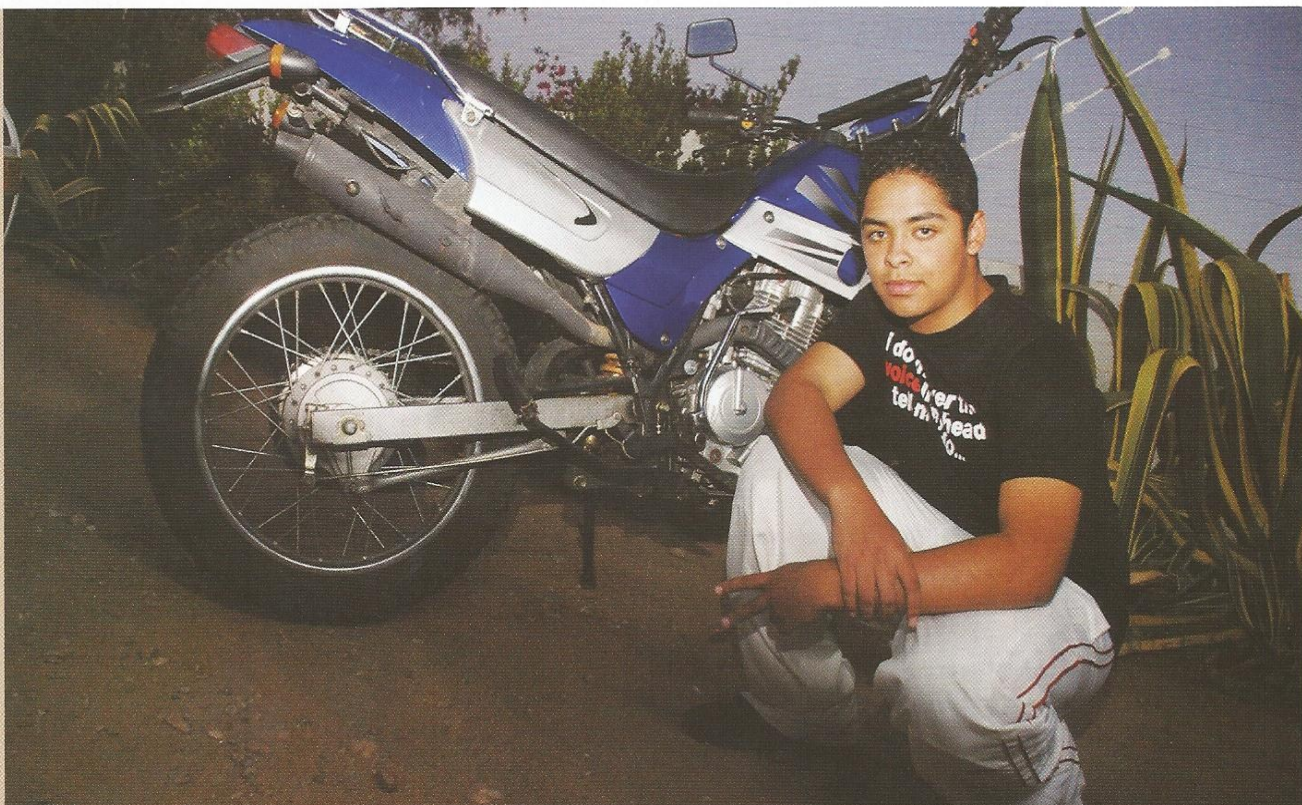
An applicant fails the road test if he or she has been allocated more than the permissible penalty points per minute, as indicated in Table A below. The time taken for the

road test is therefore very important. Without the time the driving examiner will be unable to tell whether the applicant has failed or passed. The duration of the test must be reported in full minutes and should therefore be rounded off to the next minute. (Example 29 min 1 sec is noted as 30 min and 30 min 59 sec is noted as 31 min.)

The duration of the road test must not be shorter than 15 minutes and not longer than 45 minutes.

The road test will commence as soon as the applicant has passed the yard test and ends after the applicant has closed his or her door from the outside. It can be determined whether an applicant has passed or failed with the aid of the following table:

Duration of Road	Maximum penalty
Test in Minutes	Points allowed
20	160
21	168
22	176
23	184
24	192
25	200
26	208
27	216
28	224
29	232
30	240
31	248
32	256
33	264
34	272
35	280
36	288
37	296
38	304
39	312
40	320
41	328
42	336
43	344
44	352
45	360
Maximum penalty points allowed for yard test	50/45* *Select score depending on whether the yard provides for the incline or not.
Maximum penalty points allowed for yard test (excluding incline test)	40



CHAPTER 1: DRIVING LICENCE CODES A & A1

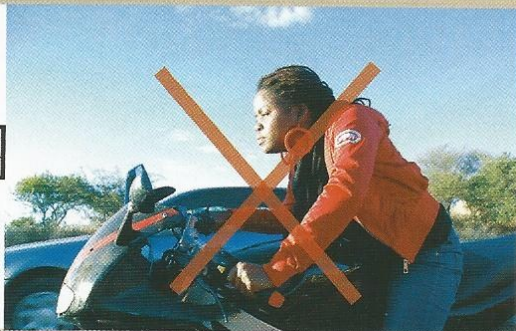
As an interim measure the K52 is retained as the requirement for DTM: Motorcycles.

Tests are to be conducted on motorcycles with two wheels.

PROTECTIVE HELMET FOR MOTOR CYCLES

Score Sheet

PROTECTIVE HELMET (MC)		
Protective helmet.....		



Penalty points



- One of the general rules for motor cycles is that each rider shall have a safety helmet while riding a motor cycle.
- Therefore no test will be conducted where the rider does not have a protective helmet.

Item	What you must do as driver
Protective helmet	Puts your protective helmet on and fastens it properly under the chin
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You did not put your helmet on or forgot to fasten it properly under your chin

ZIG-ZAG FOR MOTOR CYCLES

Score Sheet

ZIG-ZAG (MC)	4	
Over lines.....		
Bumps poles.....		
Balance.....		
Feet.....		



Penalty points



(a) Motor cycles with a cylinder capacity of 200cm³ or more and motor scooters
A road, 22 m in length, 2,4m wide with five (5) rubber poles, 0,5 m in height and spaced 3 m apart.
The width can be indicated by painted lines.

(b) Motor cycles with a cylinder capacity of less than 200cm³
A road, 22 m in length, 2,4m wide with five (5) rubber poles, 0,5 m in height and spaced 2,5 m apart. The width can be indicated by painted lines.

Item	What you must do as driver
Over lines	Make sure that your motor cycle does not cross any marked lines or get outside the box
Bumps poles	Make sure that your motor cycle does not touch the poles
Balance	Make sure that you maintain your balance at all times. If you lose balance and fall, you will be penalised.
Feet	Make sure that both your feet are on the footrest at all times. If you use your feet to help you maintain balance, you will be penalised.
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be penalised for failing to adhere to any of the above

GRAVEL TRACK FOR MOTOR CYCLES

Score Sheet

Penalty points

GRAVEL TRACK (MC)	4	
Smooth.....		
Balance.....		

- A road, 12 m in length and 2 m wide, consisting of 15 mm gravel chips.

Item	What you must do as driver
Smooth	Make sure that your motor cycle rear wheel does not spin as you move off or the motor cycle does not swing or bend to any side
Balance	Make sure that you maintain your balance at all times. If you loose balance and falls, you will be penalised.
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You will be penalised for failing to adhere to any of the above



GRADE CONTROL

Score Sheet

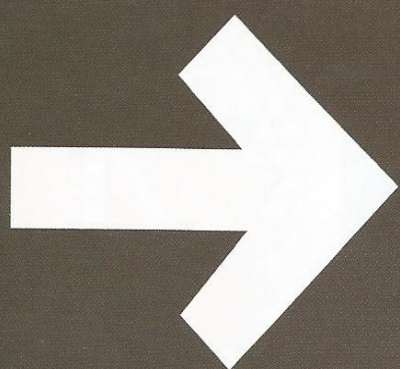
Penalty points

GRADE CONTROL	4	
Rolls back..... *		
Clutch and hand brake control.....		

- A road with a gradient of at least 1 in 15 but not steeper than 1 in 10, with a stop sign erected on the ground.

Item	What you must do as driver
Rolls back	Make sure that your vehicle does not run backwards at all. If your vehicle run backwards for more than 500mm on a motor cycle or light motor vehicle, you will be penalised, while for a articulated and all other codes of vehicles it should not be more than 1 metre.
Clutch and brake control while it is foot brake for motor cycle	Make sure that your vehicle moves off smoothly without jerks and without the engine stalling or being raced unnecessarily
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You will be given a 2nd chance if your vehicle runs backwards and if you fail the 2nd time, you have failed your test. Note the distance above.• If your clutch and brake control is not proper, you will be penalised.



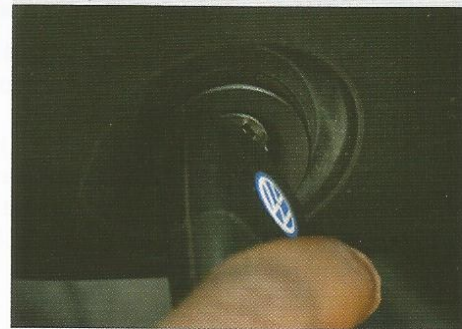


CHAPTER 2: DRIVING LICENCE CODES B, BE, C, C1, C1E & CE

ROAD TEST

Starting procedure - manual transmission

1. Ensure that parking brake is applied.
2. Ensure that gear-lever is in "neutral" position.
3. Check that all instruments are in non-function position.
4. Turn ignition key to "on" position without starting engine.
5. Check dashboard instruments for malfunction.
6. Select engine control switch to "on". (Diesel vehicles only).
7. Use pre-heater if required. (Diesel vehicles only).
8. Turn ignition key to start engine.
9. Release hold on key as soon as engine starts.
10. Check dashboard instruments for systems malfunction.
11. Build up air pressure by letting engine idle until appropriate instruments indicate that air pressure is correct.
12. If fitted, fasten seatbelt and request passenger to fasten seatbelt.
13. Ensure that passenger(s) is/are conversant with operation of release mechanism of seatbelt(s)



Mirrors – use of

1. Adjust rear-view mirror(s) only whilst vehicle is stationary for maximum rear-view vision.
2. Check rear-view mirror(s) on approach to any hazard.
3. Check rear-view mirror(s) approximately every 5 to 8 seconds.
4. Checking of rear-view mirror(s) should be of sufficient duration to determine traffic situations to the rear, left and right.

