



**THE NEW OFFICIAL**

**K53**

[www.k53-test.co.za](http://www.k53-test.co.za)

**MANUAL**

**For the Learner's and  
Driving Licence tests**

**INCLUDES  
3 PRACTICE TESTS  
& 242 TEST  
QUESTIONS  
IN ALL!**



**Motorcycles, light and heavy vehicles**

**CLIVE GIBSON AND GAVIN HOOLE**



**ARRIVE ALIVE**  
[www.arrivealive.co.za](http://www.arrivealive.co.za)



### **The Southern African Institute of Driving Instructors (SAIDI)**

SAIDI was formed in 1977 to be the governing body over driving instructors. It only accepts legally registered instructors as members who are willing to operate under their code of conduct within their Constitution. SAIDI sets standards in the industry for the public's protection and the furthering of defensive driving standards. Website and membership: [www.saidi.co.za](http://www.saidi.co.za)



### **Justice Project South Africa (JPSA)**

JPSA is a civic, non-profit organisation which was formed to uphold the rights of South Africans with respect to the treatment by law enforcement authorities. More recently, it has evolved into a full blown motorists' rights protector and is equally outspoken about compliance with the law and road safety issues. Website and membership: [www.jp-sa.org](http://www.jp-sa.org)

## **AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE**

- Holding a driving licence is a privilege, not a right. The K53 tests evaluate your knowledge and driving ability. They do not evaluate your sense of responsibility or your state of mind. That is up to you. Are you really ready to do what it takes?
- Just as a firearm can be lethal in the hands of a licenced yet careless gun owner, so too can a motor vehicle. You need to be as mindful and as cautious when driving as you would need to be when handling and using a firearm, because both of them have the ability to injure or kill you as well as other people.
- When you accept the privilege of holding a driving licence, you also accept extra personal responsibilities:
- You will obey the traffic laws and apply the K53 defensive driving methodologies throughout your driving career;
- You will constantly stay focused and concentrate on the task of driving whenever you are operating the vehicle;
  - You will at all times apply common-sense and courteous behaviour when you are behind the wheel, or sitting astride a motorcycle.
- By continuing to apply what you have learnt in this manual and through driving lessons, and by remaining calm, clear-thinking and sober, you will be doing most of what is required to prevent yourself, and those around you, from becoming another road casualty.
- The South African traffic laws and regulations, as set out in the National Road Traffic Act and Regulations, must be obeyed. Like any other laws, traffic laws must be obeyed.
- Under the new demerit system (AARTO), your driving licence can be suspended, or even cancelled entirely, if you do not obey these laws and regulations. You can also be sent to jail and, for major offences, you could incur a permanent criminal record as well.
- Speed limits are there for a reason. Modern vehicles are tested for safety at a speed of only 30 km/h. If you think that you can withstand an impact at higher speeds, you are fooling yourself.
- The sudden stop or impact in a collision is what kills. So, obviously, the faster you are going when this happens, the bigger the mess that will result – perhaps terrible life-maiming injury or even death. Remember, your brain continues to travel forwards when your vehicle stops. This can cause brain damage.
- The K53 driving licence test is based on a standard that has been validated over many years in many countries, and found to be excellent. It is not just a simple test of your ability to handle a motor vehicle or motorcycle. It is far more than that. It is something that you must practise always.
- You can no longer rely on family or friends to teach you to drive. With K53, only a qualified driving instructor has the knowledge and experience that is needed to teach the detailed defensive driving procedures you must use during the test, and always when driving once you have a licence. In fact, moves are afoot to have it legislated that South African learner drivers must be taught by a qualified driving instructor before they can do the official test.
- We urge you to invest the money needed for driving lessons and training, even if it does seem to be yet another cost for the privilege of becoming a licenced driver. Investing in driving lessons is a lifetime investment in your safety and your family's safety, and is far better than having to re-do the test several times, at extra cost and inconvenience, or having to spend money on repairing your vehicle or yourself, or to pay for a funeral after you have had a collision.
- When it comes to learning to drive, be smart. Book lessons with a qualified driving instructor, preferably someone who is registered with the Southern African Institute of Driving Instructors (SAIDI), see above.
- If you are learning to ride a motorcycle, you should be tutored by a qualified motorcycle instructor.
- Just remember that if you decide to engage in corrupt and illegal activities and 'buy' your driving licence, you are only fooling yourself. Don't fool yourself – INABILITY KILLS. The victim could be you or someone else, perhaps even a loved one.

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**For the Learner's and  
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**CLIVE GIBSON AND GAVIN HOOLE**

**Illustrated by Damian de Villiers**

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# THE LEARNER'S LICENCE TEST

## Overview

### What is a learner's licence?

Before you may take driving lessons on a public road, you need to prove to the authorities that you know and understand some basic things about driving and about the road law. The learner's licence test is the means by which you can prove this. When you pass this test you will qualify for a learner's licence to show that you are permitted to drive on a public road, provided you are accompanied by a suitably qualified and licenced driver.

#### To pass the learner's licence test you will need to:

know all the rules of the road;  
 understand the basics of the K53 defensive driving system;  
 know what the various vehicle controls are used for (steering wheel, gears, footbrake, etc.); and  
 know the meanings of the road traffic signs, signals and painted road markings, and how the driver should respond to each of them.

### What are the minimum age requirements for obtaining a learner's licence?

Motorcycles 125 cc or less (without a sidecar):	16 years of age
Light motor vehicles not more than 3 500 kg:	17 years of age
All other vehicles (including motorcycles over 125 cc):	18 years of age

### What can disqualify me from obtaining a learner's licence?

If you have previously been disqualified by a court of law from driving a motor vehicle, and this disqualification is still valid.

If you already hold a valid licence to drive the same class of vehicle.

If your licence to drive has been suspended or cancelled and the suspension/cancellation period has not yet expired.

If you are suffering from one of the following diseases or disabilities:

uncontrolled epilepsy;

sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting due to hypertension or any other cause;

any form of mental illness to such an extent that it is necessary that you be detained, supervised, controlled and treated as a patient in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No. 18 of 1973);

any condition causing muscular incoordination;

uncontrolled diabetes mellitus;

defective vision, determined by a prescribed standard; or

any other disease or physical defect which is likely to render you incapable of driving effectively and controlling a motor vehicle without endangering the safety of the public (deafness is not regarded as such a defect).

If you are addicted to the use of any drug having a narcotic effect, or to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor.

## What will I need when I apply?

You must:

- meet the minimum age requirements set out opposite;
- meet the health requirements already explained;
- pass the eyesight test that is conducted at the testing centre;
- have acceptable identification with you when you apply (SA identity document or a passport, or a Traffic Register Certificate issued by the licencing authority); and
- have with you two recent passport-size identity photographs (black and white, or colour).

## What will the learner's licence authorize me to do?

You may drive on public roads (including freeways), provided you are accompanied by someone who holds a valid driving licence for the class of vehicle you are driving, and who is seated next to you or, if that is not possible, then directly behind you.

You may carry passengers in a motor vehicle provided they do not pay a fare.

**Note:** A learner motorcycle driver may not carry a passenger (not even the driving instructor); you are therefore permitted to ride unaccompanied.

## How long is a learner's licence valid for?

**24 months from the date of issue.**

After you've passed your learner's licence test, we suggest that you enrol for a course of at least 20 hours of formal training with a driving instructor and school that has been accredited by the Southern African Institute of Driving Instructors (SAIDI). This will ensure that you learn the K53 basics correctly.

Practice may be with a friend or family member, but these people often teach their own bad habits through lack of understanding of the correct methods. They are certainly no substitute for lessons with an accredited instructor.



## How will I be tested?

The official theory test consists of a number of questions for which you must choose the correct answers from several options. This is called a multiple-choice test. At some testing centres you are able to perform the test using a computer, otherwise it is a pen-and-paper test. When you call your local traffic department to arrange a booking for your test, ask them whether they use computers or test books.

For the pen-and-paper test you will be given a book of questions, an answer sheet, a chart of road signs and a book showing various road layouts as well as pictures of the controls of a vehicle.

The examiner will explain how the test is to be conducted and which sections you must answer, depending on which class of vehicle you wish to drive once you have qualified. Make sure you listen very carefully to the instructions. If you're not sure about any aspect of the testing procedure, don't be shy to ask. There will probably be other people who need clarification too and your question to the examiner could help those candidates as well. Note, however, that once the test has commenced you may not ask questions without putting your hand up and asking the examiner quietly when he/she comes to you.

## What is the pass mark in the official test?

Although the allocation of questions and pass marks may change from time to time, the test normally consists of 68 questions spread across the syllabus as follows:

	NO. OF QUESTIONS	PASS MARK	PASS PERCENT
Rules of the road	28	22	74%
Road signs, signals and markings	28	23	77%
Controls of the vehicle	8	6	75%

**Note:** The allocation of questions between the various sections may change from time to time, as well as the required pass marks.

## Be sure you understand the test question

Each question has at least three choices from which to select the correct answer. For some questions only one answer is the correct one; with others, more than one option is correct and you must specify which they are. In some questions there may be another option that seems correct. Choose the one that is most correct with respect to the question. This means that you should read each question very carefully to make sure that you fully understand exactly what is being asked. Don't skim through the question in a hurry and jump to the wrong conclusion because you didn't read it carefully.

**Note:** You may not ask the examiner to clarify any question for you.

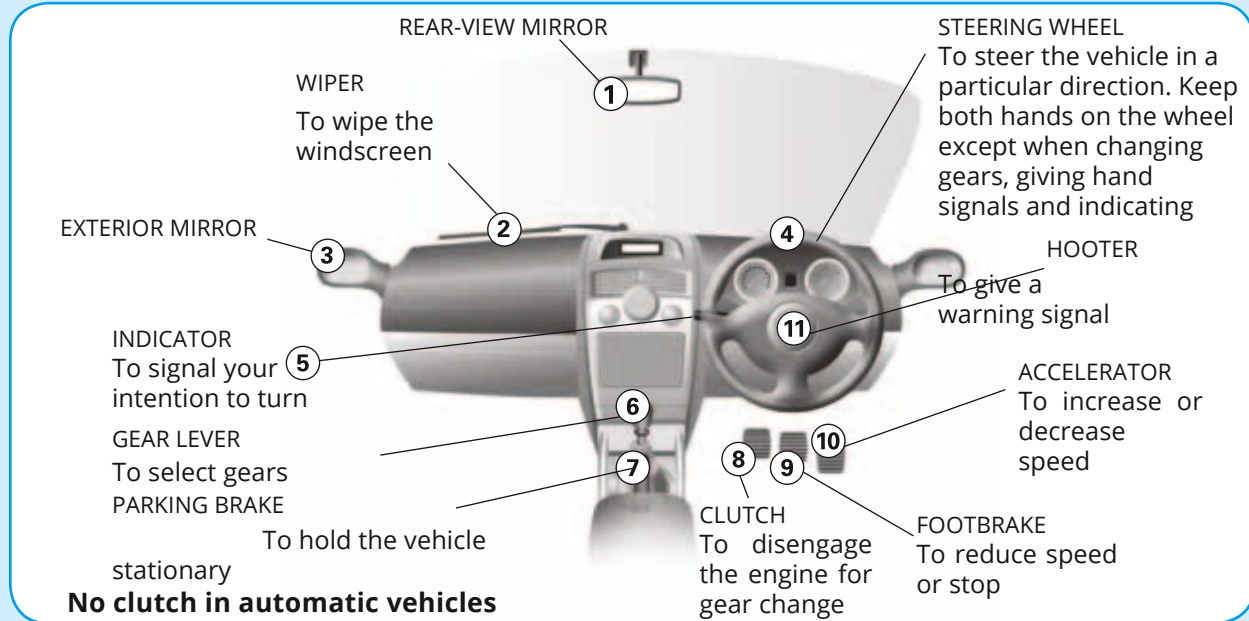


# 2 Controls of the vehicle

Vehicle controls and instruments are items such as the steering wheel (handlebars for motorcycles), brakes, clutch pedal, accelerator pedal, speedometer, and so on. You must know what each control is used for. The following illustrations will explain these.

**Note:** Although the layout of the various controls may be different on different makes and models of vehicles, their functions and purpose remain the same.

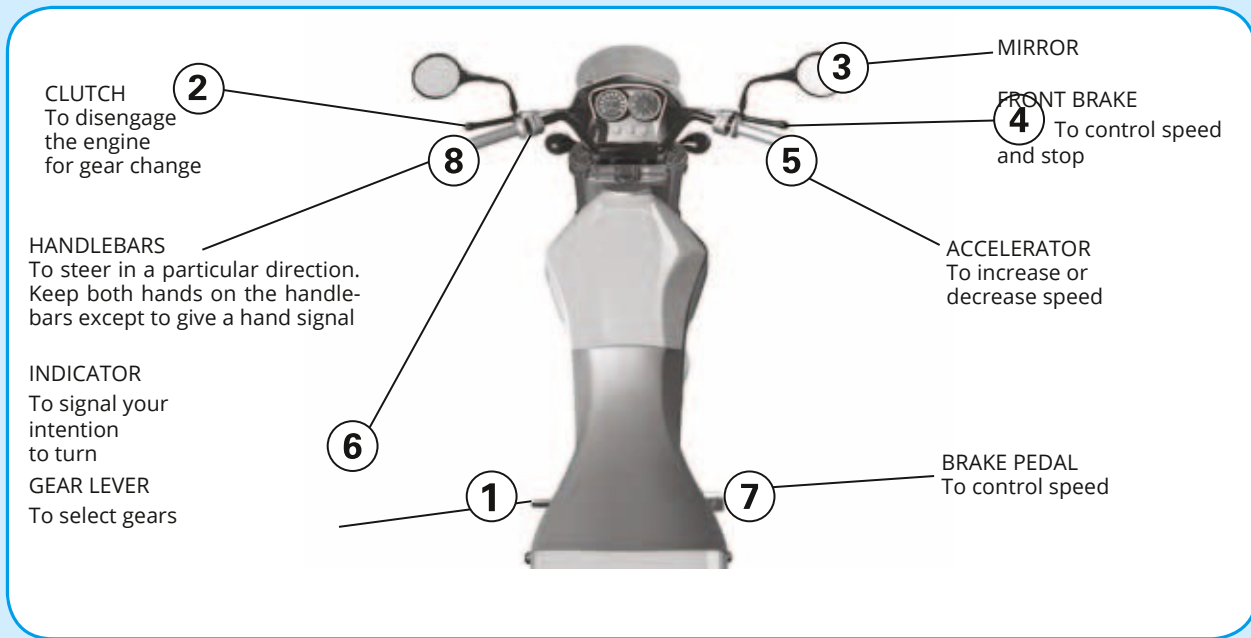
## Motor vehicle controls



## Combining the use of vehicle controls (Automatic vehicles do not have a clutch)

TO DO THIS	USE THESE CONTROLS (Listed in action sequence)	REF. NUMBERS
Check if it is safe to manoeuvre	Mirrors	1, 3
Indicate your intention to change direction or turn	Indicator	5
Turn or change direction	Steering wheel	4
Ensure the parked vehicle remains stationary	Parking brake	7
Select a gear	Clutch and gear lever	6, 8
Increase speed (accelerate)	Accelerator	10
Stop or reduce speed suddenly	Footbrake	9
Negotiate a sharp turn	Rear-view mirrors, exterior mirror, indicator, footbrake, clutch, gear lever, steering wheel, accelerator	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10

## Motorcycle controls



## Combining use of vehicle controls

TO DO THIS	USE THESE CONTROLS (Listed in action sequence)	REF. NUMBERS
Check if it is safe to manoeuvre	Mirrors	3
Indicate your intention to change direction or turn	Indicator Switch	6
Turn or change direction	Handlebars	8
Ensure the motorcycle remains stationary	Rear brake pedal	7
Select a gear	Clutch lever and gear lever	1, 2
Increase speed (accelerate)	Accelerator (throttle)	5
Stop or reduce speed suddenly	Front brake lever and rear brake lever	4, 7
Negotiate a sharp turn	Rear-view mirrors, indicator switch, front brake lever, clutch lever, gear lever, handlebars <b>NB:</b> Never use the front brakes and the handlebars at the same time	1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 only

# 3 Defensive driving the K53 way

The term K53 is simply a file reference that was used when the driving test was changed to incorporate a particular method of 'defensive driving'. The K53 defensive driving system is now an essential requirement of the practical driving test. It means being fully alert and attentive all the time while driving, in order to maintain a clear space around your vehicle and avoid a collision with other road users, including pedestrians and animals. It also means that you must give other road users advance warning of your intentions so that they too can use the road in safety. Here are some important aspects you must know about the K53 defensive driving system.

## Basic elements of the K53 defensive driving standard

The system of vehicle control should become second nature to you, and be done in a constant, continuous cycle throughout your driving exercise. It is especially relevant when approaching anything that could present a potential hazard.

<b>SEARCH</b>	Keep a constant lookout in all directions, near and far, (using the mirrors as necessary) for any possible hazards.
<b>IDENTIFY</b>	If you see a potential hazard, determine its nature, e.g. stationary/moving vehicle, pedestrian, or animal.
<b>PREDICT</b>	Determine the nature of the possible danger the hazard might pose, e.g. could it move into your path, possibly requiring you to brake/stop? Decide on what actions you will take according to the risks involved, e.g. slow down, steer to the side, stop quickly, hoot.
<b>DECIDE</b>	
<b>EXECUTE</b>	Perform the action/s you have decided on in a calm, controlled and decisive manner.

## Keep a safe following distance

Always maintain a safe following distance as part of maintaining a clear space around your vehicle.

Remember to increase this distance: when visibility is poor, in wet conditions, when travelling fast or when carrying a heavy load or several passengers or when travelling on a loose surface.



## Use the mirrors correctly

Ensure that the rear-view mirrors are correctly adjusted so that you have a clear view behind your vehicle.

If you need to adjust the mirror/s, do this only while the vehicle is stationary.

Glance in the mirrors every 5 to 8 seconds and only for long enough to check the situation behind you, i.e. don't keep your eyes off the road ahead longer than is absolutely necessary.

Whenever you approach a potential hazard, check in the mirrors in case you need to signal a change in direction, e.g. to change lanes or swerve.

Before moving off from a stationary position, first gain clutch control, i.e. have the vehicle in gear with the clutch pedal released slightly, to the point where the clutch 'takes', before you look in the mirrors.

## Check in the blind spots

Turn your head to the appropriate side to check in the areas that are not visible in the mirrors (these areas are called blind spots).

The appropriate side is the one to which you intend moving, e.g. changing lanes, moving off from the side of the road, turning.

The last thing you must do before changing direction is always to check in the blind spot on the side to which you intend to move.



## Signal your intention

Always check in the rear-view mirrors before signalling, to ensure that it is safe to move in that direction after indicating your intention.

If it is not yet safe to start the manoeuvre, then don't signal until it is safe.

Indicate in good time to warn other road users of your intention, but not so early that it could confuse other road users.

Place your hand back in the correct position on the steering wheel or handlebars before applying the brake, after changing gears and before negotiating a manoeuvre, so that you are in full control of the vehicle.

Always check to ensure that the indicator has cancelled immediately after a manoeuvre has been completed. Cancel it if necessary.

Use hand signals if the electric indicators are not working.

Use the hooter in good time, and only if it is an emergency.

## Use the clutch correctly

When you intend moving off, follow this sequence:

Obtain clutch control.

Check in the mirror(s) and blind spot(s).

Indicate.

Check the blind spot again.

Accelerate to move off.

Do not cause the clutch to slip, i.e. don't drive with the clutch pedal lightly depressed.

Do not ride the clutch, i.e. press and release, press and release, while accelerating.

Do not coast, i.e. let the vehicle move with the clutch pedal depressed.

Keep your foot clear of the clutch pedal when you don't need to use the clutch.

## Use the steering correctly

Always keep both hands on the steering, except when you need to change gear or give a hand signal.

Turn the steering wheel only when the vehicle is moving, never when stationary.

In a motor vehicle, place your hands in the ten-to-two or quarter-to-three position on the steering wheel.

Steer smoothly, not jerkily, and use the push-pull method with your hands so that they stay in the ten-to-two or quarter-to-three position as far as possible while you are turning.

Use the steering to adjust your position on the road according to the situation ahead.

When turning a corner, do not turn too wide or cut the corner.

Where there are traffic lanes, stay in one lane at a time and don't wander from lane to lane.

## Control your speed properly

Before changing speed, check in the mirrors to make sure it is safe to do so.

Adjust your speed according to the pattern of traffic flow, the slope of the road, the type of road surface, visibility and weather conditions.

Always comply with the speed limit applicable to the road you are travelling on.

Do not increase speed when you are being overtaken by another vehicle.

## Use the brakes correctly

Use the brakes (not the gears) to slow down or stop.

Before braking to slow down or stop, check in the mirrors to make sure that it is safe to do so.

Avoid locking the brakes, i.e. pressing the brake pedal down very hard so that the wheels stop turning, when you brake under normal (non-emergency) circumstances.

Always be aware that the distance required to bring the vehicle to a stop increases under certain conditions:

when the road surface is wet;

when the road surface is loose (e.g. gravel);

when the vehicle is heavily laden with goods or passengers; and

when you are travelling fast.

Brake as necessary to maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you, so that if you need to stop suddenly you can do so safely without swerving.

Apply the parking brake (not applicable to motorcycles) when the vehicle will be stationary for some time, or whenever you leave the vehicle unattended.

Press the ratchet release button in when applying the parking brake, and release it when the brake is holding. This is to avoid unnecessary wear and tear.

# 4 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.








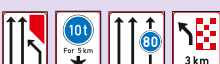

## How signs are presented

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.

## Sign groupings

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

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

## Temporary signs

Many of the signs have yellow, red and black colour combinations. These are temporary signs, and the yellow colour is to draw attention to the temporary situation because these signs **take precedence over any permanent signs**.































Temporary regulatory signs must always be obeyed. For example, a temporary speed limit sign of 60 km/h is not a recommended speed, but the speed limit that currently applies and which must be adhered to.



## Symbols

The following symbols may appear on regulatory and warning road signs, with the background and sign shape varying according to the sign the symbol is on. To know the meaning of all the signs it is necessary to know what these symbols represent.

In the examples that follow, some of the symbols are shown as they appear on red-bordered Selective Restriction Signs; these are supplementary plates that accompany a regulatory sign to indicate that the main sign applies only in respect of the item(s) depicted on the supplementary sign. Other symbols are found on road signs themselves. There are many more symbols used, mainly related to guidance and directions signs, and these are covered in their respective sections.

					
Motorcycle	Car	Taxi	Mini-bus	Midi-bus	Bus
					
Tour bus	High occupancy vehicle	Abnormal vehicle	Handicapped person vehicle	Delivery vehicle	Goods vehicle
					
Goods vehicle + GVM	Construction vehicle	Dangerous goods vehicle	Diplomatic corps	Ambulance	Police
					
Farm vehicle	Towed vehicle	Rickshaw	Animal-drawn vehicle	Tram	Bicycle
					
Pedestrian	Horses and riders	Toll road	Alternate route	Gate	Headlights

GVM = Gross Vehicle Mass

The various road signs, signals and surface markings are detailed in the pages that follow, along with study questions to help you learn their meanings.

# 5 Regulatory signs

Regulatory signs are used to control the actions of drivers and traffic flow. They include traffic flow control signs that regulate the movement of traffic, command signs that tell you what to do, and also prohibition signs that indicate what is not allowed. It is an offence to disobey any of these signs. If you do so, you can be fined. There are temporary versions for some of these signs and they have yellow, red and black colour combinations.

Regulatory signs are grouped as follows, according to their message and purpose:

## Control signs: to control traffic flow

These signs tell you where to stop, where to yield, in which direction to drive and what special rules apply. Permanent control signs are red and white, sometimes with a black symbol, and they come in a variety of shapes:



**Stop.** Come to a **complete halt** in line with the Stop sign, or before the Stop line. **Remain stationary**, and move off only when it is safe to do so.



**Stop/Go.** This is a manually operated sign, with the word STOP on one side and GO on the other. Stop when necessary and proceed cautiously when GO is displayed.



**3-way Stop.** Stop in line with the Stop sign or before the Stop line. Proceed only after all vehicles that arrived before you at the other two Stop lines have moved off.



**4-way Stop.** Stop in line with the Stop sign or before the Stop line. Proceed only after all vehicles that arrived before you at the other three Stop lines have moved off.



**Yield.** Give way to all cross-traffic as well as pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross your path, and any trains close enough to be a potential danger. If necessary, stop before the white Yield line painted on the road surface.



**Stop/Yield.** If proceeding straight ahead, or if turning right, stop in line with the Stop sign or before the painted white Stop line. You may turn left without stopping **if it is safe to do so**. Give way to any cross-traffic and pedestrians. If you need to stop, do so before the painted white line.



**Yield at mini-circle.** Slow down and give way to other vehicles that cross any Yield line before you do. Proceed in a clockwise direction around the painted island, without driving on it.



**Yield to pedestrians.** Give way to any pedestrians on or about to enter the pedestrian crossing on your side of the road.



**Pedestrian priority.** Area set aside for pedestrians. Only delivery, maintenance or emergency vehicles may drive here, and must not exceed 15 km/h and must give way to pedestrians.



**Yield to oncoming traffic.** Give way to oncoming vehicles on this roadway. Proceed when it is safe to do so.



**No entry.** No vehicles may enter this road at any time.



**One-way right.** This is a one-way road. Drive only in the direction of the arrow.



**One-way left.** This is a one-way road. Drive only in the direction of the arrow.



**One-way straight ahead.** This is a one-way road. Drive only in the direction of the arrow.



## Command signs: to give instructions

There are two types of command signs: signs that specify an **action that must be taken by all drivers**, and signs that specify **which class of road user must use a specified section of the roadway that others may not**. The class of road user is shown on the sign by means of a symbol. All the actions that drivers must take are shown in the first row below. Examples of the compulsory roadway usage signs with symbols are given in the second row below. They come in both permanent (blue disc-shaped signs with a white border) and temporary (yellow disc with a black border) versions.



### Actions that all drivers must take:



You must switch on your headlights now.



You must pay a toll on this road or take another route.



You must travel at this speed or faster.



You must pass to the side indicated by the angled arrow.



You must proceed only in the direction of the arrow.



You must turn in the direction of the arrow at the next junction.



You must obey traffic circle rules at the roundabout (see page 54).

### The class of road user indicated must use this part of the roadway only, and other road users may not:



Taxis must use only this part of the roadway. No other road users may.



Buses and minibuses must use only this part of the roadway. No other road users may.



Vehicles exceeding GVM shown must use only this part of the roadway. No other road users may.



Goods vehicles exceeding GVM shown must use only this part of the roadway. No other road users may.



Pedestrians must use only this part of the roadway. No other road users may.



Cyclists (left) and pedestrians (right) must use only this part of the roadway. No other road users may.

## Prohibition signs: to prohibit certain actions or classes of vehicles

These signs tell you what you **may not do** or which class of road user **may not use** a particular part of the roadway, according to the symbol shown on the sign. These signs are all white disc-shaped signs with a red border. Temporary versions have a yellow disc.



No left turn here.



No right turn here.



No left turn at the next junction or entrance.



No right turn at the next junction (temporary sign).



No U-turn here.



No stopping (temporary sign).



No parking.



No overtaking by any vehicle for 500 m (temporary sign).



No overtaking by goods vehicles for next 500 m.



No hooting or any loud noise for next 100 m.



No hitch-hiking or for stopping for hitch-hikers for next 500 m.



No access to the class of vehicle for 75 m before shown on the sign and after sign. (temporary sign).



No Hawker trading.



No access to the class of road user shown on the sign.

## Reservation signs: to reserve lanes, roadways (R) or parking areas (P)

These rectangular blue and white signs tell you that a particular lane, portion of the roadway or parking area is reserved for the use of a specific class of vehicle only. Other classes of road users may not use that portion of the road or parking area. Reservation signs for roadways show the letter **R** below the road user symbol. Those for parking areas show the letter **P** above the road user symbol. Temporary versions of the signs are yellow and black. Reservation signs may display any one or more of the road user symbols. Here are some examples:



### Roadway reservation examples:



The lane on the left of the yellow line is reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated, in this case buses.



The curved yellow line indicates the right of the yellow start of a lane line is reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated.



The lane on the right of the yellow dashed line is reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated.



The lane on the left of the yellow line is reserved for the exclusive use of authorized public transport vehicles.



The lane on the right of the yellow line is reserved for the exclusive use of authorized public transport vehicles.



This stop zone is reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle and organization shown by the symbol and logo.



This portion of the roadway is temporarily reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated.

### Parking reservation examples:



This area is reserved for parking.



This area is reserved for parking by the class of vehicle shown.



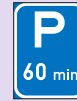
Parking here is reserved for a vehicle carrying people with disabilities.



This area is temporarily reserved for parking by the class of vehicle shown.



This area is reserved for parking by authorized vehicles.



This area is reserved for parking, up to a maximum of 60 minutes.



This area is reserved for parking by police vehicles.

## Limit prohibition signs: to set specific limits permitted on the road, where exceeding such limit is prohibited

These signs are similar in shape and colour to the Prohibition signs, but without the diagonal red line. They specify the maximum vehicle speed, height, length or mass permitted on a particular road or portion of the roadway, and where access is limited to authorized vehicles only. Temporary versions have a yellow disc with the same red border and no red diagonal line.



Maximum speed limit allowed



Temporary height limit allowed, including load and antenna



Gross vehicle mass limit allowed



Width limit allowed



Length of vehicle limit allowed, including trailers and projections



Gross axle mass load limit allowed



Access temporarily limited to authorized vehicles only

## Comprehensive signs to indicate comprehensive rules

These signs indicate that a comprehensive set of regulations must be adhered to on the roadway ahead.



### Residential area

The following rules apply:

Access is permitted, but you may not drive through a residential area without stopping to break your journey.

You may not exceed 30 km/h within a residential area.

You must give way to all pedestrians as they have right of way.

Vehicles that weigh more than 3 500 kg or that have more than 10 seats for passengers are not allowed in a residential area, except to gain local access for the purpose of loading or off-loading goods.



### Dual-carriage freeway begins

The following rules apply to all freeways:

Hand signals are not allowed. The following road users are not on freeways, except in an emergency: pedestrians;

If you are in the far right lane and animal-drawn vehicles; the driver behind you indicates the intention to overtake, move safely over to the next lane and do not accelerate while being overtaken. pedal cycles, motorcycles

Stopping a vehicle on a freeway 50 cc or less, motor tricycles, is prohibited, except: motor quad-bikes;

to comply with the directions of a traffic officer or road sign; have been adapted for disabled people; in a designated stopping area. electric motorcycles; and Learner drivers are allowed on tractors, unless they are busy freeways if accompanied by a properly licenced driver.