Note A:

Care should be taken not to look in mirrors for too long a period.

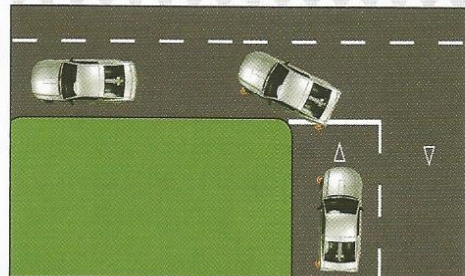
Note B:

In case of an enclosed cabin both rear-view mirrors must be checked.



Signal

1. Check rear-view mirror(s) and blind spot.
2. Activate in good time and for sufficient duration.
3. Replace hand to appropriate position on steering-wheel (as necessary).
4. Ensure that signal is cancelled after completing manoeuvre.



Signalling – hooter

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Use hooter only when necessary, in good time and only for sufficient duration.
3. Replace hand to appropriate position on steering-wheel.

Clutch - use of

1. Depress clutch fully.
2. Control clutch.
3. Avoid "slipping" of clutch.
4. Avoid "riding" of clutch.
5. Avoid "coasting".
6. Remove foot completely from clutch pedal except for purpose of gear changing, stopping, justified "slipping", "riding" or "coasting".
7. Disengage clutch completely just before vehicle is brought to a complete standstill, without labouring or stalling the engine.
8. Double de-clutch if necessary. (heavy vehicles only)



Moving off/proceed (manual transmission)

1. Obey traffic signs, rules, signals and markings.
2. Check rear-view mirrors and appropriate blind spot, if applicable.
3. Signal intention, if applicable.
4. Ensure there is clear space beyond intersection before entering.
5. Ensure intersection is clear before entering.
6. Maintain clear space behind vehicle ahead before moving off (approximately four – five metres).
7. Select gear.
8. Control clutch .
9. Observe.
10. Release parking brake.
11. Move off/proceed.
12. Accelerate as necessary.
13. Cancel signal, if applicable.

NOTE A:

Rolling is not permitted when moving off.

NOTE B:

Observation and gear selection can be simultaneous.

NOTE C:

Numbers 7, 8 and 9 may be done in one flowing movement.

NOTE D:

Observation must be done before moving off, including during stop-start traffic.

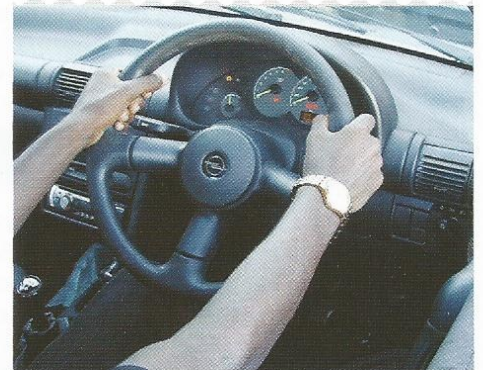


Steering

1. Position hands on steering-wheel in a ten-to-two or quarter-to-three position with palms of hands on outside circumference of steering-wheel.
2. Keep both hands on steering-wheel except for the purpose of gear changing, signalling or operating controls or devices.
3. Steer in a controlled manner to avoid cutting or negotiating corners or bends too wide.
4. Steer to turn to the left or right by using the pull-and-push method.
5. Steer smoothly.
6. Do not wander over or straddle lane markings.
7. Adjust positioning with due regard to moving or stationary hazards.
8. Keep at least one hand on steering-wheel at all times.
9. Do not turn steering-wheel whilst vehicle is stationary.
10. Countersteer when necessary.

NOTE:

The pull-and-push method of steering is not required for light motor vehicle combinations or Alley docking, Parallel parking or the Turn in the road in the case of light motor vehicles.



Speed control

1. Check rear-view mirrors.
2. Adjust speed and select appropriate gear as required in accordance with traffic pattern, road surface, visibility and speed restriction.
3. Accelerate, if applicable.
4. Decelerate, if applicable.
5. Make use of the engine or exhaust brake if necessary.
6. Brake, if applicable.

NOTE A:

If the speed of the vehicle increases considerably without application of the accelerator and if continuous use of the brakes is necessary, brake to the appropriate speed for a lower gear and change down in order to minimize an increase in speed. Repeat this procedure as necessary.



NOTE B:

Avoid selecting a lower gear to replace or assist braking.

NOTE C:

Make use of the engine/exhaust brake in accordance with traffic pattern or gradient of the road.

Gear changing – up (manual transmission)

1. Maintain speed.
2. Cover clutch pedal with left foot.
3. Start depressing clutch approximately to contact point.
4. Release accelerator pedal smoothly and completely whilst depressing clutch pedal completely.
5. Cover accelerator pedal with right foot.
6. Select gear.
7. Replace hand to appropriate position on steering-wheel.
8. Start releasing clutch pedal slowly and smoothly approximately to contact point.
9. Depress accelerator pedal smoothly and progressively whilst releasing clutch pedal completely.
10. Remove foot completely from clutch pedal.

NOTE A:

Gears should be changed, where possible, whilst travelling on a straight course.

NOTE B:

Numbers 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 may be done in one flowing movement.

Gear changing – down (manual transmission)

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Release accelerator pedal smoothly.
3. Brake, if necessary, to appropriate speed for circumstances.
4. Remove right foot completely from brake pedal, if necessary.
5. Cover accelerator pedal.
6. Depress clutch pedal completely.
7. Select gear.
8. Replace hand to appropriate position on steering-wheel.
9. Start releasing clutch pedal smoothly approximately to contact point.
10. Depress accelerator pedal smoothly and progressively whilst releasing clutch pedal completely.
11. Remove foot completely from clutch pedal.

NOTE A:

If the speed of the vehicle increases considerably without application of the accelerator and if continuous use of the foot brake is necessary, brake to the appropriate speed for a lower gear and change down in order to minimize an increase in speed. Repeat this procedure as necessary.

NOTE B:

Avoid selecting a lower gear to replace or assist braking or to reduce the speed of the vehicle.

NOTE C:

Gears should be changed, where possible, whilst travelling on a straight course.

NOTE D:

If an ascending gradient is being negotiated where road speed reduces despite continued application of the accelerator pedal, then the change down to a lower gear must be carded out before the speed drops to a point where the use of the lower gear will not serve its purpose or the engine starts labouring.



Following other vehicles

1. Obtain, and where possible, maintain a minimum 2 second following distance.
2. Under adverse conditions such as rain, slippery surface, poor visibility or when being followed too closely, the following distance must be increased.

Lane changing

1. Check rear-view mirror(s) and appropriate blind spot for a clear space in the traffic flow.
2. Signal intention.
3. Obey traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
4. Check the appropriate blind spot.
5. Steer to selected lane.
6. Cancel signal.

NOTE A:

Changing lanes within an intersection should be avoided unless necessary.

NOTE B:

Where more than one lane is changed in one movement the appropriate blind spot must be checked prior to crossing each lane-line.

Stopping – in traffic (manual transmission)

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate.
3. Brake timeously, smoothly and progressively without locking wheels and in complete control, keeping both hands on the steering-wheel.
4. Disengage clutch completely just before vehicle is brought to a complete standstill, without labouring or stalling the engine.
5. Stop in accordance with road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
6. Obtain and/or maintain clear space behind or alongside obstruction or road user, where applicable (approximately four metres behind the vehicle ahead).
7. Apply parking brake if applicable.
8. Ensure parking brake is effective before service brake is completely released.
9. Select neutral.
10. Release clutch pedal.

NOTE A:

The parking brake should be applied when stationary for any length of time or where there is a possibility of rolling, but may not be necessary depending upon traffic signals, stop/start progress of traffic and gradient of the road.

NOTE B:

Neutral should be selected when stationary for any length of time, but this may not be necessary depending on traffic signals and stop/start progress of traffic.

NOTE C:

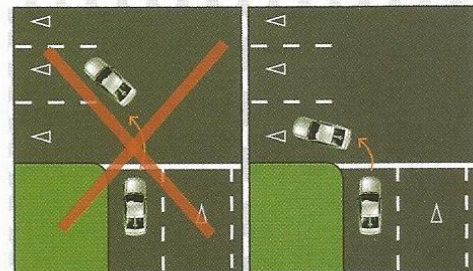
If the vehicle is equipped with a foot-operated parking brake the sequence must be to select neutral, with service brake depressed and then to apply the parking brake.

NOTE D:

When coming to a stop, the brake pedal must be depressed before disengaging the clutch, in order to prevent coasting. This is not a requirement in stop-start traffic or when stopping on an incline.

Stopping – for parking (manual transmission)

1. Check rear-view mirror(s) and appropriate blind spot.
2. Signal intention.
3. Check the appropriate blind spot, if applicable.
4. Position vehicle, if applicable.
5. Check rear-view mirror(s).



6. Decelerate.
7. Brake.
8. Depress clutch pedal completely just before vehicle is brought to a complete standstill, without labouring or stalling the engine.
9. Stop in accordance with road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
10. Obtain and/or maintain a clear space behind or alongside obstruction or other road user, where applicable.
11. Apply parking brake.
12. Select neutral.
13. Cancel signal and switch off accessories, if applicable.
14. Switch off engine. (for Trucks, stop engine with engine stop and then switch off ignition)
15. Release clutch pedal.
16. Check rear-view mirror(s) and blind spots before opening doors.

NOTE:

Having switched off engine an appropriate gear should be selected as a precautionary measure to prevent the vehicle from moving, depending upon the gradient of the road. This procedure is not recommended in the case of a diesel vehicle.