### Single-carriage freeway begins

## De-restriction signs to cancel restrictions

A red cross over a road sign indicates that a restriction, a command or set of regulations no longer applies. Here are some examples:



End of toll road



You no longer need to drive with your headlights switched on



Vehicle mass restriction no longer applies



End of lane reservation and all carriage reservation vehicles may now use this lane



End of dual-carriage freeway and freeway rules no longer apply



End of single-carriage freeway and freeway rules no longer apply

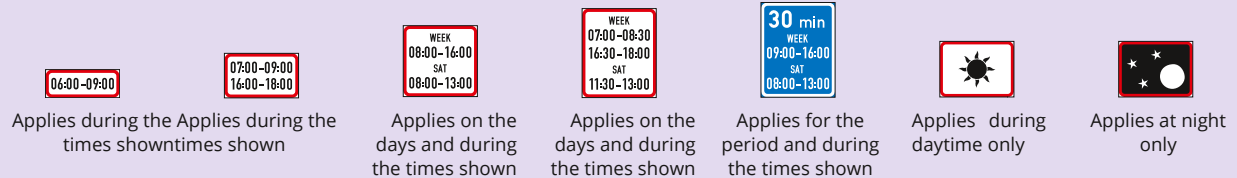


End of residential area and rules for a residential area no longer apply

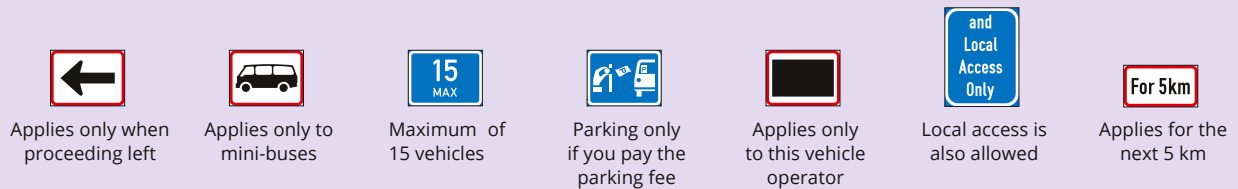
## Selective restriction regulatory signs apply the rules selectively

These signs are displayed beneath other regulatory signs to indicate that the regulatory sign applies only at a particular time, or to vehicles travelling in a particular direction, or to certain classes of vehicles, or under certain conditions. The colours of these secondary signs will be the same as the regulatory sign they govern. Here are some examples:

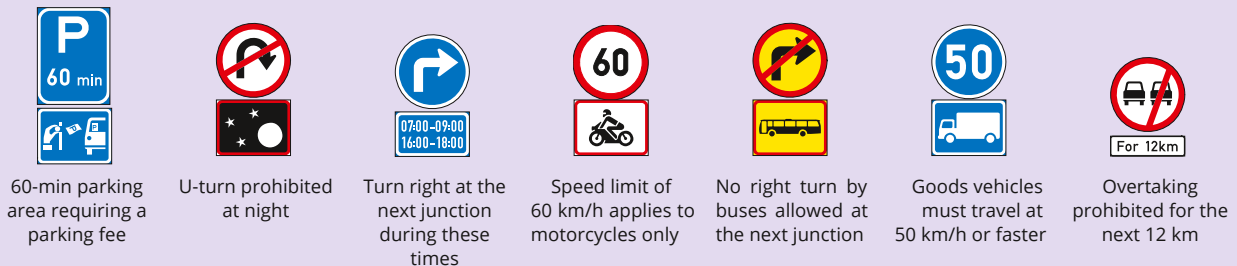
### Regulatory sign applies during certain times only:



### Regulatory sign applies in certain situations only:



### Some combination examples:



## Traffic signals to control traffic flow

Traffic signals are given to control the flow of traffic, although a few of them are to warn motorists to proceed with caution. There are different forms of traffic signals:

1. **traffic lights** ('robots') to control traffic flow at intersections or pedestrian crossings;
2. a **flashing red light** signal to indicate that motorists must stop;
- 3 **overhead lane direction control light** signals to control the traffic flow in traffic lanes (see note (b) below);
4. **hand** signals given by traffic officers; and
5. **flag** signals given by road construction workers.

### Notes:

- (a) Traffic signals must be obeyed at all times, and the signals of a traffic officer overrule any other road signs or signals that may be present.
- (b) Sometimes a lane is temporarily 'borrowed' from the other side of the road to assist traffic on the busy side to be cleared more effectively. Above that 'borrowed' lane a green arrow would be displayed. A red cross would be shown to traffic from the opposite direction.



**Steady red disc.** Stop before the white Stop line and wait for the green light before proceeding with caution.



**Flashing red disc.** Stop as for a 4-way Stop and give way to pedestrians (who are allowed to cross against such light). This signal is also used when a traffic signal is out of order.



**Steady yellow disc.** Stop before the white Stop line, unless stopping would be so abrupt as to cause a possible rear-end collision. Wait for the green light; before moving off with caution.



**Flashing yellow disc.** Proceed with caution, and give way to any pedestrians crossing your path. (This signal was discontinued after 31 December 2010.)



**Steady green disc.** Proceed in any direction, subject to any road signs, and give way to traffic and pedestrians still crossing.



**Steady bus/tram.** The steady disc rules apply only to the class of vehicle shown by the symbol on the disc.



**Steady red man.** Pedestrians must wait on the sidewalk and may cross only when the green man light is displayed.



**Flashing red man.** The steady red man is about to be displayed. Pedestrians must wait for the steady green man signal before starting to cross. Those already crossing should do so quickly.



**Steady green man.** Pedestrians may cross the road within the markings. Drivers must give way to pedestrians crossing within the markings.



**Flashing red arrow left.** Stop before the white line. You may then proceed left even though there is a steady red disc signal, but give way to all vehicles and pedestrians for whom a green light signal is displayed.



**Flashing green arrow.** Proceed in the direction of the arrow, irrespective of other light signals, but give way to pedestrians and vehicles still crossing the intersection.



**Steady yellow arrow.** Stop before the white Stop line and wait for a green arrow signal before proceeding in the direction of the green arrow, and give way to any pedestrians and vehicles still crossing the intersection.



**Steady green arrow.** Proceed in the direction of the green arrow, but give way to any pedestrians and vehicles still crossing the intersection.



**Pedal cyclist signals.** These have the same rules as pedestrian signals, but apply to pedal cyclists instead.



**Direction arrows:** Sometimes the direction arrow is on a board above a solid traffic signal that it appears with, instead of in the light itself.



**Flashing red signal light.** Stop before the signal and proceed only when it is safe to do so. Examples shown here are for a railway crossing Stop.



**Flashing yellow signal light.** Warns of a hazard or regulatory sign ahead. Slow down and proceed with caution. Obey any regulatory signs.

**Overhead signals (Next Row):** Sometimes a lane is temporarily 'borrowed' from the other side of the road to speed up traffic flow on a busy side of the road. A red cross would be shown to traffic from the opposite direction in that lane.



**Overhead steady green arrow.** You may drive in the lane over which the signal is displayed.



**Overhead steady red cross.** You may not drive in the lane over which the signal is displayed.



**Overhead steady yellow arrow.** The lane ahead is closed. Move into the next lane in the direction of the arrow, as soon as it is safe to do so.



**Stop hand signal for traffic approaching from the front.** Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



**Stop hand signal for traffic approaching from behind the officer.** Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



**Stop hand signal for traffic approaching from the front and the back of the officer.** Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



**Proceed.** Traffic facing the officer's front may proceed.



**Proceed.** Traffic facing the officer's front may proceed.



**Stop.** Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



**Warning.** Traffic approaching from the front and back of the signalman must slow down and proceed with caution.



**Proceed.** Traffic facing the signalman's front may proceed.

# Regulatory signs: questions and answers

Here is an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the signs already explained, by means of the questions and explanations that follow. For each item, cover the correct answer section, then read the question and choose what you think is the correct answer from the three choices given. Next, check your answer against the correct answer given, and read the explanation to gain a fuller understanding. (This system of knowledge reinforcement applies to all sections of this book.)

## How should you respond to this sign?



Stop and proceed only when every vehicle that has stopped at a Stop line in the intersection before you has proceeded through the intersection.

Stop and proceed if you feel it is safe to do so.

Stop and then proceed as soon as you can.

### CORRECT ANSWER

**Stop and proceed only when every vehicle that has stopped at a Stop line in the intersection before you has proceeded through the intersection.**

This applies also to a 3-way stop. Do not proceed unless it is safe to do so.

## Which statement is correct in respect of this sign?



There is a dangerous hazard beyond the sign.

You must give way to pedestrians and cross-traffic at the intersection.

You have right of way.

### CORRECT ANSWER

**You must give way to pedestrians and cross-traffic at the intersection.**

You must yield right of way at the sign or marking to all traffic already on the road that you are approaching. You must yield right of way to any rail traffic on the railway line crossed by the road on which you are travelling.

## Which statement is correct in respect of this sign?



You may proceed if turning left, but must yield to traffic and pedestrians as necessary.

If not turning left, you must stop.

Both of these.

### CORRECT ANSWER

**Both of these.**

If you intend proceeding straight ahead, stop as for a Stop sign. If you intend turning left at the intersection, you may do so without stopping but you must yield right of way to traffic approaching from the right, and to any pedestrians crossing in front of you.

### What is the meaning of this sign?



You may not proceed beyond the sign.  
Only authorized vehicles may enter here.  
Neither of these.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**You may not proceed beyond this sign.**

Entry to all motor vehicle traffic is prohibited.

### What is the meaning of this sign?



Look out for pedestrians.  
Yield to pedestrians on or waiting to enter the crossing.  
Pedestrians only, except for school buses.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Yield to pedestrians on or waiting to enter the crossing.**

You must yield right of way to any pedestrians crossing the road or waiting to cross.

### What is the meaning of this sign?



Only delivery, maintenance or emergency vehicles are permitted to drive or park here.  
Yield to pedestrians and do not exceed 15 km/h.  
Both of these.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Both of these.**

Only delivery vehicles, maintenance vehicles, or emergency vehicles are permitted in the area demarcated by this sign. Pedestrians have right of way. The maximum speed limit for all vehicles is 15 km/h and any loading or offloading must take place within a designated loading bay.

### How should a driver respond to this marking?



Stop within the zig-zag zone.  
Use the area for overtaking.  
Yield right of way to pedestrians on the crossing.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Yield right of way to pedestrians on the crossing.**

You should not stop within the zig-zag zone except to yield right of way to pedestrians on the crossing or to stop behind a vehicle that has stopped to yield right of way to pedestrians. You must not cross the marking or overtake another vehicle.

### Which statement is correct in respect of this sign?



Slow down and give way to traffic that will cross any Yield line before you.  
Stop at the roundabout and give way to traffic from the right.  
The road ahead makes a circular movement.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Slow down and give way to traffic that will cross any Yield line before you.**

You must yield right of way to any vehicles in the traffic circle that will cross a Yield line in the intersection before you and that will cross your path.

**Which statement is correct in respect of this sign?**



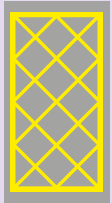
- Switch on the main lights and ensure that the beam is dipped.
- Switch on the parking lights now.
- Are the headlights on?

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Switch on the main lights and ensure that the beam is dipped.**

This sign is usually found before the entrance to a dark tunnel.

**Which statement is correct in respect of this marking?**



- Do not enter the junction unless you can pass through without stopping.
- Vehicles turning left or right across the junction may stop on the marking.
- Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

You must not proceed across the junction if you cannot do so without crossing the area completely. Vehicles entering from the side street to turn left or right may stop in the painted box while waiting to turn.

**What is the meaning of this sign?**



- If your vehicle's mass is more than the mass limit indicated, do not travel in any other lane.
- If your vehicle's mass is less than the mass limit indicated, do not drive in this lane.
- Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

Heavier vehicles are usually slower than other vehicles. To speed up the flow of traffic it is common for heavier vehicles to be restricted to a particular lane or portion of the road. No other vehicles may travel in that lane.

**How should a driver respond to this flashing red arrow signal?**



- Stop. Proceed in the direction of the arrow if it is safe to do so.
- Yield to pedestrians and other traffic.
- Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

Stop and check for traffic approaching from the right. If it is safe to do so, you may proceed in the direction of the arrow, but give way to pedestrians in the intersection. If you intend proceeding through the intersection you must stop and wait for a green light before doing so.



**How should a driver respond to this sign?**



Do not turn in the direction of the arrow at the next junction.  
Turn in the direction of the arrow at the next junction.  
Look out for a sharp turn in the direction of the arrow.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Do not turn in the direction of the arrow at the next junction.**

This sign indicates to a driver not to turn in the direction of the arrow at the next entrance or intersection.

**What is the meaning of this sign?**



Turn in the direction of the arrow now.  
Do not turn in the direction of the arrow at this point.  
Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Do not turn in the direction of the arrow at this point.**

This sign indicates that no turn may be made in the direction of the arrow at the intersection where the sign is displayed.

**What is the meaning of this sign?**



Do not make a U-turn here.  
Hairpin bend ahead.  
You may make a U-turn here.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Do not make a U-turn here.**

You may not turn the vehicle so that it faces in the opposite direction.

**Which statement is correct in respect of this sign?**



Slow down or stop and yield to oncoming traffic.  
Proceed only when it is safe to do so.  
Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

You must give way to approaching traffic and do not proceed unless it is safe to do so.

**How should a driver respond to this sign?**



Goods vehicles may not overtake other goods vehicles for 500 m beyond the sign.  
No overtaking of goods vehicles.  
Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

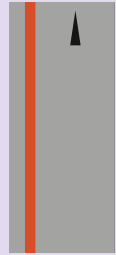
**Goods vehicles may not overtake other goods vehicles for 500 m beyond the sign.**

This sign restricts goods vehicles from overtaking other goods vehicles for a distance of 500 m beyond the sign. Other vehicles may overtake.

### What is the meaning of this road sign?



- Do not stop here for the next 75 metres.
- No skateboarding allowed here and for the next 100 metres.
- No speeding permitted for the next 500 metres.



#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Do not stop here for the next 75 metres.**

This sign prohibits stopping on any portion of the roadway or shoulder of a public road where the sign is displayed, and for 75 metres beyond the sign. A red No Stopping line applies for the full distance of the painted marking, whether or not it is accompanied by the sign. A broken line applies during the times indicated on an accompanying road sign.

### How should a driver respond to this sign?



- Drive in a clockwise direction at the mini-circle junction.
- Yield to traffic approaching from the right within the circle.
- Both of these.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Both of these.**



Note that a mini-circle is smaller than a roundabout and has the Yield sign shown here. A roundabout has a round command sign and may also have a Priority sign to indicate that you have priority and do not need to yield to traffic from the right.

### What does this road sign mean?



- No overtaking allowed here.
- No racing allowed.
- Do not overtake for 500 m beyond the sign.



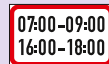
#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Do not overtake for 500 m beyond the sign.**

The sign is valid for 500 m and indicates that you may not overtake another vehicle for 500 m beyond the sign. There may be warning markings on the road surface before the sign (see above right) to indicate that you are approaching a section of the road where overtaking is prohibited.

### What is the purpose of these signs?

- To extend or limit a sign's meaning.
- To provide extra information.
- Neither of these.