Traffic control signals

1. Check rear-view mirrors and necessary blind spot if applicable.
2. Signal intention if necessary.
3. Obey traffic control signal.
4. Check rear-view mirrors.
5. Decelerate or brake if necessary.
6. Select gear if necessary.
7. Stop if necessary.
8. Select gear if necessary.
9. Observe if necessary.
10. Move off/proceed if necessary.

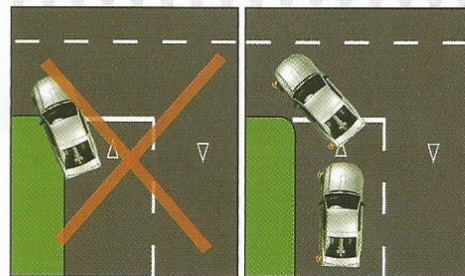
NOTE A:

Traffic control signals are directions given by police or traffic officers in uniform, members of a scholar patrol, roadwork men, persons leading, riding or driving bovine animals, signal-men at level crossings and drivers of emergency vehicles sounding a device or bell.



Intersections – turning left

1. Check rear-view mirror(s) and blind spot to left.
2. Signal intention.
3. Obey traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
4. Check appropriate blind spot, if applicable.
5. Position vehicle in lane, if necessary.
6. Check rear-view mirror(s).
7. Decelerate, if necessary.
8. Brake, if necessary.
9. Yield to pedestrians, if necessary.
10. Stop, if necessary.
11. Select gear, if necessary.
12. Observe, if applicable.
13. Move off/proceed.
14. Check appropriate blind spot, if applicable.
15. Steer into appropriate lane, obeying road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
16. Check rear-view mirrors whilst turning to ensure safe follow through of vehicle round the bend.
17. Accelerate as necessary.
18. Cancel signal.



NOTE:

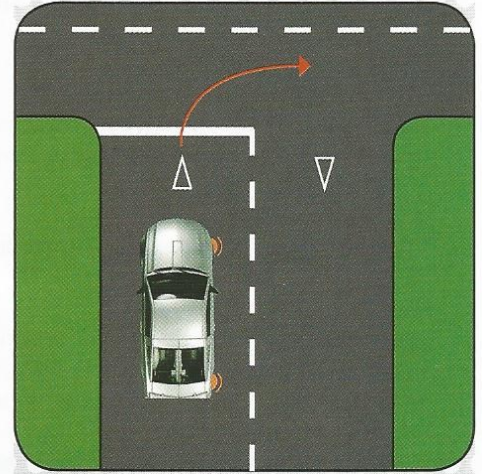
The second blind spot must be checked before steering. Should the applicant have steered to the left before stopping, it is unnecessary to check the blind spot again after moving off. The observation for moving off is sufficient.

Intersections - turning right

1. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to right.
2. Signal intention.
3. Obey traffic signs, signals and markings.
4. Check blind spot to the right if necessary.
5. Position vehicle in lane if necessary.
6. Check rear-view mirrors.
7. Decelerate if necessary.
8. Brake if necessary.
9. Select gear if necessary.
10. Yield to approaching traffic and pedestrians.
11. Stop if necessary (ensure wheels are straight where possible or applicable).
12. Select gear if necessary.
13. Observe if necessary.
14. Move off/proceed.
15. Check blind spot to right.
16. Steer into appropriate lane obeying traffic signs, signals and markings.
17. Check rear-view mirrors whilst turning to ensure safe follow through of vehicle round bend.
18. Accelerate as necessary.
19. Cancel signal.

NOTE:

Position vehicle as close as possible towards centre of intersection prior to turning with due safety and consideration for approaching vehicles.

**Intersections - proceeding straight**

1. Check rear-view mirrors.
2. Obey all traffic signs, signals and markings.
3. On approach check right and left for cross traffic and pedestrians.
4. Select gear if necessary.
5. Proceed.

Intersections – stop signs

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate.
3. Brake.
4. Stop.
5. Observe.
6. Move off.

NOTE A:

At a four-way stop, yield to pedestrians and vehicles, which arrived at the intersection first.

NOTE B:

At a scholar patrol crossing proceed only when the stop sign has been removed, and if safe to do so.



Intersections – yield signs

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate, if necessary.
3. Check to right and left for cross-traffic and pedestrians.
4. Brake, if visibility is restricted, or in accordance with cross-traffic and pedestrians.
5. Stop, if necessary.
6. Select gear, if necessary.
7. Observe, if applicable.
8. Move off/proceed.

Intersections – uncontrolled

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Check to right and left for cross-traffic and pedestrians.
3. Decelerate, if necessary.
4. Brake, if visibility is restricted, or in accordance with cross-traffic and pedestrians.
5. Stop, if necessary.
6. Select gear, if necessary.
7. Observe, if applicable.
8. Move off/proceed.

Intersections – traffic lights (flashing red)

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate.
3. Brake.
4. Stop.
5. Observe.
6. Move off.

NOTE:

A flashing red arrow indicates that traffic may proceed in that direction after having stopped and ensured that it is safe to do so, subject to the right of way of pedestrians and vehicular traffic lawfully within the intersection.

Intersections – traffic lights (steady red)

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate.
3. Brake.
4. Stop.

NOTE:

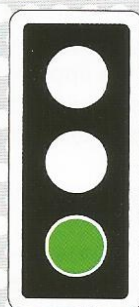
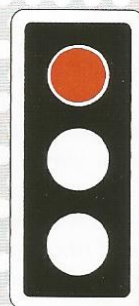
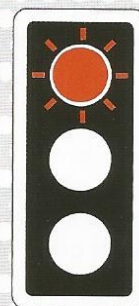
A flashing green arrow indicates that traffic may proceed in that direction subject to the right of way of pedestrians and vehicular traffic lawfully within the intersection.

Intersections – traffic lights (green)

1. Check rear-view mirror(s).
2. Obey all road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
3. Check ahead and to the right and left for approaching and cross-traffic which may not yield.
4. Proceed.

NOTE A:

A flashing green arrow in conjunction with a steady red indication indicates that traffic may proceed in that direction subject to the right of way of pedestrians and vehicular traffic lawfully within the intersection.



NOTE B:

A steady green arrow indicates that traffic may proceed in that direction subject to the right of way of pedestrians and vehicular traffic lawfully within the intersection.

Intersections - traffic signals (flashing amber)

1. Check rear-view mirrors.
2. Obey all road traffic signs and markings.
3. On approach check to right and left for cross traffic and pedestrians.
4. Check rear-view mirrors if necessary.
5. Decelerate if necessary.
6. Brake if necessary.
7. Select gear if required.
8. Stop if necessary.
9. Select gear if necessary.
10. Observe if necessary.
11. Move off/proceed.

Intersections - traffic signals (steady amber)

1. Check rear-view mirrors.
2. Obey all road traffic signs and markings.
3. Decelerate.
4. Select gear if required.
5. Check rear-view mirrors.
6. Brake.
7. Stop.

NOTE:

The vehicle should be brought to a controlled stop unless it is so close to the stop line when the amber light appears that it cannot safely be brought to a stop or if stopping would endanger other road users.

Intersections - traffic circles

1. Check rear-view mirrors.
2. Obey all road traffic signs, signals and markings.
3. Decelerate.
4. Brake if necessary.
5. Select gear if required.
6. Yield to traffic from the right and pedestrians unless otherwise directed by road traffic signs or signals.
7. Check rear-view mirrors if necessary.
8. Stop if necessary.
9. Select gear if necessary.
10. Observe if necessary.
11. Move off/ proceed.

NOTE A:

If the intention is to exit at the first exit, signal to the left at the entrance to the circle.
If the intention is to exit at any of the following exits, intention should timeously be signalled at the approach to the chosen exit.

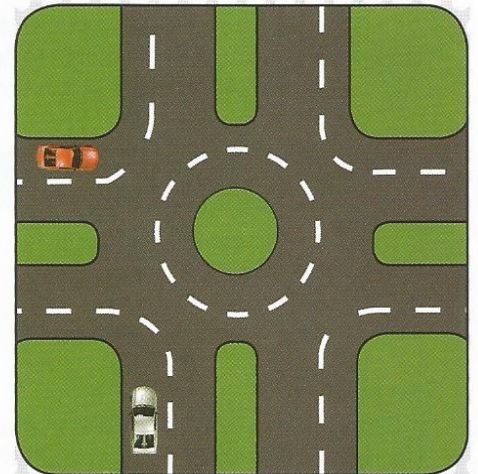
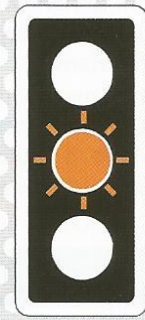
If otherwise required by road signs all heavy vehicles shall remain in the left lane of traffic circles to eliminate blind spots to the left.

NOTE B:

Check rear-view mirrors whilst turning to ensure safe follow through of vehicle.

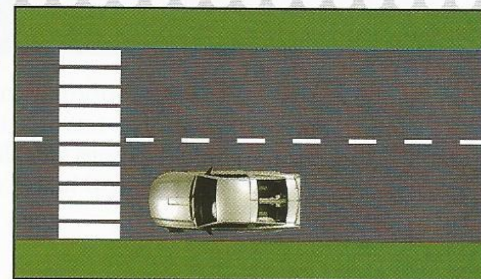
NOTE C:

In the case of a mini-circle in an intersection, a signal to the left or to the right, depending on the intended direction of travel, must be given. When no change of direction is intended, no signal is necessary



Block pedestrian crossings - uncontrolled

1. Check rear-view mirrors.
2. On approach check to right and left for pedestrians crossing or intending to cross.
3. Decelerate if necessary.
4. Brake if necessary.
5. Select gear if required.
6. Check rear-view mirrors if necessary.
7. Stop if necessary.
8. Select gear if necessary.
9. Observe if necessary.
10. Move off/ proceed.

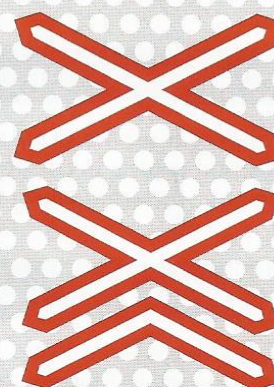


Level crossings - guarded

1. Check rear-view mirrors.
2. Decelerate if necessary.
3. Brake if necessary.
4. Select lower gear if necessary.
5. Check rear-view mirrors if necessary.
6. Stop behind the stop line.
7. Select gear if necessary.
8. Observe.
9. Move off/proceed.

Level crossings - unguarded

1. Check rear-view mirrors.
2. On approach check to right and left for rail traffic.
3. Decelerate if necessary.
4. Brake if necessary.
5. Select lower gear if required.
6. Check rear-view mirrors if necessary.
7. Stop, if necessary, at a safe distance or at least 5 metres from nearest rail.
8. Select gear if necessary.
9. Observe if necessary.
10. Move off/ proceed.

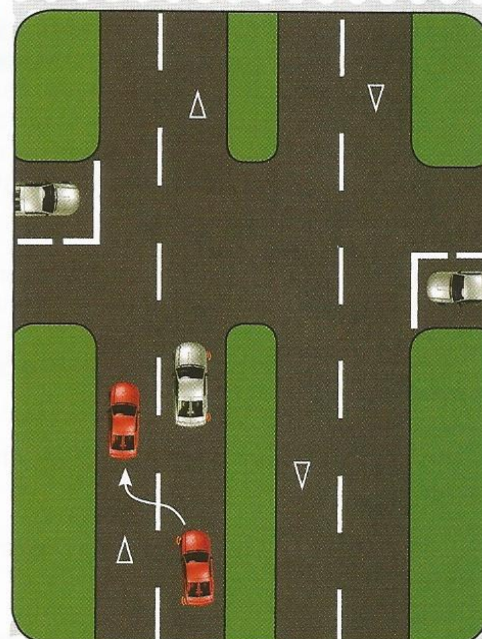


Overtaking - to the left of a hazard

1. Obtain a safe following /approaching distance.
2. Steer and position vehicle towards the left without moving any further in the lane than necessary for maximum visibility.
3. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to the left.
4. Signal intention.
5. Check rear-view mirrors.
6. Brake if necessary.
7. Select gear if necessary.
8. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to the left.
9. Steer further to the left, if safe, to allow clear safe space between vehicle and hazard.
10. Cancel signal.
11. Accelerate if necessary.
12. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to the right to ensure that hazard has been safely passed before signalling intention to return to the right-hand lane.

NOTE:

Adequate clear space must be obtained before returning.

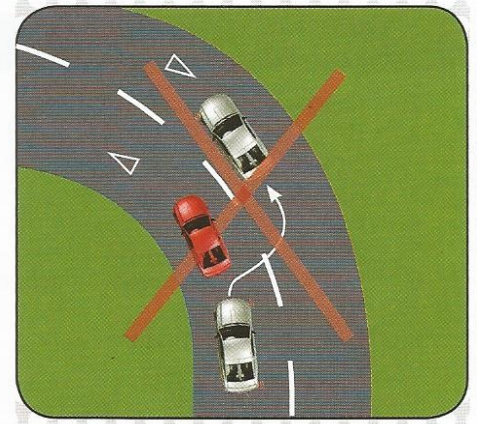


Overtaking - to the right of a hazard

1. Obtain a safe following /approaching distance.
2. Steer and position vehicle towards the right without moving any further in the lane than necessary for maximum visibility.
3. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to the right.
4. Signal intention.
5. Check rear-view mirrors.
6. Brake if necessary.
7. Select gear if necessary.
8. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to the right.
9. Steer further to the right, if safe, to allow clear safe space between vehicle and hazard.
10. Cancel signal.
11. Accelerate if necessary.
12. Check rear-view mirrors and left blind spot to ensure that hazard has safely been passed before signalling intention to return to the left-hand lane.

NOTE:

Adequate clear space must be obtained before returning.



Being overtaken - on the left-hand side

1. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to the right.
2. Position vehicle in centre of traffic lane or as far right as is safe.
3. Do not accelerate whilst being overtaken.

Being overtaken - on the right-hand side

1. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to the left.
2. Position vehicle in centre of traffic lane or as far left as is safe.
3. Do not accelerate whilst being overtaken.

Emergency stop (ONLY LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLES)

- Apply service brake upon instruction to stop.
- Bring vehicle to a controlled stop within the shortest possible distance.

NOTE A:

The applicant must be requested to stop the vehicle in a safe place at the side of the road. The driving examiner must inform the applicant of the following:

1. As soon as it is safe to do so he/she will be given the instruction "Stop".
2. The vehicle must be brought to a complete standstill in the shortest possible distance as in an emergency, e.g. a child running into the road.
3. The instruction will not be given if there is following or approaching traffic.

NOTE B:

The instruction to stop must only be given whilst proceeding on a straight road at a speed not exceeding 40km/h and with no following or approaching traffic.

NOTE C:

The applicant must not be requested to repeat this manoeuvre if carried out satisfactorily the first time.

NOTE D:

The applicant must release pressure on the brake pedal, as necessary, if the wheels should lock.

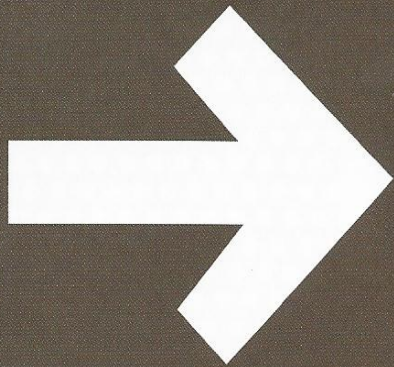
NOTE E:

If not carried out satisfactorily the first time, the applicant must be allowed a second and final attempt.

NOTE F:

The applicant must be informed that he or she will not be requested to repeat this manoeuvre.





CHAPTER 3: DRIVING LICENCE CODES B & BE

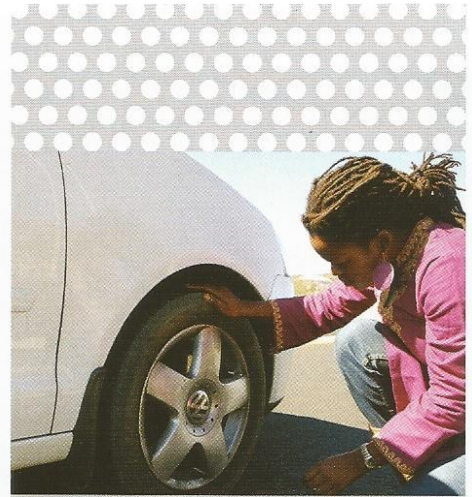
YARD TEST

Pre-trip inspection – exterior

1. Inspect under vehicle on approach for obvious leaks, obstructions, etc.
2. Unlock all doors.
3. Inspect vehicle for possible damage, preferably from top to bottom, left to right in an anti-clockwise direction.
4. Check right-hand exterior mirror for damage, cleanliness and stability (if fitted).
5. Check right-hand portion of windscreen for damage and cleanliness.
6. Check right wiper blade for wear, stability and cleanliness and leave in extended position if possible.
7. Check right-hand front wheel: tyre tread for wear and damage, sidewall damage, inflation, valve cap, oil, grease leaks and wheel nuts (if no hub cap is fitted).
8. Check right-hand lenses and reflector for damage, cleanliness and stability.
9. Check front of vehicle for damage and security of bonnet or boot, grill and bumper.
10. Mention that oil, water, brake fluid and fanbelt should be checked.
11. Check front number plate for damage, cleanliness, stability and validity.
12. Check left-hand lenses and reflector as described in item 8.
13. Check left front wheel as described in item 7.
14. Check left-hand portion of windscreen as described in item 5.
15. Check left wiper blade as described in item 6.
16. Check licence disc (if applicable) for validity.
17. Check left-hand exterior mirror as described in item 4.
18. Check left-hand door(s) for operation of door(s) and window winder(s) (if manually operative).
19. Check seat belts for stability and damage.
20. Check information plate for damage, cleanliness, stability and validity in the case of a bus or goods vehicle. (Check the information plate of the trailer if applicable.)
21. Check left rear wheel as described in item 7.
22. Check left rear lenses and reflector as described in item 8. As well as the left rear lenses and reflector of the trailer (if applicable).
23. Check rear window for damage and cleanliness.
24. Mention that spare wheel, jack and wheel spanner should be checked.
25. Check rear of vehicle and exhaust as described in item 9.
26. Check chevron for damage, cleanliness, stability and validity, if applicable.
27. Check rear number plate lamp and plate as described in item 11. As well as the number plate lamp and plate of the trailer (if applicable).
28. Check right rear lenses and reflector as described in item 8. As well as the right rear lenses and reflector of the trailer (if applicable).
29. Check right rear wheel as described in item 7.
30. Check fuel cap for security.
31. Check right-hand door(s) as described in item 18.
32. Check for the red sign in the form of the letter "L".
33. Ensure that the trailer park brake is off. (if applicable).
34. Check the rear bumper of the trailer for damage and stability (if applicable).
35. Check the right-hand support leg of the trailer (if applicable).
36. Check that parking jacks for trailers are secure and in the up or travel position (if applicable).

Pre-trip inspection – interior

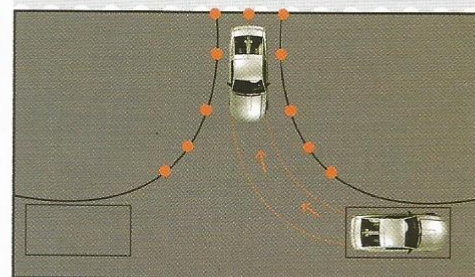
1. Check that all doors are properly closed as applicable.
2. Ensure (from driver's seat) that parking brake is applied and that gear lever is in neutral position, (or in "P"/"N" for automatic transmission).
3. Check for obstructions.
4. Check for emergency warning signs, where applicable.
5. Check seat adjustment for correct driving position.
6. Check all mirrors for maximum rear-view vision, adjust if necessary.
7. Switch on ignition without starting engine.
8. Check operation of front and rear lights, indicators, horn and wipers.