#### CORRECT ANSWER

**To extend or limit a sign's meaning.**

These signs are displayed with regulatory signs to indicate that the regulatory sign applies only during the time or period indicated, or for a certain distance, or to the class of vehicle depicted on the sign.



**How should a driver respond to these signs?**

- Use an alternative route.
- The class of vehicle indicated must use an alternative route.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**The class of vehicle indicated must use an alternative route.**

For various reasons the vehicle depicted on the sign (or marking) may not use a particular portion of the road and because of this they may not proceed beyond the sign or marking. They have to use an alternative route.



**What is the meaning of these signs?**

- The end of a lane reserved for exclusive use by the class of vehicle(s) shown.
- The start of a lane reserved for exclusive use by the class of vehicle(s) shown.
- Aparking area reserved for the class of vehicles shown.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**The start of a lane reserved for exclusive use by the class of vehicle(s) shown.**

The curved tail at the bottom of the broken yellow line indicates that this is the start of a reserved lane. Other vehicles driving in the lane must move out of the lane immediately.

**What is the meaning of this sign?**



- This sign indicates a residential area.
- Pedestrians have right of way.
- Both of these.

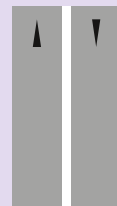
**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

The maximum speed limit in this area is 30 km/h. You may not drive through this area without stopping to break your journey. Vehicles with a gross mass of 3 500 kg or more, or vehicles with 10 or more passenger seats, may not drive through this area unless it is for loading or offloading.

**What does this marking mean?**

- No overtaking allowed for 500 metres after the solid line ends.
- Crossing the solid line is prohibited at all times.
- Do not cross the solid line in order to overtake.



**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Do not cross the solid line in order to overtake.**

No part of the vehicle may cross a solid white no-overtaking line except to gain access to or from land on the opposite side of the marking, or to pass a stationary obstruction in the roadway, provided it is safe to do so.

# 6 Warning signs

Warning signs indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead. They are usually found some distance before the hazard to allow you plenty of time to react. The signs are white triangles with a red border and black message symbol or word. Temporary versions of the signs have a yellow background.

When you encounter a warning sign, look out for any Stop, Yield or other regulatory signs that may be displayed. Reduce speed and proceed with caution and be prepared to take evasive action. In the signs below, an asterisk (\*) with the explanatory text means that the sign can be towards the left or the right.

Hazard marker plates are rectangular red and white plates (or red and yellow for temporary versions) that are positioned at the hazard itself, for example, on a sharp bend or at an obstruction on or at the edge of the road.

## Road situations ahead

These signs warn of potentially dangerous situations ahead that are related to the location or structure of the road or its surface. Approach with caution, slow down if necessary and be prepared to stop or take an alternative route if necessary.



\*Motor gate ahead with cattle grid. Pass on the side of the cattle grid



Gate, railway boom or barrier ahead



Tunnel ahead. Switch your headlights on and don't overtake



Steep downhill ahead. Change to a lower gear if necessary



Steep uphill ahead. You may not cross a No Overtaking line to overtake a slow-moving vehicle



Slow-moving vehicles ahead



Railway crossing ahead. Obey any traffic control signals at the crossing



Tarred road becomes a gravel road ahead, with loose stones that can damage windcreens and paintwork



Gravel road becomes a tarred road ahead



Temporary uneven, potholed, or bumpy road surface ahead



Speed humps ahead. Slow down and obey any speed limit sign



Road ahead narrows from both sides. Keep well to the left



\*Road ahead narrows from one side. Keep well to the left



Road narrows at a bridge ahead. Slow down and approach with caution



Slippery road ahead, especially when wet. Drive with caution



\*Falling rocks ahead, especially after rain



General warning sign, usually with an explanatory plate beneath it



Jetty edge or river bank ahead, close to the road



Water crosses the road at a drift ahead. Go very slowly and test the brakes afterwards



Reduced visibility can be expected ahead (e.g. frequent mist)



Structure ahead that is less than 5 m wide, e.g. bridge



Vehicle length regulatory restriction ahead



Vehicle height regulatory restriction ahead



Road width regulatory restriction ahead



Hazard ahead. Slow down and approach with caution



Strong crosswinds can be expected ahead



The noise of low flying aircraft ahead could startle a driver



Overhead electric cables ahead could endanger high vehicles/ antennae



Temporary reduced visibility ahead (e.g. smoke, dust)



Surface step in the road surface ahead (temporary version)



Road width regulatory restriction ahead (temporary version)



Vehicle length regulatory restriction ahead (temporary version)



Vehicle height regulatory restriction ahead (temporary version)



Loose stones on road surface ahead (temporary version)



Soft shoulder at road's edge ahead (temporary version)



There may be traffic congestion on the roadway ahead

## Traffic control ahead

These signs warn of regulatory traffic control signs or signals ahead, possibly requiring you to give way or stop. Approach with caution and obey the sign or signal as necessary.



Traffic lights ahead. You may have to stop at a yellow or red light.



Stop sign ahead. Slow down and prepare to stop.



Yield sign ahead. Slow down and be prepared to give way or stop.



Scholar patrol ahead. Slow down and be prepared to give way or stop.



Police activity ahead. Slow down and be prepared to stop.



Traffic control ahead. Slow down and be prepared to stop.



Traffic lights out of order ahead. Approach the junction with extreme caution.

## Changes in vehicle movement ahead

These signs warn of changes in vehicle travel direction ahead, such as curves and bends in the road, oncoming traffic, or vehicles entering the road from driveways not easily visible from your line of sight. Approach with caution according to the sign.



\*Gentle curve ahead



\*Sharp bend ahead



Hairpin bend ahead to the right



Hairpin bend ahead to the left



Two combined sharp bends ahead, starting to the left



Two combined sharp bends ahead, starting to the right



Two-way traffic on the crossroad ahead



\*Right-hand lane ends ahead



Concealed driveway ahead, from the left



Concealed driveways ahead, from both sides



\*Winding road ahead, starting to the right



Two-way traffic flow ahead. Keep to the left



Concealed driveway ahead, from the right



Traffic circle ahead (mini-circle or roundabout)

## Road layout changes ahead

These signs warn of changes in the road layout ahead. Approach with caution according to the situation, and obey any regulatory signs that follow the warning sign.



Crossroad ahead



Priority road with secondary crossroad ahead



Secondary road with priority crossroad ahead



T-junction ahead



\*Skew T-junction ahead



\*Side road junction ahead



\*Staggered junctions ahead



\*Sharp junction ahead



\*Sharp junction ahead



Y-junction ahead



\*The one-way dual road changes to a single road ahead, with two-way traffic



Dual road starts ahead, with one-way traffic on each roadway



Dual road starts ahead, with one-way traffic on each roadway

## Moving hazards ahead

These signs warn of potentially dangerous situations ahead caused by vehicles crossing or entering the road, or by people or animals suddenly walking or running onto the roadway. Approach with caution, look out for any dangerous actions and obey any regulatory road signs that may follow.



Marked pedestrian crossing ahead



Pedestrians ahead



Children ahead



Cyclists ahead



Horses and riders ahead



Horses ahead



Cattle ahead



Sheep ahead



Wild animals ahead



Warthogs ahead



Elephants ahead



Hippos ahead



Trams ahead



Agricultural vehicles ahead



Road works ahead



Grader working ahead



\*Construction vehicles entering or crossing the road ahead



Accident ahead



Traffic congestion ahead

## Hazard marker plates

These signs indicate the position of a hazard or obstruction on or next to the roadway. Approach with caution and slow down if necessary.



\*Danger plate. Pass the hazard on the side to which the arrowhead points.



\*Marks the place and direction of a sharp bend in the road.



\*Marks the place and direction of a sharp bend in the road.



\*Marks the position of a separation in the road (e.g. at a structure across freeway exit).



Railway crossing. Extra lower plate indicates two or more railway lines.



Outward-pointing arrows indicate where the road ends at a T-junction and you must turn either left or right.



Inward-pointing arrows indicate that the road ends at this point and does not continue beyond the plate. You must turn back.



The two red and three yellow stripes indicate that the roadway beyond the barricade is temporarily closed to all traffic. Use an alternative route or lane.



The red and white stripes indicate a boom control. Access is allowed only when the boom is raised.

## Examples of warning sign combinations

Advance warning signs with supplementary plates:



Advance warning signs in high visibility backgrounds:



Advance warning signs with flashing yellow signals:



Advance warning signs with multiple combinations:



# Warning signs: questions and answers

**What is the meaning of this sign?**



The road you are on ends ahead and you will have to turn sharply to the left or right, depending on the angle of the junction.

There is a dead-end ahead.

You have right of way to the left.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**The road you are on ends ahead and you will have to turn sharply to the left or right, depending on the angle of the junction.**

This sign warns of a skew T-junction in the road ahead where the driver will have to make a sharp turn to

the left or right. Look out for and obey any regulatory signs displayed in conjunction with this sign.

**How should a driver react to this sign?**



Reduce speed.

Look out for a Stop or Yield sign.

Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

This sign warns of a T-junction in the road ahead where the driver will have to make a sharp turn to the left or right.

Look out for and obey any regulatory signs displayed in conjunction with this sign.

**What is the meaning of this sign/marking?**



You are approaching an intersection where you may be required to yield right of way to other traffic.

There is double danger on the road ahead.

There is a Warning sign ahead.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**You are approaching an intersection where you may be required to yield right of way to other traffic.**

and on the approach to an intersection that is controlled by a Yield sign. Reduce speed and prepare to stop or give way to other traffic already in the intersection or approaching it from either side.

**Where should you expect to find this sign?**



At the end of a freeway.

Where a two-way road will become a dual roadway ahead with traffic moving in one direction only.

As you approach a fork in the road.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Where a two-way road will become a dual roadway ahead with traffic moving in one direction only.**

The two-way road that you are travelling on becomes a dual roadway ahead with traffic moving in one direction on each roadway. Keep to the left and use the right hand side of the roadway for overtaking.



**How should a driver react to this sign?**



- Keep as far to the left as possible.
- Move into the right hand lane.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Keep as far to the left as possible.**

The one-way road that you are travelling on becomes a two-way road ahead with traffic moving in two directions. Keep to the left of your half of the roadway.

**How should a driver react to this sign?**



- Look out for an airport.
- Look out for crop-spraying aircraft in the area.
- Be prepared for possible strong crosswinds ahead.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Be prepared for possible strong crosswinds ahead.**

The sign is found in areas subjected to high crosswinds that may destabilize your vehicle. Reduce speed and drive carefully. Hold firmly onto the steering wheel and be prepared for the vehicle to be buffeted by the wind.

**Where should you expect to find this sign?**



- Ahead of where there are two curves in the road, in the directions as indicated by the arrow.
- Where the road ahead passes over a hill.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Ahead of where there are two curves in the road, in the directions as indicated by the arrow.** Reduce speed and drive carefully through the curves. Observe any recommended speed.

**What is the meaning of this sign?**



- There is an uphill ahead, in the direction of the arrow.
- The road ahead curves sharply in the direction of the arrow.
- Compulsory turn in the direction of the arrow.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**The road ahead curves sharply in the direction of the arrow.**

This sign warns of a sharp curve in the road ahead in the direction of the arrow. Reduce speed and drive carefully through the curve.

### What is the meaning of this sign?



You are approaching a crossroad that has two-way traffic travelling across the intersection.  
Turn left or right ahead.  
Neither of these.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**You are approaching a crossroad that has two-way traffic travelling across the intersection.**

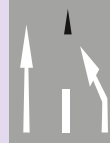
When you are approaching a crossroad that has two-way traffic, there may be traffic approaching the intersection from either the left or the right. Reduce speed and look out for cross-traffic from both sides, and obey any regulatory signs that may be displayed in the vicinity.

### Where should you expect to find these signs?



Where there is a sharp turn in the road ahead.

Just before a lane in a multi-lane road comes to an end on the side shown by the arrow.



Where another lane joins the road you are on.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Just before a lane in a multi-lane road comes to an end on the side shown by the arrow.**

When you are travelling in that lane, check the blindspot to the side indicated by the arrow, indicate to that side, and steer your vehicle into the next lane if it is safe to do so. Adjust your speed accordingly. If you're in the adjacent lane, look out for vehicles wanting to merge into the lane you're travelling in.

### How should a driver respond to this sign?



Maintain a speed that is safe for the circumstances.  
Reduce speed and drive carefully.  
Both of these.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Both of these.**

This sign warns that the road ahead winds to the left and the right for a distance, usually indicated on a supplementary plate. The symbol indicates the direction of the first bend in the road. Reduce speed and drive carefully through the curves. Observe any recommended speed. Look out for pedestrians and for other vehicles that may be travelling too fast for the situation.



### How should a driver react to this sign?

Check in the blind spots for any overtaking traffic.  
Get ready to change lanes.  
Prepare to stop and turn back.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Prepare to stop and turn back.**

This sign indicates that the road does not continue beyond the sign. You will notice that the arrowheads point to the middle of the sign. Reduce speed and obey any regulatory signs that might be displayed nearby. You will need to use an alternative route.

**Where should you expect to find this sign?**



Where there is a step on the edge of the road ahead.

Just before a section of road that is uneven.

Just before a series of traffic-calming humps.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Just before a section of road that is uneven.**

There is a dip or ridge in the roadway ahead, or the road surface is uneven or potholed. Reduce speed and drive carefully until you are past the hazard.

**How should a driver react to this sign?**



No particular reaction.

Look out for children and the elderly.

Slow down and prepare to stop.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Slow down and prepare to stop.**

This sign is found on the approach to an intersection that is controlled by a Stop sign. Reduce speed and prepare to stop.

**What is the meaning of this sign?**



There is a traffic-calming hump in the road ahead.

Uneven road surface ahead.

Pedestrian crossing ahead.



**CORRECT ANSWER**

**There is a traffic-calming hump in the road ahead.**

This sign warns of traffic-calming measures in place. The surface marking indicates the position of the speed hump. Reduce speed considerably before you pass over the hump. If you don't, your vehicle may be damaged.

**How should a driver react to this sign?**



No specific reaction.

Keep to the left.

Move into the right lane.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Keep to the left.**

This sign warns that the roadway ahead carries traffic travelling in both directions. Move to the left of your half of the roadway and look out for oncoming vehicles that might be travelling on the wrong side of the road by mistake.

### How should a driver react to this sign?



- Give way to oncoming vehicles already on the structure.
- Increase speed and switch on the hazard warning lights.
- Neither of these.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Give way to oncoming vehicles already on the structure.**

It is possible that the structure ahead is not wide enough for two vehicles at the same time. Reduce speed and look out for vehicles approaching from the other side. Yield right of way to any approaching vehicle that will reach the structure before you do.

### Where should you expect to find this sign?



- Ahead of a public road works.
- On the approach to a quarry.
- On a mountain pass, where there may be rocks on or falling onto the road.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**On a mountain pass, where there may be rocks on or falling onto the road.**

This sign warns that there may be fallen or falling rocks on the road surface ahead. This will be aggravated in storm conditions. Reduce speed and drive carefully. Look out for rocks on the road.

### How should a driver react to this sign?



- Do not proceed if the vehicle is heavier than the numbers indicated.
- Do not proceed if the vehicle, including the aerial and load, is higher than the height indicated.
- Do not proceed if the load per axle is more than the numbers indicate.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**Do not proceed if the vehicle, including the aerial and load, is higher than the height indicated.**

This sign is found before a place where a low overhead structure or low cables cross above the roadway. If your vehicle and its load and aeri- als are taller than the height in metres indicated, you must use a different road.

### What is the meaning of this sign?



- It is used to remind you to drive slowly.
- It is used to draw attention to a hazard on the road ahead. It is a 'Drive Alive' campaign marker.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**It is used to draw attention to a hazard on the road ahead.**

This sign is used to draw attention to a hazard on or in the road ahead, and is usually accompanied by a supplementary plate indicating the nature of the hazard, e.g. potholes, no painted road markings, expansion joints on a freeway (particularly hazardous to motorcycles). Reduce speed and drive very carefully. A hazard can cause a crash or cost you a tyre and a wheel rim.

# 7 Information signs

These signs provide information about the road ahead so that you can plan your road and usage accordingly.

lane



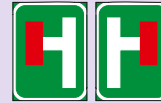
High-speed freeway exit countdown signs. Each white bar represents 100 m to the exit.



Temporary high-speed exit countdown sign. Example shown: 300 m to the exit.



No through-road ahead, as indicated by the red bar.



No through-road to the left (or right), as indicated by the red bar.



Priority road. The road you are travelling on has priority at the junction ahead.



At the speed shown, the traffic lights at each junction ahead are synchronized to display the same signal.



The traffic lights do not change simply from red to green, but have more phases to allow vehicles to turn against oncoming traffic.



Park-and-ride point. You can park your car here and take a train for the next leg of your journey.



Modal transfer. At this point you can change your mode of transport, e.g. from car to train or from train to bus.



Information centre where you can obtain information about the local area, directions, and so on.

## Supplementary information plates to give additional information



Goods vehicle

80km/h

Recommended speed

For 12km

For the next 12 km

For 5km

For the next 5 km

200 m

200 m ahead

Blind People

Blind people

Accident

Accident

## Information signs: questions and answers

### What is the meaning of this sign?



There are traffic lights for the distance indicated.

The traffic lights on the road ahead are synchronized for the speed indicated.

The traffic lights at the intersections ahead will be in your favour.

### CORRECT ANSWER

The traffic lights on the road ahead are synchronized for the speed indicated.

This indicates that all the traffic lights at the various intersections on the road ahead have been synchronized at the speed indicated. This means that if you travel consistently at that speed you will get all the lights on green.

### How should a driver react to this sign?



If you want to leave the freeway, indicate your intention and maintain your speed.

Slow down and look out for road works.

Look out for hitchhikers.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**If you want to leave the freeway, indicate your intention and maintain your speed.**

This sign indicates that there is a high-speed exit from the freeway about 300 m ahead. If you intend leaving the freeway at that exit, you must indicate your intention to move into the left lane and take the off-ramp left. Maintain your speed until you are on the off-ramp, then slow down.

### Where would you find this sign?



2km before a high-speed exit from a freeway.

200 m before a high-speed exit on a freeway.

On the approach to road works.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**200 m before a high-speed exit from a freeway.**

This sign indicates that there is a high-speed exit from the freeway about 200 m ahead. If you intend leaving the freeway at that exit, you must indicate your intention to move into the left lane and take the off-ramp left. Maintain your speed until you are on the off-ramp, then slow down.

### What is the meaning of this sign?



There is a high-speed exit from this road 100 m ahead.

There is a traffic-calming hump in the road ahead.

There is a steep downhill to the right ahead.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**There is a high-speed exit from this road 100 m ahead.**

This sign indicates that there is a high-speed exit from the freeway about 100 m ahead. If you intend leaving the freeway at that exit, you must indicate your intention to move into the left lane and take the off-ramp left. Maintain your speed until you are on the off-ramp, then slow down.

### What is the meaning of this sign?



The traffic approaching this sign has right of way at the junction. Slow down and look out for vehicles entering the road ahead.

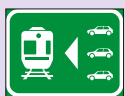
You are approaching a diamond producing area.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**The traffic approaching this sign has right of way at the junction.**

This sign indicates to the driver that traffic on the road that he is driving on has right of way at the intersection ahead. It may sometimes also be found at a roundabout junction. Despite having right of way, motorists should still approach the junction with caution.

### Where would you find this sign?



Alongside an airport.

In the vicinity of a large shopping centre.

At a park-and-ride terminus for a train.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**At a park-and-ride terminus for a train.**

This sign indicates that there is a park-and-ride terminus for a train.

**How should you respond to this sign?**



Do not turn left if you need a through-road to the side.  
Turn left if you need a place to rest.  
Increase speed to pass the junction quickly.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Do not turn left if you need a through-road to the side.**

This sign indicates that the road to the side is not a through-road. If you wish to proceed in that direction you will have to use an alternative route.

**How should a driver react to this sign?**



Look out for pedestrians who may be approaching or leaving the terminus.  
Look out for speeding taxis.  
Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Look out for pedestrians who may be approaching or leaving the terminus.**

This sign indicates that there is a park-and-ride terminus for a bus.

**How should a driver react to this sign?**



Slow down and drive with due care according to the main sign.  
No specific reaction required.  
Look out for traffic police sleeping in their vehicles.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Slow down and drive with due care according to the main sign.**

This sign appears with other traffic signs to provide additional information regarding the sign.

**What is the message conveyed by this sign?**



There is a tuck-shop on the road ahead.  
There is an information kiosk or notice board here.  
Look out for small children running on the side of the road.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**There is an information kiosk or notice board here.**

This sign indicates the presence of an information kiosk or notice board where travel information can be obtained.

**How should a driver respond to this sign?**



Switch on the hazard warning lights. Change gear.  
Slow down and drive with caution. Look out for pedestrians.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Slow down and drive with caution. Look out for pedestrians.**

This sign indicates that temporary research or an experiment is being carried out on the road ahead. Reduce speed and drive carefully past the experiment.

**Where would you find this sign?**



At the end of a dead-end road.  
As you approach a T-junction.  
As you approach a road that does not continue ahead.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**As you approach a road that does not continue ahead.**

This sign indicates that the road ahead is not a through-road. If you wish to proceed in that direction you will have to use an alternative route.

# 8 Guidance signs

These signs give guidance regarding the route, and include, for example, distances and directions to destinations and public facilities, as well as traffic lane situations ahead. There are essentially five colour combinations on these rectangular-shaped signs:

## Guidance sign colour combinations



Guidance signs for freeways: white/yellow on a blue board.



Guidance signs for other roads: white/yellow on a green board.



Tourist guidance signs: white/yellow on a brown board.



Diagrammatic lane guidance: red/black on a white board.



Local direction signs: black on white signs within a town or city.

## Location name symbols

These symbols give the name of a town, street, river, freeway, interchange, and so on. A symbol indicates the nature of the item being named.



River name symbol



Toll road name symbol



End of toll road name symbol



Dual-carriage freeway name symbol



Single-carriage freeway name symbol



Interchange name symbol



Conservancy name symbol

## Location name examples



Suburb



Street



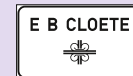
Municipality



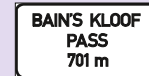
River



Freeway



Interchange



Mountain pass

## Direction sign symbols

These symbols indicate the nature of the destination to which the direction sign is pointing.



Railway station



Bus terminus



Airport



Freeway



Power station



Industrial area



Shopping centre



City centre/CBD



Toll route



Alternative route



Detour direction



Mine



Harbour



Heliport





Library



Bicycle route



Park-and-ride -  
train



Park-and-ride -  
bus



Pick-up point



Parking area



Mini-bus rank



Toll plaza



Border/customs  
post



Freeway route  
number



Metro route  
number south



Regional route  
number



National route  
number



SADC route  
number

## Local direction sign symbols

These symbols are found in a town or city to indicate the nature of the destination to which the white direction sign is pointing. Many of them are similar to those used on highway and freeway signs, but they have a different symbol colour to contrast with the white background. There also a few additional symbols which apply only within a town/city.



Business centre



Shopping  
centre



Railway  
station



Airport



Bus station



Mini-bus rank



Harbour



Parking  
area



Parking  
garage



Mine



Information  
centre



Post offi ce



Industrial area



Dump site



Produce market



Conference  
facilities



Power  
station



School



Library



Swimming  
pool



Border post/  
customs



Fire station



Heliport

## Tourism sign symbols

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourists. They may appear on a large, brown tourism direction board or on small, square, brown 'totem' signs with white borders.

**Spotting tip:** We suggest that you read through these tourism sign symbols without trying to memorize every one of them; the likelihood of your being asked questions about the meanings of several individual tourism symbols is not high. They are included here for the sake of completeness of information.



Generic  
national park



Generic  
cultural



Theatre



AmphitheatreNational park



Hiking trail



Horse trail



4x4 trail



Bike trail



River  
rafting



Scuba  
diving



Ballooning



Namibian  
national park



Generic  
farming



Wine cellar



Wine route/  
estate



Showground



Cherry farm



Ostrich farm and riding



Ostrich farm



Fish farm



Butterfly farm



Animal theme park



Generic provincial park



Gauteng provincial park



Free State provincial park



Western Cape provincial park



KwaZulu-Natal provincial park



Generic resorts



Country golf club



Hot springs



Inland water



Seaside/beach



Berg/mountain



Berg/mountain



Nature reserve



Forest reserve



Scenic route



National heritage site



Botanical gardens



Gardens (flowers)



Waterfall



Lake/dam (no watersport allowed)



Caves



View point



Natural forest



Motor racing track



Horse racecourse



Equestrian events



Fishing



Cricket field



Swimming pool



Sports stadium



Wildlife



Conser vancy area



Game reserve



Bird park/sanctuary



Zoo



Snake park



Crocodile park



Rhino park



Lion park



Historical place



Namibian national monument



National monument



Museum



Historic mine



Historic railway station



Historic battlefi eld



Historic cemetery



Geological site



Coastal tourist attractions



Marine reserve



Oceanarium



Maritime museum



Aquarium



Whales



Dolphins



Lighthouse



Dockyard



Boat launch



Coastal fi shing



Arts & crafts



Painting and drawing



Pottery



Jewellery



Weaving and knitting



Leatherwork



African arts and crafts



Woodwork



Metalwork



Telephone



Emergency cellphone number



Namibian police



RSA police



Police



Hospital



First aid post



SOS call station sign



NSRI



Ambulance/medical service



Fire station/services



Filling station and workshop



Filling station



Workshop



Tow-in service



Truck rest & service area

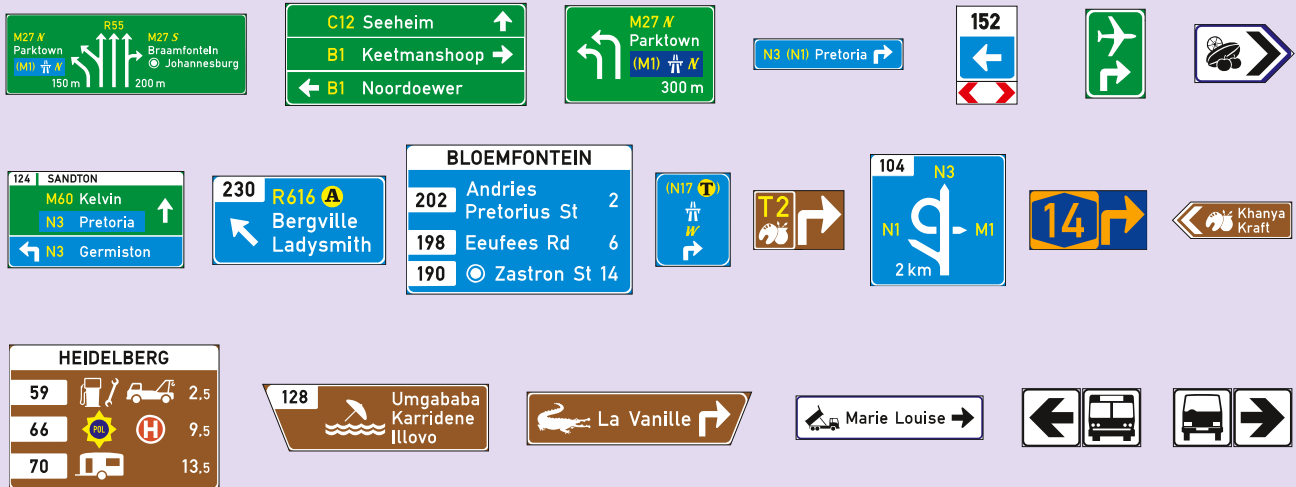


Restaurant



## Direction sign examples

The white signs or inserts are local direction signs within a town or city.



## Diagrammatic signs

These signs give guidance in respect of the layout or use of traffic lanes ahead.

**Symbols used on these signs:**



Traffic lane



Sign relates to the lane below



Lane obstruction

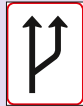


Arrester bed



Change down to a lower gear

**Examples of diagrammatic signs**



## Guidance signs: questions and answers

**What information do these signs provide?**



Information on routes and direction.



Information on distances, locations and facilities.

Information on places and locations.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Information on places and locations.**

These signs provide the names of streets, suburbs, towns and cities, rivers, provincial borders, mountain passes, highways, etc.

**What does this type of sign indicate?**



The direction of or to a route.

The number and direction of the route you are on.

Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

These signs help you to find and stay on the correct route to your destination. The arrows point to the direction in which you must go in order to stay on the route.

**How should a driver respond to this marking?**



Move to the right side of the line if intending to proceed straight ahead.

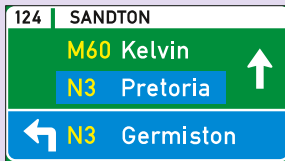
Move into the correct lane if not intending to leave the freeway.

Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Move to the right side of the line if intending to proceed straight ahead.**

The roadway to the left of this marking does not continue straight on.



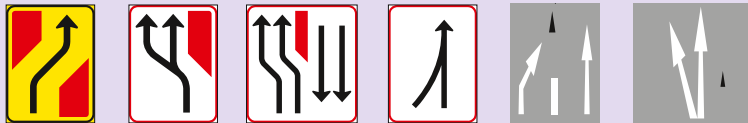
**What does this type of sign indicate?**

- The direction of or distance to an exit.
- The direction of or distance to a destination.
- Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

These signs provide information in respect of the distance to or the direction of a place or route. A straight arrow indicates the direction from this point. A right-angled arrow indicates the direction at the next junction. These signs may include exit numbers in white and black, route numbers in yellow, place names and distances in white and toll and alternative routes in black and yellow. National route direction signs have a green background and freeway direction signs have a blue background.



**What do these signs/markings indicate?**

- Changes to the lanes in the road ahead.
- The direction of traffic flow.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Changes to the lanes in the road ahead.**

Diagrammatic signs provide information in respect of the traffic lanes on the road ahead. Some lanes may end; there may be more or fewer lanes; there might be restrictions on a lane; the lanes may change direction or they may lead to arrestor beds or level crossings. The markings have similar meanings.



**How do tourism signs differ from other direction signs?**

- Sometimes the shape is different.
- The colour is different.
- Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

Tourism signs have a brown background and provide information regarding places of interest, tourist attractions and facilities for tourists.

**What is the correct response to this sign?**



- Heavy vehicles must engage a low gear.
- Trucks must descend.
- Proceed to a workshop.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Heavy vehicles must engage a low gear.**

This sign is usually found at the top of a mountain pass or steep downhill. It is safer and more efficient for heavy vehicles to use a low gear to help control their speed as they descend.