9. Switch ignition off and return all switches to "off" position.
10. Check steering for excessive free play.
11. Check pressure on brake and clutch pedals.
12. Return wipers to normal position, where applicable.
13. Check that door(s) are properly closed and that passenger(s) is/are conversant with operation of door(s).

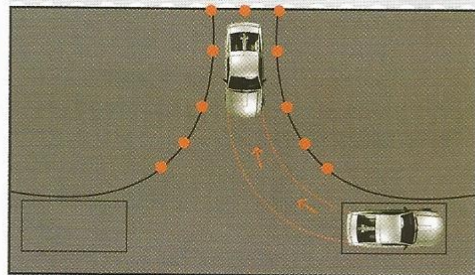
Alley docking

1. Stop within demarcated area
2. Cancel signal, if applicable.
3. Apply parking brake.
4. Select neutral.
5. Check mirror(s) and blind spot.
6. Signal intention.
7. Select gear.
8. Control clutch
9. Observe.
10. Release parking brake.
11. Move off.
12. Check the blind spot before the vehicle changes direction.
13. If safe, steer into the demarcated area without touching any obstacles.
14. Stop vehicle in demarcated area.
15. Apply parking brake.
16. Select neutral.
17. Cancel signal.



Leaving alley dock

18. Check mirror(s) and blindspot.
19. Signal intention.
20. Select gear.
21. Control clutch
22. Observe.
23. Release parking brake.
24. Steer out of demarcated area without touching any obstacles.
25. Cancel signal.



NOTE A:

If this manoeuvre cannot be completed at the first attempt as described in item 14 the vehicle must again be positioned in the original starting position from where a second and final attempt may be made.

NOTE B:

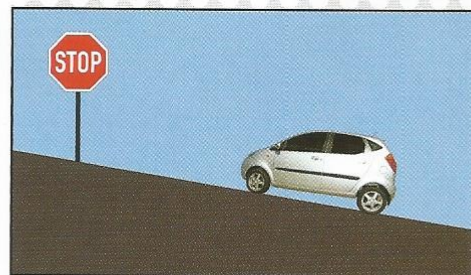
Stopping at any stage is permissible but no forward movement will be permissible during a single attempt.

NOTE C:

The applicant should not be penalised for encroaching upon or crossing the broken guide lines.

Incline start

1. Stop where indicated without rolling back.
2. Apply parking brake.
3. Select neutral.
4. Check rear-view mirror(s) and appropriate blind spot, if applicable.
5. Signal intention, if applicable.
6. Engage gear.
7. Control clutch.
8. Observe.
9. Release parking brake.
10. Move off without rolling back.
11. Cancel signal, if applicable.



If the vehicle is equipped with a foot operated parking brake the sequence must be to select neutral with the service brake depressed and then to apply the parking brake.

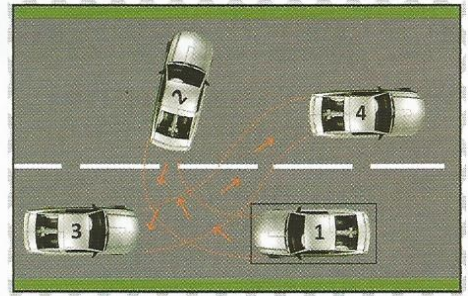
1. Position vehicle.
2. Stop.
3. Apply parking brake, if applicable.
4. Check rear-view mirror(s) and blind spot.
5. Signal intention.
6. Select gear, if applicable.
7. Control clutch (manual transmission).
8. Observe.
9. Release parking brake, if applicable.
10. Move off driving forwards and turning steering-wheel as far as possible to the right.
11. Countersteer.
12. Stop.
13. Apply parking brake, if applicable.
14. Check rear-view mirror(s) and blind spot.
15. Signal intention.
16. Select gear.
17. Obtain clutch control (manual transmission).
18. Observe.
19. Release parking brake, if applicable.
20. Move off in a rearward direction and turn steering-wheel as far as possible to the left.
21. Counter-steer.
22. Stop.
23. Apply parking brake, if applicable.
24. Check rear-view mirror(s) and blind spot.
25. Signal intention.
26. Select gear.
27. Control clutch (manual transmission).
28. Observe.
29. Release parking brake, if applicable.
30. Move off driving forwards.
31. Cancel signal.

This manoeuvre should be completed in three (3) movements that is, one reverse and two forward movements.

This manoeuvre should be completed without touching any kerb.

This manoeuvre should be completed with the vehicle on the left-hand side of the road.

The explanation as to how this manoeuvre must be executed must only be given whilst the vehicle is stationary.



Parallel parking

1. Stop vehicle within demarcated area parallel to parking bay.
2. Apply parking brake.
3. Select neutral.
4. Check rear-view mirror(s) and blind spot.
5. Signal intention.
6. Select gear.
7. Control clutch.
8. Observe.
9. Release parking brake.
10. Move off.
11. Check the blind spot before the vehicle changes direction.
12. If safe, steer into the parking bay without touching any obstacles or the kerb.
13. Counter steer if a second movement forward is required.
14. Stop the vehicle within the demarcated area.
15. Apply parking brake.
16. Select neutral.
17. Cancel signal.

Leaving parking bay

18. Check rear-view mirror(s) and blind spot.
19. Signal intention.
20. Select gear.
21. Control clutch
22. Observe.
23. Release parking brake.
24. Steer out of parking bay without touching any obstacles or the kerb.
25. Cancel signal.

NOTE A:

Only three movements will be permissible – that is, a reverse movement into parking bay and two further movements to position vehicle within parking bay.

NOTE B:

If this manoeuvre cannot be completed at the first attempt as described in item 14, the vehicle must again be positioned according to item 1 from where a second and final attempt may be made.

NOTE C:

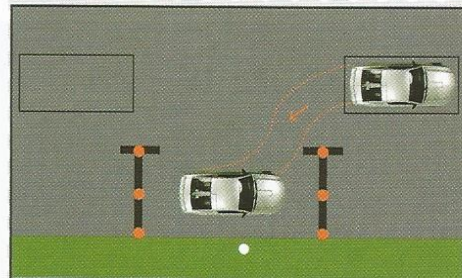
Stopping at any stage is permissible.

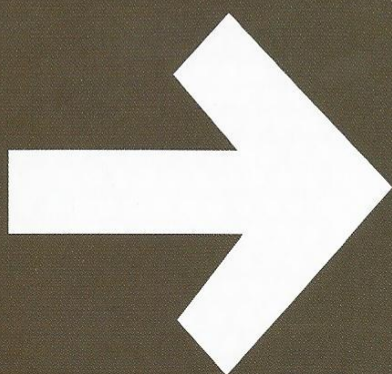
NOTE D:

The number of movements to leave the parking bay will be unlimited. Observation must be done every time before moving off.

NOTE E:

Counter-steering must be applied whilst parallel parking.





CHAPTER 4: DRIVING LICENCE CODES C, C1, C1E & CE

YARD TEST

Pre-trip inspection - On approach

1. On approach check under the vehicle for obvious leaks, obstructions, etc.
2. Unlock all doors.
3. Mention that oil, water and fan belts must be seen to.
4. Pull windscreen wipers away from windscreen and leave them in that position.

Interior

1. Ensure that all doors are properly closed where applicable.
2. Ensure (from driver's seat) that parking brake is applied and that gear lever is in neutral position, (or in "P"/"N") for automatic transmission).
3. Check for obstructions and or loose objects.
4. Check for emergency warning triangles.
5. Mention that jack, wheel spanner and fire extinguisher must be checked.
6. Check seat for security and that it is in the correct driving position.
7. Check steering for excessive free play.
8. Set all mirrors for maximum vision to the rear.
9. Check all instruments at rest.
10. Turn ignition key to the "on" position without starting the engine.
11. Check all instruments and mention any changes.
12. Start engine and mention any changes in instrument readings.
13. Check head, brake and tail lights (truck-tractor and trailer) indicators, hooter and wiper.
14. Ensure that all doors are properly closed and that passengers know how the doors operate.

NOTE:

In the event of there being a minor defect, the applicant may be allowed to rectify it.

Pre-trip inspection - exterior

1. Inspect vehicle for possible damage, preferably from top to bottom, left to right, anti-clockwise, starting at the right-hand rearview mirror - check for damage, cleanliness and stability.
2. Check right-hand section of the windscreen for damage and cleanliness.
3. Check right-hand windscreen wiper for wear, stability and cleanliness.
4. Check right-hand lenses and reflectors for damage, cleanliness and stability.
5. Check front of vehicle for damage, stability of bonnet, grill and bumper.
6. Check number plates for damage, cleanliness, stability and validity.
7. Check left portion of windscreen as described in item 2.
8. Check left windscreen wiper as per item 3.
9. Check licence, exemption and certificate of fitness, if applicable, for validity.
10. Check left front lenses and reflectors as per item 4.
11. Check left side mirrors for damage, cleanliness and stability.
12. Check left door and window winders for proper working of door.
13. Check left front wheel: tread depth for wear and damage, sidewalls, tyre pressure, dust cap, oil, grease and wheel nuts.
14. Check left rear of cab and windows (if applicable) for damage, cleanliness and stability.
15. Check tilt cab locking device if applicable.
16. In the case of an articulated vehicle check the service lines and couplings for damage and stability.
Check for air leaks.
17. Check batteries and holder for damage and stability.
18. Check air tanks for damage and stability and test for water in tanks (if applicable).
19. In the case of an articulated vehicle check the trailer licence disc and number plate for validity.



20. In the case of a trailer check the left front reflector for damage, cleanliness and stability.
21. In the case of a truck-tractor check the left rear wheels: tread for wear or damage, side walls, tyre pressure, dust cap, oil and grease leaks, wheel nuts and objects between double wheels.
22. In the case of a truck-tractor, check the left rear lenses and reflectors as per item 4.
23. In the case of a truck-tractor check the chevron for damage, cleanliness, stability and validity.
24. Check left door, drop sides and/or windows for damage, cleanliness and stability.
25. Check left reflectors as per item 20.
26. In the case of a trailer check the left support leg for stability.
27. In the case of a trailer check the information plate as per item 19.
28. Check spare wheels in respect of tread wear and damage, sidewalls, pressure, dust cap and stability,
29. Ensure that the trailer park brake is "off".
30. Check left rear wheels as per items 13.
31. Check left rear lenses and reflectors as per item 4.
32. Check rear doors, dropsides or windows as per item 24.
33. Check rear chevron as per item 23.
34. Check rear number plate and light as per item 6.
35. Check rear bumper for damage and stability.
36. Check rear right-hand lenses and reflectors as per item 4.
37. Check right-hand rear wheels as per item 21.
38. In the case of a semi-trailer check the right-hand support leg as per item 26.
39. Check right-hand doors, dropsides or windows as per item 24.
40. In the case of a truck-tractor check the rear number plate and light as per item 6.
41. In the case of a truck tractor, check the rear right-hand lenses and reflectors as per item 4.
42. In the case of an articulated unit, check the fifth wheel coupling plus safety lockpin.
43. In the case of a truck tractor check the right-hand rear wheels as per item 21.
44. Check exhaust for damage and stability.
45. Check fuel tank and cap for stability.
46. Check right-hand rear of cab and windows as per item 14.
47. Check right-hand door as per item 12.
48. Check right-hand front wheel as per item 13.

NOTE: A

The driving examiner will request the applicant to do an outside pre-trip check whilst the engine is idling, first below the vehicle, followed by an interior and the exterior inspection to ascertain amongst others if there are any leaks in the braking system.

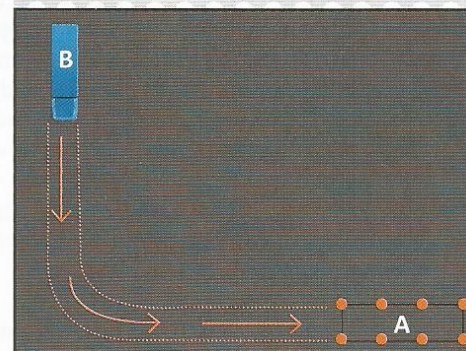
NOTE: B

In the event of there being a minor defect, the applicant may be allowed the opportunity to rectify it.

Alley docking

Alley docking - to the right

1. Stop within demarcated area "B".
2. Cancel signal if applicable.
3. Apply parking brake.
4. Select neutral (manual transmission) or "P" for automatic transmission.
5. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to right.
6. Signal intention.
7. Select gear.
8. Control clutch (manual transmission).
9. Observe.
10. Release parking brake.
11. Steer into demarcated area "A" without touching any obstacles.
12. Check rear-view mirrors.
13. Stop vehicle in demarcated area "A".



14. Apply parking brake.
15. Select neutral (manual transmission), or "P" for automatic transmission.
16. Cancel signal.

Leaving alley dock

17. Check rear-view mirrors and appropriate blind spot.
18. Signal intention.
19. Select gear.
20. Control clutch (manual transmission).
21. Observe.
22. Release parking brake.
23. Steer out of demarcated area "A" without touching any obstacles.
24. Cancel signal.

NOTE A:

If this manoeuvre cannot be completed at the first attempt, the vehicle must again be positioned in the original starting position from where a second and final attempt may be made.

NOTE B:

Stopping at any stage is permissible but no forward movement for a rigid vehicle will be permissible during a single attempt.

NOTE C:

In the case of an articulated vehicle only one forward movement will be allowed during each attempt.

Left turn

1. Check rear-view mirrors and blind spot to the left.
2. Signal intention.
3. Check blind spot to the left.
4. Steer to and position vehicle in appropriate lane.
5. Check rear-view mirrors.
6. Decelerate.
7. Select correct gear.
8. Check blind spot to the left.
9. Steer into appropriate lane.
10. Check rear-view mirrors whilst turning to ensure safe follow through of vehicle round the bend.
11. Accelerate smoothly.
12. Cancel signal.
13. Check rear-view mirrors.

NOTE:

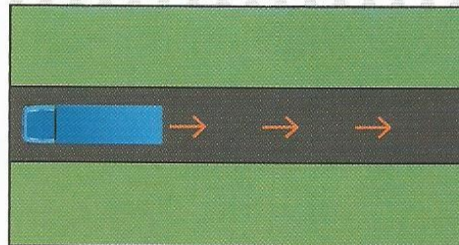
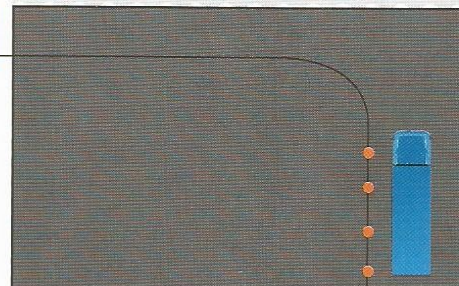
Only one attempt will be allowed.

Reverse in straight line

A demarcated area 40 m long and 4 m wide as illustrated in Figure on the right:

Reverse in straight line

1. Stop where indicated.
2. Apply parking brake.
3. Select neutral or P / N.
4. Select reverse gear.
5. Control clutch.
6. Observe.
7. Release park brake.
8. Move off.



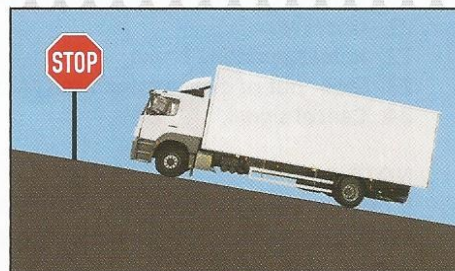
9. Keep vehicle in straight line as indicated, without touching the side boundary lines.
10. Stop where indicated.
11. Apply parking brake.
12. Select neutral, P / N.
13. Release clutch pedal if manual transmission.

NOTE:

Only one attempt will be allowed.

Incline start

A road with a gradient of at least 1 in 15 but not steeper than 1 in 10, with a stop sign and line one metre from the crest on the gradient is required, as illustrated in Figure 4 below. The top of the crest must be 1 metre long and the descent must be 1 in 15 metres.

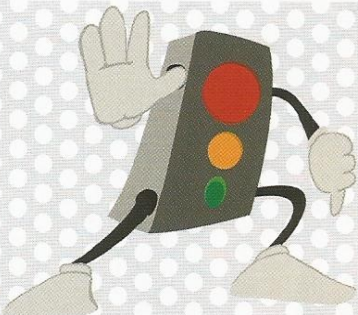


Incline start (manual transmission)

1. Stop where indicated without rolling back.
2. Apply parking brake.
3. Select neutral.
4. Check rear-view mirrors and appropriate blind spot if applicable.
5. Signal intention, if applicable.
6. Engage gear.
7. Control clutch.
8. Observe.
9. Release parking brake.
10. Move off without rolling back.
11. Cancel signal, if applicable.

ROBO SAYS:

Wooooow!! Stop right there. This log book was put together by me so that you can keep record of your driving. Who knows, maybe you want to show your kids one day. Go on, complete it with every driving lesson!



Name _____

Date	Time			Location/Area		No of km driven	Supervising Driver	
	Start	Finish	No of Hours	From	To		Name	Signature

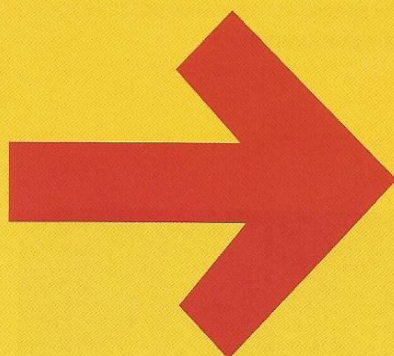
Sub Total

Name _____

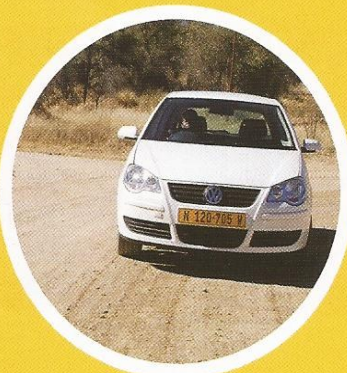
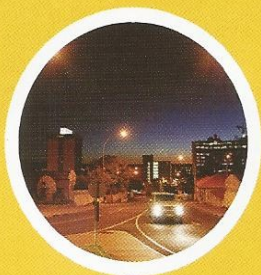
[illegible]

Sub Total

115



SECTION I: ROAD SAFETY TIPS



TYRE SAFETY TIPS

1. Make sure the air pressure of your tyres is correct. Low air pressure generates heat which can result in the rubber and cord separating, which in turn may lead to the cord becoming cut and puncturing the tyre. Low pressure also results in excessive wear on the edge of the tyre, shortening your tyre's life and can cause your vehicle to pull to one side. Excessive pressure, meanwhile, results in unpredictable handling in addition to which, if the tyre suffers an impact, it's easily ruptured and cut. If you brake hard, the tyre may skid, which reduces tyre life as the centre of the tread becomes worn. **Check tyre inflation pressure at least twice a month.** Always check the pressure when tyre is cool and maintain the pressure recommended by the manufacturer.
2. Don't drive with damaged tyres.
3. Treat abnormal tyre wear immediately. To ensure normal wear you should check air pressures, alignment and rotate the tyres regularly. In addition you should avoid bad driving habits such as sudden acceleration, braking and cornering.
4. Make sure you regularly check your spare tyre for any pressure, damage and tread depth. You do not want to find yourself between Otjiwarongo and Otavi with a puncture and can't use the spare tyre.
5. Never mount radial tyres on the same axle as non-radial tyres or radial tyres on the front axle when non-radial tyres are mounted on the rear axle. These conditions are likely to cause vehicle instability resulting in a sudden loss of control.
6. Check regularly that wheel nuts are securely tightened.
7. Never overload your tyres. The maximum load and inflation pressure of the tyres are moulded into the sidewall. Also, remember; the tyre is capable of carrying the maximum load only if it is inflated to its correct air pressure.
8. Do not use detergents or chemicals containing petroleum products for cleaning or polishing your tyres.
9. Tyres are designed for specific types of road surface. Try to avoid prolonged use of road tyres on off-road conditions.
10. Never fit used tyres unless you are sure of their past history. Check your tyres age, even if they have not been used or have only been used occasionally.
11. If you get a puncture, stop as soon as possible and change the tyre. Besides the obvious safety considerations, continuing to drive on an under-inflated tyre can cause structural deterioration.
12. If it is necessary and feasible to repair a tyre, it must be carried out by a tyre specialist as soon as possible to avoid any structural deterioration.