**What is the meaning of these signs?**

- There is a racing circuit ahead.
- There is an arrestor bed ahead.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**There is an arrestor bed ahead.**

An arrestor bed is a heavy gravel section on a steep downhill into which heavy vehicles can turn if the brakes have failed. The bed is designed to bring the vehicle to a halt as the wheels sink into the gravel.

**What is the message given by this sign?**



- It is the maximum speed limit for the lane.
- It is the minimum speed limit for this lane.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It is the minimum speed limit for this lane.**

Vehicles wishing to use the lane may do so provided they do not travel slower than the speed limit indicated. This sign is often found on a freeway to keep the flow of traffic moving fast enough in the fast lanes.

**How should a driver respond to this sign?**

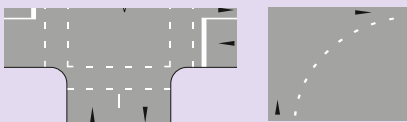


- If you are driving a goods vehicle in this lane you must leave the lane.
- If you are driving a goods vehicle you must get into the lane.
- Light motor vehicle drivers must leave the lane.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**If you are driving a goods vehicle in this lane you must leave the lane.**

To speed up the flow of traffic, goods vehicles are often barred from travelling in the faster lanes, or they may be restricted to a particular lane.



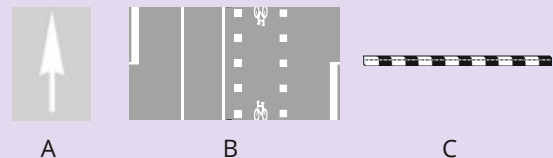
**What do these markings indicate?**

- The path to follow when turning across an intersection.
- The position of a pedestrian crossing if it is not obvious in the intersection.
- Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

These markings give additional guidance to motorists when turning or if there is a change in the lane alignment, and to pedestrians if the location of a pedestrian crossing is not clear.



**Which of these marking indicates the presence of a raised kerb?**

- A
- B

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**C**

A indicates the direction of travel in a particular lane.  
B indicates a portion of the roadway used by cyclists to cross the roadway.

# 9 Road surface markings

Road markings are traffic signs painted onto the road surface. They can be classified into Regulatory, Warning, and Information markings. They have the same meanings as the traffic signs mounted on poles or above the road, and drivers should react accordingly. Surface markings are painted in white, yellow or red, according to the message they convey.

As a general rule, you may not stop on a red line, you may not park on a yellow line, and you may not cross a solid white line, except those that cross the width of the road.

## Regulatory markings

Regulatory markings are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic. As with regulatory signs, it is an offence to disobey any regulatory road marking. If you do so, you can be fined. In the diagrams that follow, the direction of vehicle traffic flow is depicted by the small black arrowheads.



**Stop line.** Stop completely before the solid Stop line. Move off only when safe to do so.



**Yield line.** Slow down and give way to cross-traffic, and pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross your path. If necessary, stop before the white Yield line. Applies also at a railway crossing.



**Pedestrian crossing.** Give way to any pedestrians on or about to enter the pedestrian crossing on your side of the road, from either side.



**Block pedestrian crossing.** Give way to any pedestrians on or about to enter the pedestrian crossing on your side of the road, from either side.



**No overtaking line** (on its own or on your side of a broken dividing line). You may not allow any part of the vehicle to cross the line, except to access property on the other side, or to avoid a stationary obstruction.



**No crossing double-line.** You may not allow any part of the vehicle to cross the line at any time. The two solid lines sometimes have a broken dividing line between them.



**Channelizing line between lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.** You may not allow any part of the vehicle to cross the line at any time.



**Yellow left edge marking.** You may not drive to the left of the yellow line, except when permitted to allow another vehicle to overtake (see Rules of the Road).



**White right edge marking.** You may not drive or cross to the right of the white line. U-turns are **NOT PERMITTED** on freeways over the white edge line.



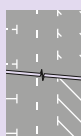
**Painted island.** You may not drive or stop over the marking.



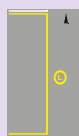
**Painted island.** You may not drive or stop over the marking.



**Painted island.** You may not drive or stop over the marking.



**Parking bay.** Park only within the demarcated area, and not on any sidewalk or verge.



**Exclusive parking bay.** The parking bay is reserved for the exclusive use of the kind of vehicle indicated by the accompanying symbol, in this case goods vehicles.



**Ambulances**



**Buses**



**Taxis**



**Fire-fighting**



**Diplomatic vehicles**



**Mini-buses**



**Defence force**



**Police**



**SOS telephone.** In an emergency only.



**Rickshaws**



**Loading zone.** Only goods vehicles and motorcycles designed or adapted to convey goods, and only while loading or offloading goods.



**Exclusive parking bay.** For vehicles carrying disabled persons.



**Mandatory direction arrows** (various examples)



**Mandatory direction arrow.** Proceed left only.



**Mandatory direction arrows.** Proceed left or ahead only.



**Mandatory direction arrow.** Proceed straight ahead only.



**Mandatory direction arrows.** Proceed right or straight ahead only.



**Mandatory direction arrow.** Proceed right only.



**Mandatory direction arrows.** Proceed left or right only.



**Lane reserved for buses only.** No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



**Lane reserved for trams only.** No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



**Lane reserved for hazardous goods vehicles only.** No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



**Lane reserved for bicycles only.** No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



**Box junction.** You may not stop on this painted marking unless you are entering the road from the side to turn left or right.



**Zig-zag zone.** You may not cross the zig-zag line, or stop within the zone except to give way to pedestrians on the crossing.



**No stopping solid red line.** You may not stop on or next to this red line at any time.



**No stopping broken red line.** You may not stop here during the time(s) indicated on the accompanying road sign.



**No-parking solid yellow line.** You may not park on or next to this yellow line at any time.



**No-parking broken yellow line.** You may not park here during the time/s indicated on the accompanying road sign.



**No motorcycles.** Motorcyclists may not proceed beyond this marking.



**Mini-circle.** Travel in a clockwise direction and give way to any vehicle that will cross a Yield line before you and is likely to cross your path.



**Disabled persons parking.** The parking bay is reserved for a vehicle carrying a disabled person. No other vehicle may park here.



**Exclusive use lane symbol.** Only cyclists may use this lane.



**Exclusive use lane symbol.** Only buses may use this lane.



**Exclusive use lane symbol.** Only trams may use this lane.



**Exclusive use lane symbol.** Only vehicles transporting disabled persons may use this lane.



**Exclusive use lane symbol.** Only high-occupancy vehicles may use this lane.



# Warning and guidance markings



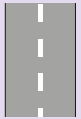
**Railway crossing ahead**



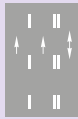
**Continuity line.** The roadway to the left of the thick marking discontinues straight ahead; the gaps become progressively shorter as the line continues.



**Lane line.** Short, thin lines to separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction; the gaps may be longer or shorter.



**Dividing line.** Longer, thinner lines to warn that vehicles on the other side of the line are travelling towards you; the gaps may be shorter or longer.



**Reversible lane double-lines.** Warns that the lane with the double-arrow is used by oncoming traffic during specified periods.



**Lane reduction ahead.** Warns that a lane discontinues ahead, and traffic from the side indicated will merge into the continuing lane.



**Mandatory direction arrows ahead.** Warns that there are yellow mandatory direction arrows ahead.



**No overtaking or crossing line ahead.** Warns that you are not permitted to cross the solid line ahead. Do not attempt to overtake at this point.



**End of exclusive use lane.** Warns that the exclusive use lane ends here.



**End of exclusive use lane.** Warns that the exclusive use lane ends here.



**Guide lines.** These broken lines indicate where a vehicle should position when turning, or where there is a shift in the road alignment, or where pedestrians should cross.



**Furcation arrows.** There is an increase in the number of lanes ahead, in the direction/s indicated by the arrows.



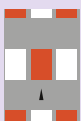
**Direction of travel indicators.** Indicate the direction in which vehicles may travel.



**Cycle crossing.** Cyclists cross the road at the place indicated by the broken lines.



**Yield ahead.** Warns that there is a regulatory Yield sign or marking ahead.



**Arrestor bed ahead.** For emergency stopping.



**Escape road ahead.** For emergency purposes.



**Speed hump.** Reduce speed.



**Kerbing marking.** To indicate the presence of a raised sidewalk or island kerbing.



**Gives extra guidance** to road users in respect of cyclists.



**Gives extra guidance** to road users in respect of direction to the airport.



**Gives extra guidance** to road users in respect of the handicapped.



**Gives extra guidance** to road users in respect of high-occupancy vehicles.

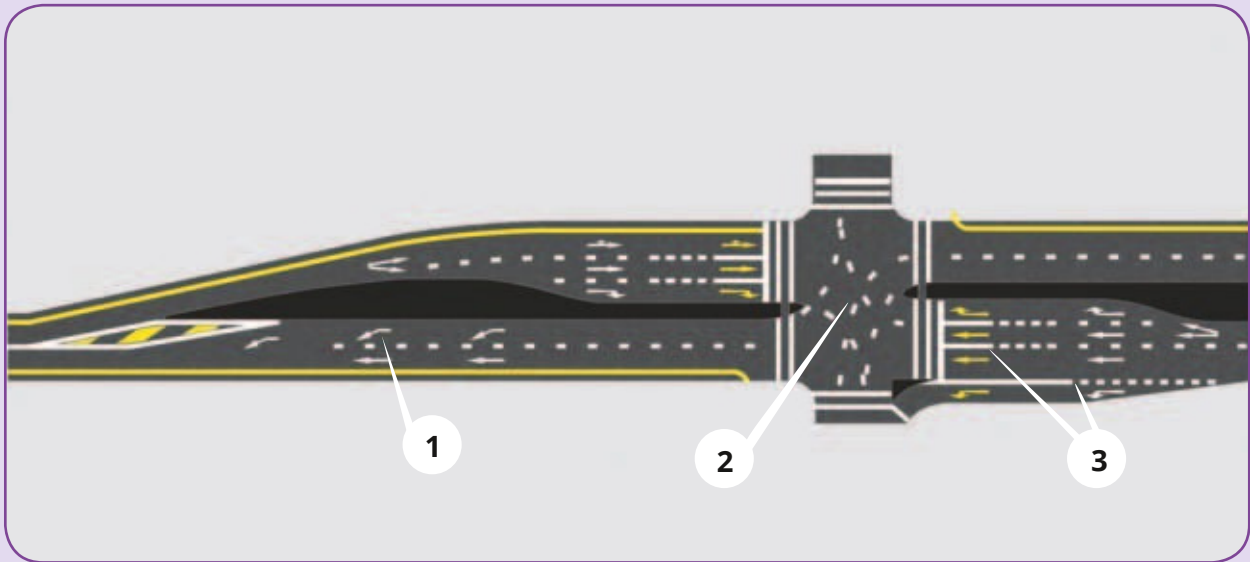


**Gives extra guidance** to road users in respect of stopping.



**Gives extra guidance** to road users in respect of a school.

# Road surface markings: questions and answers



Road diagram 1

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR ROAD DIAGRAM 1:

### What is the meaning of marking 1?

- It indicates the direction of traffic flow.
- It indicates a reduction in the number of lanes on the road ahead.
- It indicates an obstruction in the road ahead.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**It indicates a reduction in the number of lanes on the road ahead.**

This marking indicates that the number of lanes on the road ahead will reduce from the side of the angled arrow. If necessary, move into a suitable lane.

### What is the meaning of marking 2?

- It indicates the stopping zone in the intersection. It indicates a lane reserved for bicycles.
- It indicates the path to follow when turning in the intersection.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**It indicates the path to follow when turning in the intersection.**

This marking provides guidance to assist vehicles when turning across an intersection. Steer carefully when following these lines.

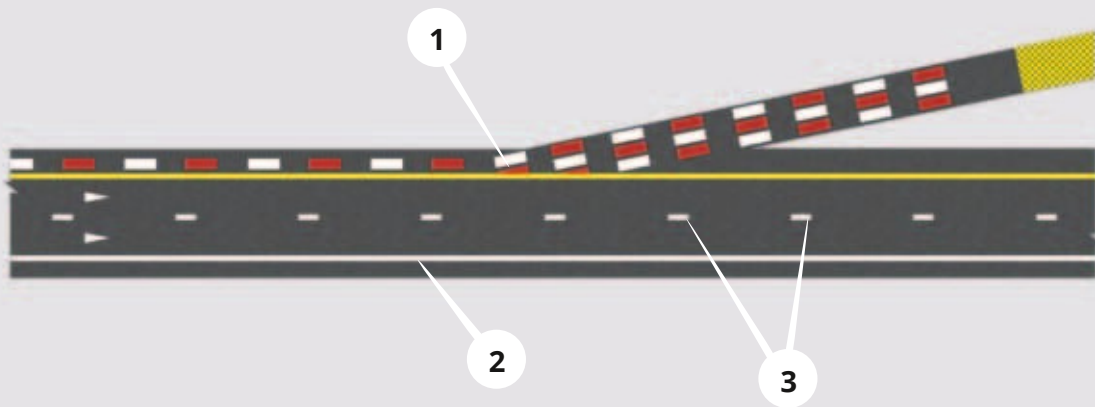
### What is the meaning of marking 3?

- It indicates the speed reduction zone for the intersection.
- It indicates a lane reserved for bicycles.
- It channels the traffic approaching the intersection.

#### CORRECT ANSWER

**It channels the traffic approaching the intersection.**

These markings indicate the position of different lanes on the approach to a busy intersection. Do not drive over the markings, and stay in your lane.



Road diagram 2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR ROAD DIAGRAM 2:

**What is the meaning of marking 1?**

- It indicates a road leading to a race track.
- It indicates a lane reserved for bicycles.
- It indicates a lane leading to an arrestor bed for stopping heavy vehicles.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It indicates a lane leading to an arrestor bed for stopping heavy vehicles.**

This marking is usually found in steep mountain passes. It indicates an emergency lane that leads to a deep gravel bed that will stop heavy vehicles if they are experiencing brake failure.

**What is the meaning of marking 2?**

- It indicates the right edge of the roadway.
- It indicates a lane reserved for bicycles.
- It demarcates a pedestrian lane.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It indicates the right edge of the roadway.**

Do not drive to the right of this marking.

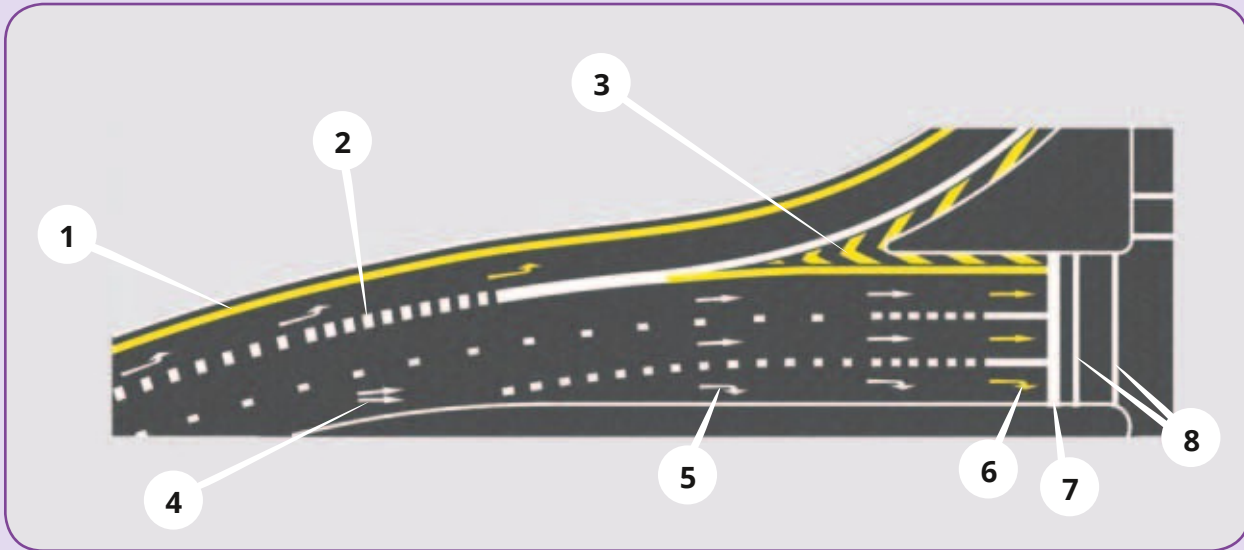
**What is the function of marking 3?**

- It separates lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.
- It indicates the centre of the road.
- It indicates no overtaking on the road ahead.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It separates lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.**

Do not straddle the marking, and indicate your intention to change lanes if you need to move into a different lane.



Road diagram 3

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR ROAD DIAGRAM 3:

**What does road marking 1 indicate?**

- The left edge of the roadway.
- A bicycle lane.
- A 'No Stopping' area.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**The left edge of the roadway.**

This yellow marking is used to indicate the left edge of the roadway and a white marking indicates the right edge of the roadway. You may drive on the left of the yellow line under certain conditions (see 'Being overtaken' on page 53).

**Where is road marking 2 normally found?**

- Where a road splits.
- Where the lane to the left of the marking does not continue straight ahead.
- Where the number of lanes increases.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Where the lane to the left of the marking does not continue straight ahead.**

This marking can be identified by the fact that the thick white lines get shorter and shorter and the gaps between the lines get smaller. Make sure that you are on the correct side of the marking according to the route you wish to travel.

**What does marking 3 indicate?**

- A painted island.
- Parking reserved for traffic officials.
- Parking in the event of an emergency.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**A painted island.**

This marking is used to regulate or direct the traffic flow. You must not stop, park, or drive on such a marking.

**What is the meaning of marking 4?**

- It indicates the direction of traffic flow.
- It indicates an increase in the number of traffic lanes on the road ahead.
- It indicates the presence of a compulsory right turn marking at the intersection ahead.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It indicates an increase in the number of lanes on the road ahead.**

It indicates an increase in the number of traffic lanes on the road ahead on the side of the angled arrow. Move into the correct lane for the journey you intend taking.

**What is the meaning of marking 5?**

- It indicates the direction of traffic flow.
- It indicates an increase in the number of traffic lanes.
- It indicates the presence of a compulsory right turn marking at the intersection ahead.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It indicates the presence of a compulsory right turn marking at the intersection ahead.**

A white marking warns that you will have to turn in the direction of the yellow arrow at the next intersection. Move out of the lane if you do not intend turning at the intersection ahead.

**How should a motorist respond to marking 6?**

- No reaction if not intending to turn right.
- Turn right at the intersection.
- Give way to vehicles turning right.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Turn right at the intersection.**

This marking indicates a compulsory turn in the direction of the yellow arrow at the next intersection. Turn in the direction of the yellow arrow even if you did not intend going that way.

**What is the meaning of marking 7?**

- It indicates the point at which you must stop at the intersection.
- It indicates the start of a pedestrian crossing.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It indicates the point at which you must stop at the intersection.**

If you have to stop, stop with the front of the vehicle behind this Stop line marking.

**What is the meaning of marking 8?**

- It indicates the stopping zone for the intersection.
- It indicates a lane reserved for bicycles.
- It demarcates a pedestrian crossing.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It demarcates a pedestrian crossing.**

This marking indicates the sides of a pedestrian crossing. Look out for and give way to pedestrians on or about to enter the crossing.

# 10 Rules of the road

The rules of the road are there to regulate traffic flow, to ensure safety, and to protect the rights of individual road users. There are rules for speed limits, lane discipline, parking and lights. It is compulsory to obey the rules of the road, and compliance with this aspect of road traffic law will greatly reduce the possibility of accidents, injury and death on the roads.

## General

Drive on the left side of a two-way road. (This is referred to as 'the rule of the road'.)

On a one-way road you may travel on the right-hand side, if it is safe to do so.


A traffic officer's instructions always take precedence over a rule of the road or road sign.


Maintain a following distance that is reasonable and prudent having regard to the speed of the vehicle you are following and the traffic on and the condition of the roadway.

All vehicles must have a clearance certificate (licence disc) that is valid for 12 months from the date of issue.

## Speed limits


The general speed limits (in km per hour) are:


 on roads in an urban area

 on roads outside an urban area

 on freeways

Speed limits for particular vehicles on roads outside an urban area:

 goods vehicles/combinations with a mass exceeding 9 000 kg

 a bus or mini-bus conveying passengers

**NOTE:** A sign that indicates a different speed limit from the general speed limit always takes precedence and overrides the general speed limit.

## Divided roads

Where a road is divided by a painted or physical barrier, always stay on the left side of the division.

Cross this type of division only at an opening or space specifically indicated for this purpose.

It is an offence to drive across a solid dividing marking.

If it is safe to do so, you may cross a broken dividing line to overtake another vehicle, or to do a U-turn if no traffic sign forbids a U-turn.

Refer to page 45 for the specific meanings of the different markings shown here.



## Overtaking another vehicle



Do not overtake if overtaking is prohibited by a road sign or road marking.

Do not overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing.

When overtaking another vehicle travelling in the same direction on a narrow road, pass on the right side of that vehicle and keep a safe distance from it. Do not cut in front of it when you return to the left side of the road.

Do not drive on the right-hand side of the roadway in the face of oncoming traffic.

Do not drive on the shoulder or verge of the road when overtaking.

Do not overtake on a blind rise, curve or any other place where your view of the road ahead is limited and there might be oncoming traffic that you cannot see.

When overtaking a stationary bus, look out for passengers boarding or leaving the bus.



## Overtaking on the left



If it is safe to do so, you may overtake on the left when:

- the vehicle ahead is turning right or has indicated the intention to turn right;

- the road is a one-way road (traffic moving only in one direction);

- the road is wide enough for two or more lanes of traffic to travel in the same direction;

- the road is wide enough and is marked with traffic lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction; or instructed by a traffic officer.

Do not cross the yellow left edge line in order to overtake on the left.

## Passing oncoming vehicles

When passing oncoming traffic, keep to the left and maintain a clear space between your vehicle and other vehicles.

## Being overtaken

When being overtaken:

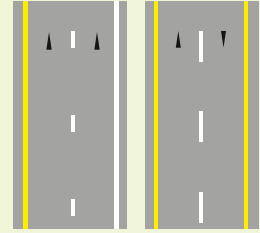
- move over to the left to allow the other vehicle to pass; and
- do not accelerate.

## Road shoulders

You may not drive on the shoulder of the road, to the left of the yellow edge line or to the right of the white edge line.

### Exception:

You *may*, however, drive to the left of the yellow edge line to allow other vehicles to overtake, provided:  
it is a single-lane roadway;  
it is between sunrise and sunset;  
it is safe to do so; and  
visibility is good for at least 150 m ahead.



## Traffic lanes



Stay in your lane unless you need to move into another lane and it is safe to do so.

Before changing lanes, check in the mirrors and signal early enough to warn other road users of your intention.

Immediately before moving into the next lane, check in the blind spot to that side to ensure that it is safe to move across.

Do not straddle the lane lines by having one set of wheels in one lane and the other set in another lane.

The last thing to do before changing lanes is to check the blind spot on the side to which you will be moving.



## Traffic circles



At a roundabout you must yield right of way to all traffic approaching from the right, unless there is a road sign or a traffic officer instructing otherwise. At a mini-circle (image above) give way to vehicles that will cross, or that have already crossed, any Yield line before you.



## Stopping on the road

You may not stop on the road unless instructed to do so by a traffic officer or a road sign, or to avoid an accident, or for a cause beyond your control.



## Crossing or entering a road or traffic lane

Do not enter or cross a road or traffic lane if your vehicle is likely to cause a dangerous situation or obstruct the traffic flow.

## Driving signals

You must always indicate your intention to change direction, reduce speed, or stop. Indicate in a way that can be clearly seen by other road users for a suitable length of time, e.g. indicators, stop lights, hand signals. Always ensure that the indicator has cancelled after completing a manoeuvre requiring signalling.

## Hand signals

Hand signals may not be used on a freeway. The following are the correct hand signals to use when necessary.



Stop



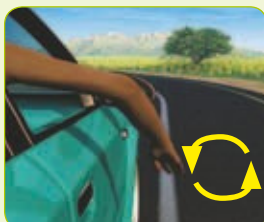
Slow down



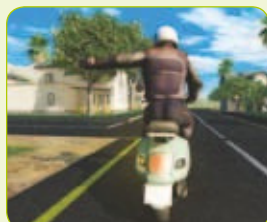
Overtake



Right turn



Left turn



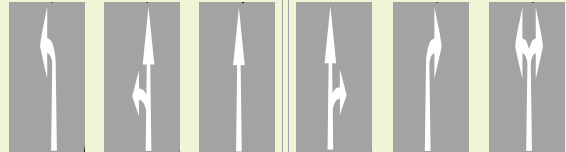
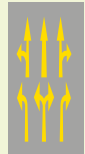
Left turn - motorcycle

## Turning at intersections

Do not turn unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic.

Obey any yellow mandatory direction arrow markings.

Move into the correct lane in accordance with any white markings that indicate mandatory direction arrows ahead.



### Turning left:

Before turning left, indicate your intention in good time and keep as close as possible to the left side of the road.

After turning, adjust your speed to merge safely into the flow of the traffic.

### Turning right:



Before turning right, indicate your intention in good time and keep as close as possible to the right-hand side of your side of the road.

Before turning, yield right of way to any traffic approaching from ahead.

Before starting to turn into a two-way road, cross the centre line so that you turn into the left-hand side of the road. (This does not apply when turning into a one-way road.)

As you turn, pass to the left of any traffic island or traffic officer controlling the intersection, and do not cut the corner by turning too soon.

## Parking

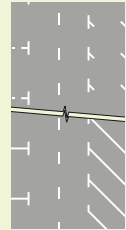
Parking is defined as: stopping for longer than is necessary to offload goods or passengers.

Always park within a demarcated parking bay and not on the sidewalk or verge.

If a vehicle is illegally parked, it can result in a fine for the owner. The vehicle can also be impounded, and the owner is liable for the costs of removal and impounding.

Emergency vehicles, rescue vehicles, construction vehicles and traffic officers are not subject to these rules if the vehicles are being used in the course of duty.

You may park on the right-hand side of a one-way road provided the outer edges of the right side wheels are not more than 450 mm into the roadway.



## Some no-stopping and no-parking distances

NO STOPPING IN, ON OR CLOSER		NO PARKING CLOSER THAN:	
9 m from		5 m from	1 m from
a pedestrian crossing a tunnel crossing a subway a bridge where the road has been constricted		an intersection on either side of an urban area, unless in a demarcated parking bay	a fire hydrant, the road edge outside an urban area, unless in a demarcated parking bay

## Other no-stopping places

next to or opposite an excavation if this would obstruct the traffic flow;

in a tunnel or subway, or on a bridge;

on the right-hand side of the road facing oncoming traffic;

next to or opposite another vehicle where the road is less than 9 m wide;

within a railway reserve at a level crossing;

where you would cause an obstruction or danger to traffic;

on a painted island; and

on a freeway (see separate item 'Not allowed on freeways' on page 58).



## Other no-parking places

in any no-stopping area;

in a parking bay reserved for the exclusive use of a particular class of vehicle, unless you are driving that class of vehicle;

where you would obscure a road sign;

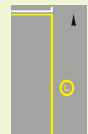
on a pavement/sidewalk, unless the vehicle is being used for business by a peddler, street vendor or hawker;

across a private or public vehicle entrance; over the actuating mechanism of a traffic light in an urban area;

with the outer edges of the kerbside wheels more than 450 mm into the roadway, unless permitted by a road sign;

in an urban road that is less than 5.5 m wide, unless it is a one-way road; and

on a traffic island, or in a pedestrian mall or lane.



## Compulsory stops

You must stop:

- if directed to do so by a traffic officer, road sign, traffic light or farm animal herdsman;
- for pedestrians on, or about to enter, a pedestrian crossing on your side of the road; or
- if you are involved in a collision.

## Lights



Headlights must emit a white light only.

Motorcycle headlights must be switched on at all times while the motorcycle is being ridden. Other vehicles' headlights must be switched on between sunset and sunrise.

When visibility is not clear for at least 150 m, headlights must be turned on.

The main beam must be able to light up objects at least 100 m ahead of the vehicle.

The main beam must be dipped for approaching traffic and the beam should not strike the road surface more than 45 m in front of your vehicle.

Only certain vehicles prescribed in law may have flashing lights or strobes fitted to them. No more than 2 after-market spot lamps may be mounted on the front of a vehicle.

Only official vehicles and those used by medical doctors, vets or breakdown contractors may be fitted with adjustable spotlights.

## Towing



The distance between the two vehicles may not be more than 3.5 m. If it is more than 1.8 m, the tow-rope must be clearly visible, e.g. have a red flag tied to it.

The tow-rope must be securely attached to both vehicles.

The towed vehicle must be controlled by a licenced driver for that class of vehicle, unless the steerable wheels are off the ground or are controlled by a towing device.

The towed vehicle must have efficient brakes unless it is towed by means of a drawbar or tow-bar.

You may not tow a vehicle faster than 30 km/h, unless a solid bar is used.

You may not tow a vehicle carrying passengers at a speed of more than 30 km/h (unless the towed vehicle is a semi-trailer).

Towing on a freeway without a solid bar is unlawful if the freeway has a minimum speed of more than 30 km/h.

### Motorcycles towing:

Motorcycles and motor-tricycles may not tow another vehicle.

Advisory: It is dangerous for a motorcycle to be towed unless it is secured on a trailer.

## Not allowed on freeways

Vehicles not allowed on freeways include:

animal-drawn vehicles; bicycles; motorcycles with an engine capacity of 50 cc or less; electrically powered motorcycles; vehicles with a mass of 230 kg or less, designed and constructed specifically for use by people with disabilities; motor-tricycles or quad-bikes; and tractors, unless in use for road maintenance.

Pedestrians are not allowed on freeways unless: they are in an area specifically demarcated for stopping or parking; or for a cause beyond their control.

Animals are not allowed on a freeway, except inside a vehicle or within an area specifically demarcated for stopping or parking.

You may not stop on a freeway except: when instructed to do so by a traffic officer or a road sign; or if you are within an area specifically demarcated for stopping or parking; or for a cause beyond your control.

Hand signals may not be given on a freeway, except in an emergency.

These restrictions do not apply to maintenance workers, emergency crews, construction workers and officials in the course of duty.



## Vehicles causing excessive noise

You may not operate a vehicle that is too noisy or has accessories that are too noisy.

## Use of a hooter

You may use a hooter for safety reasons only and may not hoot unnecessarily.

The hooter must be audible for a distance of at least 90 m and the tone of the pitch may not vary.

## Pedestrians' right of way at a pedestrian crossing



Where a pedestrian crossing is situated next to traffic lights, pedestrians must cross according to the signals of the traffic lights.