HOW TO READ A TYRE

On the sidewall of a tyre you will find various codes and markings. The list below aims to simplify those codes and allow you to understand the information imprinted on the sidewall.

Tyre sizes are made up of a number of different numbers and letters. For example the tyre size 195/55R15 85V is made up of the following information.

- 195** This is the tyre width in millimeters.
55 The aspect ratio as a % (the height of the sidewall divided by the tyre's width).
R Denotes the tyre's construction type - in this case it's a radial.
15 This is the rim diameter in inches.
85 This is the load rating of the tyre.
V This is the speed rating of the tyre.

SPEED RATINGS

All tyres carry a speed symbol in the form of a letter indicating the maximum speed for which the tyre is intended. The table shows which speed goes with each letter.



Speed Rating	Kilometers/Hour	Speed Rating	Kilometers/Hour
N	140	U	200
P	150	H	210
Q	160	V	240
R	170	Z	240+
S	180	W	270
T	190	Y	300

WINDSCREEN

A Perfect vision is important when traveling. It will not be a valid defense in court to say that you caused an accident because you could not see. If you can't see, you may not drive!

- Ensure that the windscreen of your vehicle is in perfect condition.
- Fix all chips, cracks and replace the windscreen if necessary.
- Check the effectiveness of your windscreen wipers. Should they not be effective, do not hesitate to replace them.
- Check the water level in the windscreen wiper bottle. The windscreen will require a cleaning periodically when traveling long distance to remove dirt from the windscreen.

Do not drive with a seriously cracked windscreen, have it replaced as soon as possible.



BRAKES

Faulty brakes have been the cause of many accidents. It is important to have your car well maintained and ready for any emergencies. If your brakes do not work, you will not be able to stop..!

- Have your brake fluid checked regularly.
- If your vehicle has brake fluid leakage you will normally notice the inside of one or more of your tyres being wet. Have this repaired immediately.
- If the discs of your disc brakes are worn, rather replace it than having it skimmed.
- Never use your brake pads until metal meets with metal, have them replaced before this happens.

AVOIDING ANIMALS ON THE ROAD

Road users have to be attentive to more than the risks posed by other road users. They also have to be alert to the dangers of animals on the road. As urban areas continue to push outward and displace animals from their natural habitats and as traffic continues to increase every year, collisions between cars and animals seem an almost inevitable consequence.

As we drive outside our urban areas we often see roadkill - animals that have been killed by passing traffic. We might even have had the unfortunate experience of striking a large animal ourselves.

Animal distractions and risks are brought about by a variety of animals, from small cats, dogs and even birds to large cattle, donkeys and antelope such as kudu. Even insects have been recorded to take their toll!

STEERING

1. Cars are designed to run straight on a level or even slightly cambered road. This means that, if you let go of the steering wheel on a level road, the car should continue in a straight line for some distance before gradually veering to the left, because of the natural road camber. If the car wanders slightly from side to side during the test it may be due to incorrect, or uneven, wheel alignment, loose steering gear, or an uneven load.
2. If the vehicle starts to deviate to one side the moment you let go of the wheel, it may be due to a major difference in tyre pressure between the left and right sides, improper rear wheel tracking, tyres not the same size, or a broken or sagged spring. It may also be a result of any of the faults mentioned in the previous paragraph.
3. If you take a sharp corner and the steering wheel is reluctant to return to the straight-ahead position, or the steering requires too much effort, this may be due to low tyre pressure, binding steering linkages, damaged suspension arms, incorrectly adjusted steering gear or sagging front springs. A power-steering system might have a low fluid level, a defective pump, a sticky valve spool, a loose belt, or a kinked or clogged hose.
4. If the steering wheel has excessive play, it will also have excessive kickback. This may be due to worn or loose steering linkages, a worn or badly adjusted steering box or improperly adjusted front-wheel bearings. Air in a power steering system could also result in excessive play.
5. Tyre squeal on corners is usually due to low tyre pressure, but can also be caused by incorrect toe or camber.
6. Have the ball joints on your steering system checked often. If you detect an oil leak on your vehicle, let somebody have a look at it as it might be your power steering fluid leaking.



Tips for motorists

There is no foolproof way to keep animals away from the road. Hoofed mammals that stand high on their legs, such as cattle, horses and antelope such as kudu pose the most danger to vehicle occupants. If they are hit they can roll onto the bonnet and into the windshield or roof, resulting in extensive damage and serious or fatal injury. Due to their height, their eyes are above most headlight beams.

There are a few suggestions that could assist in protecting motorists:

- Take special care near animal crossing warning signs or signs warning of the absence of fences. The signs are there for a reason.
- Minimise your distractions from passengers, food, and accessories like cell phones. If your full attention is on the road, you'll be more likely to spot approaching animals with your peripheral vision.
- Get in the habit of scanning the roadside as you drive.

- Vigilance is the first and best defense, especially when driving on unfamiliar rural roads. Ask passengers to help by scanning both sides of the road.
- If you see one animal, expect that there are others nearby.
- Use your high beams whenever possible. They will give you more time to spot and react to animals in the road.
- Always obey the speed limit and wear safety belts.
- Slowing down a little gives you and the animal more time to react – Be especially cautious at night
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Be especially watchful in areas near woods and water points.
- If the animal is in your path, brake firmly but do not swerve to avoid it. Sound your horn in a series of short bursts to frighten it away. Provided you can slow down

with control, steer around the animal but stay on the road if possible. Watch out for oncoming traffic.

- If a collision seems inevitable, don't swerve to avoid the animal; your risk of injury may be greater if you do. Maintain control of the vehicle. Report the accident to the police.

Always consider if the land along the road could host large animals, and if you think it could, anticipate that they might run out into the road. It's much easier to anticipate animal encounters and be ready to react calmly than to deal with the costly expenses, injuries, and guilty conscience of a collision.

DRINKING AND DRIVING

THE PROBLEM

Every single injury and death caused by drunk driving is totally preventable. Although the proportion of crashes that are alcohol-related has dropped dramatically in recent decades, there are still far too many such preventable accidents. Unfortunately, in spite of great progress, alcohol-impaired driving remains a serious national problem that tragically affects many victims annually.

It's easy to forget that statistics represent real people and real lives.

PROTECT YOURSELF

While society has done much to improve highway safety, you can do much to protect yourself.

Don't drink and drive and don't ride with anyone who has too much to drink. Remember, it is usually themselves and their passengers who are harmed by drunk drivers. The risk of collision for drunk drivers is dramatically higher than for a non-drinking driver.

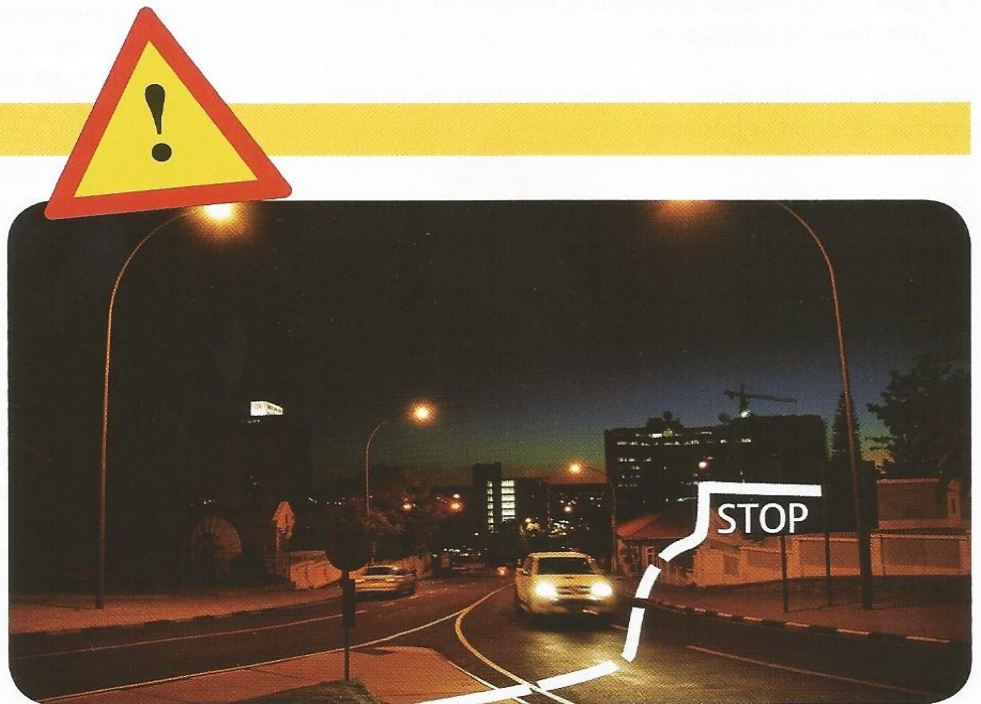
- Volunteer to be a designated driver.
- Always use a seat belt.
- Avoid travelling after midnight (especially on Fridays and Saturdays).
- Drive defensively.
- Choose vehicles with airbags.
- Never use illegal drugs. Illicit drugs are involved in a large proportion of traffic fatalities.
- Never drive when fatigued. The dangers posed when driving fatigued are similar to those when intoxicated. A drunk or fatigued driver has slowed reactions and

impaired judgment. And a driver who nods off at the wheel has no reactions and no judgment! Drivers who drift off cause high number of injuries and deaths each year.

- Don't use a car phone, put on make-up, comb your hair, or eat while driving. Drivers using cellular phones are four times more likely to have an accident than other drivers.
- Steer clear of aggressive drivers. Aggressive drivers may be responsible for more deaths than drunk drivers.

If you must drive after drinking, stay completely sober:

- Don't be fooled. The contents of the typical bottle or can of beer, glass of wine, or liquor drink (mixed drink or straight liquor) each contain virtually identical amounts of pure alcohol. When it comes to alcohol, a drink is a drink and are all the same to a breathalyzer.
- Know your limit. If you are not sure, experiment at



home with your spouse or some other responsible individual. Explain what you are attempting to learn. Most people find that they can consume one drink per hour without any ill effects.

- Eat food while you drink. Food, especially high protein food such as meat, cheese and peanuts, will help slow the absorption of alcohol into your body.
- Sip your drink. If you gulp a drink, you lose the pleasure of savoring its flavors and aromas.
- Don't participate in "chugging" contests or other drinking games.
- Accept a drink only when you really want one. If someone tries to force a drink on you, ask for a non-alcohol beverage instead. If that doesn't work, "lose" your drink by setting it down somewhere and leaving it.
- Skip a drink now and then. Having a non-alcoholic drink between alcoholic ones will help keep your blood alcohol content level down, as does spacing out your alcoholic drinks
- A good general guideline for most people is to limit consumption of alcohol beverages to one drink (beer, wine or spirits) per hour.
- Keep active; don't just sit around and drink. If you stay active you tend to drink less and to be more aware of any effects alcohol may be having on you.
- Beware of unfamiliar drinks. Some drinks, such as zombies and other fruit drinks, can be deceiving as the alcohol content is not detectable. Therefore, it is difficult to space them properly.
- Use alcohol carefully in connection with pharmaceuticals. Ask your physician or pharmacist about any precautions or prohibitions and follow any advice received.

PROTECT OTHERS

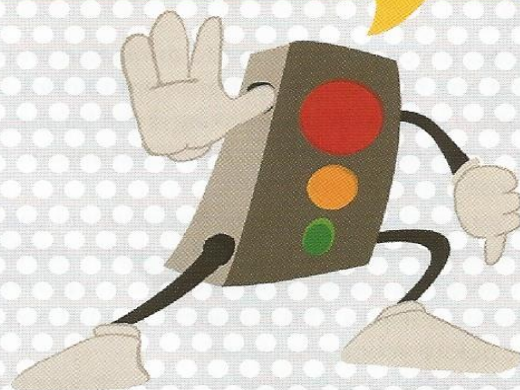
- Volunteer to be a designated driver.
- Never condone or approve of excessive alcohol consumption. Intoxicated behavior is potentially dangerous and never amusing.
- Don't ever let your friends drive drunk. Take their keys, have them stay the night, have them ride home with someone else, call a cab, or do whatever else is necessary - but don't let them drive!

Be a good host:

- Create a setting conducive to easy, comfortable socialising: soft, gentle music; low levels of noise; comfortable seating. This encourages conversation and social interaction rather than heavy drinking.
- Serve food before beginning to serve drinks. This de-emphasises the importance of alcohol and also sends the message that intoxication is not desirable.
- Have a responsible bartender. If you plan to ask a friend or relative to act as bartender, make sure that person is not a drink pusher who encourages excessive consumption.

ROBO SAYS:

Accept a drink only when you really want one. If someone tries to force a drink on you, ask for a non-alcohol beverage instead. If that doesn't work, "lose" your drink by setting it down somewhere and leaving it.



- Don't have an "open bar." A responsible person needs to supervise consumption to ensure that no one drinks too much. You have both a moral and a legal responsibility to make sure that none of your guests drink too much.
- Pace the drinks. Serve drinks at regular reasonable intervals. A drink-an-hour schedule is a good guide.
- Push snacks. Make sure that people are eating.
- Be sure to offer a diversity of attractive non-alcohol drinks.
- Respect anyone's choice not to drink. Remember that about one-third of adults choose not to drink and that a guest's reason for not drinking is the business of the guest only, not of the host. Never put anyone on the defense for not drinking.
- End your gathering properly. Decide when you want the party to end and stop serving drinks well before that time. Then begin serving coffee along with substantial snacks. This provides essential non-drinking time before your guests leave.
- Protect others and yourself by never driving if you think, or anyone else thinks, that you might have had too much to drink. It's always best to use a designated driver.

LET US INTRODUCE THE "DESIGNATED DRIVER" CONCEPT IN NAMIBIA

Designated drivers will probably save a lot of lives and could spare many more thousands of people from suffering injury from drunk driving. A designated driver is simply a person who agrees to abstain from alcohol and be responsible for driving others home. The others are free to drink or not as they choose.

A designated driver helps friends and family:

- avoids embarrassment
- keeps their drivers licences
- avoid fines
- stays out of jail
- prevents senseless injury and death

Advantages to the designated driver concept:

- The non-drinker has a legitimate and respected role at a social function where alcohol is served. There should be no stigma to abstaining because the designated driver is an important member of the group. Being a designated driver can also help legitimise a personal choice not to drink.
- The designated driver approach prevents driving under any level of impairment because that person consumes no alcohol. It doesn't require a driver or passenger to determine if a person is too impaired to drive.
- The server or host can offer a positive alternative to drunk driving by encouraging a group to designate a driver.
- The designated driver concept is easy to understand, simple to implement, costs nothing, is effective and saves lives.

Tips for designated drivers:

- Plan ahead whenever you are going to socialise with alcoholic beverages
- Decide ahead of time who will not drink any alcohol before or during the party or event
- Consider taking turns being the designated driver (Look after your friends and family and they can look after you)
- Larger groups should have more than one designated driver

Help

In addition to being or using a designated driver, you can save lives by taking car keys from intoxicated people to prevent them from being drunk drivers.

Here are some helpful hints on how to get the keys from a drunk person about to drive:

- Be calm. Joke about it. Make light of it.
- Make it clear that you're doing the drunk person a favor.
- Locate their keys while they're preoccupied and take them away. They will probably think they've lost them and will be forced to accept another mode of transportation.
- If it is a close friend, try to use a soft, calm approach. Suggest to them privately that they've had too much to drink and it would be better if someone else drove them home or if they took a cab or other transportation.
- If it's a good friend, spouse, or loved one, tell them that if they insist on driving, you are not going with them. Tell them that you will ride with someone else, take public transportation, or walk.
- If it's someone you don't know well, speak to their friends and have them make an attempt to persuade them to hand over the keys.
- If possible, avoid embarrassing the person or being confrontational.

Report Drunk Drivers

If you see a driver doing these things, report the car along with its description and location, to the Police. The driver may be ill or intoxicated and shouldn't be on the road. Signs of drunk driving may include:

- weaving
- driving with windows rolled down in cold weather
- passing dangerously
- straddling the center line
- making wide turns
- driving slowly
- tailgating
- forgetting to turn on headlights



Remember, don't ever, ever drive if you, or anyone else, thinks that you may have had too much to drink. And don't let anyone else. It's always safest not to drink and drive. Be a designated driver . . . be a hero!!!!

ROAD RAGE

Aggressive driving is often demonstrated by drivers who take their anger, resentment and frustration with them behind the wheel. These attitudes can lead to crashes and nasty, yet avoidable confrontations.

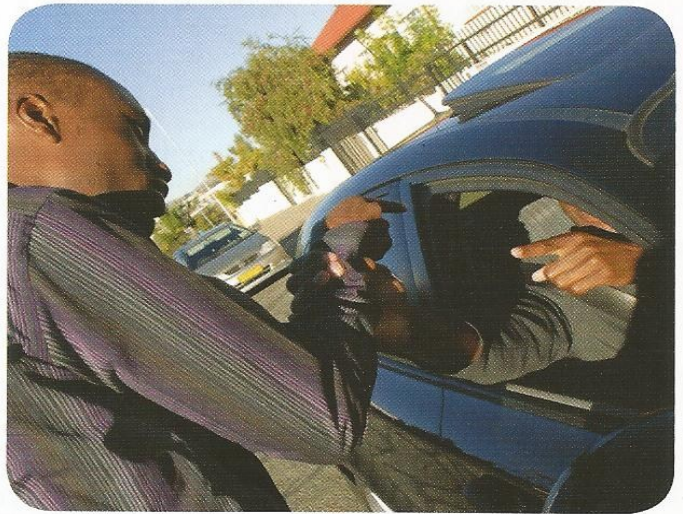
Many instances of this aggressive behaviour involves drivers who cut you off, make unsafe lane changes, speed, follow too closely, run red lights, and disobey traffic signs and signals. Add to that less than ideal picture, the blaring of a horn, angry voices shouting and rude hand gestures. All of these driving patterns can lead to road rage or the kind of madness that has drivers engaging in physical fights or using their vehicles to ram other drivers, sometimes forcing them off the road.

How to avoid?

When you find yourself in a stressful driving environment or when your mood makes you irritable and impatient, calm down, take a deep breath and relax. An aggressive state of mind manifest itself in your driving behaviour and affects your safety and the safety of others. Be courteous, content and considerate. Accept the fact that you're bound to meet all sorts of different drivers on the road.

Don't take things personally. Try to follow some simple courteous driving practices:

- When you merge, make sure you have plenty of room. Always use your turn signal to show your intentions before making a move. If someone cuts you off, slow down and give them room to merge into your lane.
- If you are in the right lane and someone wants to pass, move over and let them by. You may be "in the left" because you are traveling at the speed limit - but you may also be putting yourself in danger by making drivers behind you angry.
- Allow at least a two-second space between your car and the car ahead. Drivers may get angry when they are



followed too closely. If you feel you are being followed too closely, signal and pull over when safe to do so, allowing the other driver to pass.

- Use your horn rarely, if ever.
- Keep your hands on the wheel and avoid making any gestures that might anger another driver. That includes "harmless" expressions of irritation like shaking your head.
- If another driver is acting angry, don't make eye contact.

Give angry drivers lots of room. If another driver tries to pick a fight, put as much distance between you as possible. And, remember "it takes two to tango". One angry driver can't start a fight unless another driver is willing to join in.

ROBO SAYS:

**NOW GO OUT
THERE, AND GET
THAT LICENCE!**

**See you on
the road!**