Drivers must yield right of way by slowing down or stopping for a pedestrian who is on or about to enter a pedestrian crossing on the same side of the road as the approaching driver.

Do not overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing.

Pedestrians do not have the right to enter a pedestrian crossing suddenly so that approaching vehicles are unable to stop safely. Pedestrians should cross the road at pedestrian crossings only or at a distance more than 50 m from the crossing.

## Learner drivers on freeways

A learner driver may drive on a freeway provided he/she is accompanied by a driver who is licenced to drive that class of vehicle.

## Being overtaken on a freeway

If the motorist behind you indicates his desire to overtake, by flashing his headlights, signal and move over to the left if it is safe to do so. Don't hog the right lane, even at the speed limit.

## General duties of drivers and passengers

The driver must be seated so as to maintain full control of the vehicle and have a clear view of the road ahead.

You may not:

- travel backwards (reverse) further than is reasonably necessary;
- follow another vehicle too closely in relation to speed and traffic conditions;
- allow another person or animal to interfere with your control of the vehicle or your ability to indicate your intention to stop, slow down or turn;
- allow another person to steer, unless you become incapable of steering;
- leave a vehicle unattended without setting the parking brake or using some other method to prevent it from moving;
- move off from a stationary position if it is not safe to do so;
- allow any portion of your own or a passenger's body to stick out of the vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, while it is in motion, except to give hand signals or while testing the vehicle;
- allow a person or animal to be anywhere outside or on the vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, while moving;
- run the engine if it is giving off excessive smoke or fumes;
- run the engine when fuel is being pumped into the vehicle or the fuel tank cap is off;
- leave the engine running if the vehicle is unattended and stationary;
  - deposit fuel, grease, oil, any other flammable or offensive matter, or refuse of any nature onto the road or alongside the road;
- allow passengers to get on or off the vehicle while it is moving;
- drive, push or pull a vehicle on a pavement;
- fail to give way to a vehicle sounding an emergency siren or similar device, or move out of the way of emergency vehicles to allow them to reach a crash or a hospital; or
  - operate a communication device, e.g. a cellphone or a two-way radio held in your hand or with any other part of your body while driving. It must be hands-free or a head-set.



## Racing and sport

You may not conduct a race or sports meeting on a public road without the consent of the MEC of the province or the relevant local authority, or with a modified vehicle that does not meet the specifications of the manufacturer and/or SABS.

## Hindering or obstructing traffic

You may not hinder or interrupt the free flow of traffic on a public road.

## Pedestrians' legal rights

If a vehicle collides with a pedestrian, the driver will be prosecuted, irrespective of who had right of way.

## Abandoned vehicles

Vehicles abandoned on a public road or in a public place may be removed and impounded. The owner of the vehicle will be liable for the removal and impounding costs.

The vehicle may be sold to defray these costs. Abandoned vehicles include those:

- standing in such a way as to cause a danger or obstruction to other traffic;
- left for more than 24 hours in the same place on a non-urban public road;
- left in the same place for more than 7 days on a public urban road, or at a testing station;
- found on a public road without a number plate or with a false number plate;
- found with no definite means of identifying the owner; and
- parked in a no-stopping or a no-parking area.

## Damage to public roads

You may not drag or spin the wheels of a vehicle on the surface of the road, except in emergencies.

You may not use chocks or shoes between the wheels and the surface of the road.

You may not do anything that will damage the surface of the road.

## Accidents/collisions

In the event of an accident involving a vehicle, person, animal or property you must:

stop the vehicle immediately;

ascertain the nature and extent of any injuries;

provide any assistance possible to the injured;

provide your name and address, the name and

address of the vehicle owner and the vehicle's registration number to a person having reasonable grounds for requiring these details;

report the accident and produce your driver's licence to the police within 24 hours, if this was not done at the scene of the accident; and

not take intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs before reporting the accident, unless instructed to do so by a medical practitioner.

When someone has been killed or injured:

call emergency services immediately; and

ensure that the vehicles involved are not moved without a traffic officer's authorization, except where the vehicles are completely blocking the road and only after their position has been marked on the road surface. They may only be moved enough to allow the traffic to pass.



## Reckless, negligent, or inconsiderate driving

You may not drive in a manner that disregards the safety of other road users or property.

You may not drive without consideration for the rights of other road users.

## Tyres

The tread pattern must be clearly visible and have a depth of not less than 1 mm across the tyre's entire width and circumference. (Motorcycles under 50 cc must have a tread pattern visible on at least 80% of the tread width.)

Sidewalls must not have deep cuts and inner cords should not be visible.

The tyre should not be in such a state of disrepair or condition, e.g. long cuts, or bulges, that it may cause damage to the road or is likely to be a danger.

Motorcycles may not be fitted with re-treaded tyres.

Buses, midi-buses and mini-buses operating with a licence issued by the Department of Transport must be fitted with commercial steel radial-ply tyres, and the steerable wheels must be fitted with anti-burst stabilizer devices.



## Intoxicating liquor and narcotic drugs

You may not be in control of, or behind the controls of, a motor vehicle with the engine running if the alcohol level in your blood or breath exceeds the permissible level that is laid down from time to time, or if you are under the influence of any narcotic drug.

Alcohol levels must be less than:

0.05 g per 100 ml of blood for an ordinary driver (0.24 mg per 1000 ml of breath specimen).

0.02 g per 100 ml of blood in the case of a professional driver (0.10 mg per 1000 ml of breath specimen).

It is an offence to refuse to provide a blood or breath specimen.

## Conveying passengers



No standing passengers are allowed inside a light motor vehicle.

If passengers are carried on the back of an open goods vehicle (e.g. a truck, bakkie, pick-up), the sides of the carrying area must be:

350 mm above the seating surface if the passengers are seated; and

900 mm high if the passengers are standing.

You are allowed to carry one adult per 380 mm of seat (back width).

Seat width calculations for children:

Up to 6 years of age: two children are regarded as one adult = 380 mm; and

6 to 13 years of age: three children are regarded as two adults = 760 mm

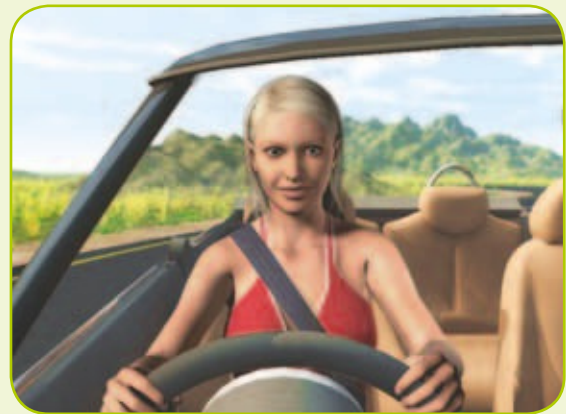
## Seat belts

The driver is responsible for ensuring that all occupants are wearing seat belts that have been fitted to the vehicle. The driver is exempted while reversing.

If seat belts have been removed, the vehicle may not be used on public roads.

If there is no seat belt on the front seat, children up to the age of 14 must sit on the back seat.

A passenger may not occupy a seat without a seat belt if there is a seat vacant with a seat belt fitted.



## Convoys (groups of vehicles travelling together, e.g. new vehicles)

Vehicles may not travel in convoy over weekends, long weekends and the two-day holidays 25 and 26 December, during the following period:

from 6 pm the night before the weekend/holiday starts until 6 am the morning after the weekend/holiday.

## Carrying loads on motor vehicles

no part of a load may touch the road surface.

The load must be securely fastened or be inside the vehicle without hindering the driver's control or view of the road ahead.

### Projection limits:

not more than 300 mm beyond the front of the vehicle;

not more than

1.8 m beyond the rear of the vehicle;

not more than 4.3 m high (from the ground)

on goods vehicles, and not more than half the height of the vehicle if loaded on the roof of a car, unless the load is a bicycle;

not more than 2.5 m wide, or 2.6 m in the

case of a goods vehicle with a mass of

12 000 kg and above, except in the case of abnormal loads for which permission must be arranged with the local traffic authorities.

### Safety markings:

Loads that project 150 mm or more to the side of the vehicle, or more than 300 mm to the rear of the vehicle, must be marked with:

*daytime:* 300 mm square red flags attached at each corner (front and rear) of the load; and

*at night:* white reflectors on each corner in the front, red reflectors at each corner at the back, and yellow reflectors on the sides.

Loads less than 600 mm wide that project 300 mm or more beyond the rear of the vehicle must be marked with:

*daytime:* a single 300 mm square red flag at the back end of the load; and

*at night:* one red reflector at the back end of the load.



## Animals on public roads

Animals that are not under the control of someone are not allowed on a public road, or in a place from where they might stray onto a public road.

The people controlling animals on a public road must carry a warning at least 150 m ahead of and also beyond the herd, as follows:

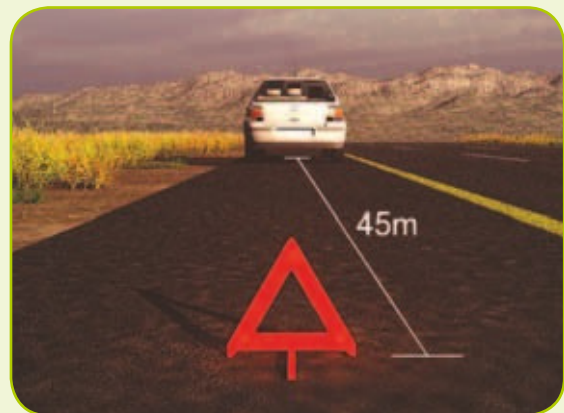
sunset to sunrise: a red light; and  
sunrise to sunset: a 300 mm square red flag.

If there are not more than 10 animals, only one light or flag is required.

## Emergency triangles

At least one double-sided reflective triangle, meeting SABS specifications, must be carried in all motor vehicles at all times. (Motor cars first registered before 1 July 2006 are exempted.)

If the vehicle is broken down or stationary on a public road, the triangle must be displayed at least 45 m from the rear of the vehicle to warn approaching traffic.



## Unauthorized use of a vehicle

No one may drive or occupy a vehicle or tamper with it without permission.

It is illegal to change in any way a vehicle's engine number or chassis number without the prior written consent of the registering authority.



## Additional rules specifically for motorcycles, motor-tricycles and quad-bikes

Quad-bikes and off-road (unlicensed) motorcycles are not allowed on a public road.

A suitable safety helmet must always be worn by the driver and any passenger.

Motorcycles must have their headlights on at all times, day or night, when being ridden on a public road.

You must keep both feet on the footrests of a motorcycle and sit astride the saddle.

You may not carry a passenger if the motorcycle has an engine capacity of 50 cc or less.

Motorcycles of 50 cc or less are not allowed on freeways.

Passengers must sit astride the saddle with both feet on the footrests, or must be seated in a side-car.

Not more than two people may travel on a motorcycle and not more than two adults may ride in a sidecar.

No person, animal or bulky object may be carried on a motorcycle in such a way that it obstructs the rider's view ahead or ability to control the motorcycle.

Motorcycles must ride in single-file on the road. (A lane is considered to be a road.)

Only one motorcycle at a time may overtake another vehicle travelling in the same lane.

Always keep at least one hand on the handlebars at all times.

Ensure that all the wheels stay in contact with the road surface at all times.

A motorcycle must have one number plate secured on the rear of the vehicle.

A motorcycle may not tow any kind of vehicle.



### Carrying loads on motorcycles:

Projection limits:

not more than 600 mm to the front of the front axle;

not more than 900 mm to the rear of the back axle;

not more than 450 mm to the side of the motorcycle wheels; and

not more than 300 mm to the side of the sidecar wheel.

These provisions do not apply to mirrors or crash-bars.

No person, animal or article may be carried in front of the driver on the seat, fuel tank or handlebars.



# Rules of the road: questions and answers

**What is the correct sequence to follow when applying the technique of defensive driving?** Predict, Identify, Decide, Execute.

Predict, Identify, Search, Decide, Execute.  
Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Neither of these.**

The correct application of the defensive driving sequence is:

Search: Look out for hazards on the road.

Identify: Identify the type of hazard.

Predict: Consider how the hazard may affect you.

Decide: Choose a safe reaction.

Execute: Perform the action/s you have decided.

**The process of defensive driving consists of three groups of actions. Which group can be left out if you are not going to apply the brakes or change gear?**

Observe, blind spots, signal.

Blind spot, steer, accelerate.

Mirrors, brakes, gears.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Mirrors, Brakes, Gears.**

If you are not going to change speed, it is not necessary to look in the mirror, or to apply the brakes, or to change gear. Remember, though: mirrors must be checked every 5 to 8 seconds on a straight road and before every hazard.

**When driving a motor vehicle in traffic under normal weather and road conditions, what gap should be maintained behind the vehicle ahead of you?**

Enough for you to stop without swerving

Enough to avoid bumping the vehicle ahead

If you can swerve and pass the vehicle ahead

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Enough for you to stop without swerving.**

You need enough clear space so that if the vehicle ahead should stop suddenly, you should be able to stop safely behind it without swerving.

**What is the general speed limit on roads in South Africa?**

60 km/h on roads in an urban area.

100 km/h on roads outside an urban area.

Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

The general speed limits in South Africa are 60 km/h on roads in urban areas, 100 km/h on roads in rural areas and 120 km/h on freeways. Goods vehicles over 9 000 kg are limited to 80 km/h on roads in rural areas and freeways. Buses and mini-buses carrying passengers may not exceed 100 km/h on freeways.

**What must you do if you plan to change direction, reduce speed or stop?**

Indicate your intention.

Keep left.

Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Indicate your intention.**

You must use the vehicle indicators or brake lights to warn other road users of your intention to slow down, stop, or turn. You must indicate in good time and for long enough to warn other road users of your intention.

**At what speed may you tow a vehicle carrying passengers, if it is not a semi-trailer?**

- 45 km/h
- 60 km/h

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**30 km/h**

The maximum speed at which a vehicle carrying passengers may be towed is 30 km/h unless the towed vehicle is a semi-trailer.

**What is the last thing to do before changing lanes?**

- Look in the mirrors.
- Look in the relevant blind spot.
- Indicate your intention.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Look in the relevant blind spot.**

It is important to look in the blind spot on the side to which you will be turning just before you execute the manoeuvre, to ensure that there is no vehicle approaching from behind. This is referred to as a 'life-saver glance' because it can save lives.

**When must the headlights of a moving vehicle be switched on?**

- Between sunset and sunrise.
- When the streetlights come on.
- When it is slightly cloudy.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Between sunset and sunrise.**

Headlights must also be switched on when visibility is not good for at least 150 m. It is safer to drive with the headlights switched on during the day to make the vehicle more visible, particularly in heavy traffic or bad weather conditions. This is mandatory for motorcycles.

**Which rule applies in respect of stopping on the road?**

- You may not stop in a manner where you would cause an obstruction or danger to traffic.
- You may not stop in a No-parking area.
- You may stop on a painted traffic island.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**You may not stop in a manner where you would cause an obstruction or danger to traffic.**

You may only stop on the road when instructed to do so by a road sign, traffic officer, scholar patrol, person leading or driving farm animals, for pedestrians entering or on your half of the roadway at a pedestrian crossing, or in the event of a collision.

**Which of the following vehicles is exempt from the No-parking rules?**

- Emergency vehicles, rescue vehicles, construction vehicles, and traffic control vehicles in the course of duty.
- Delivery vehicles, motor homes, and vehicles towing long caravans.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Emergency vehicles, rescue vehicles, construction vehicles, and traffic control vehicles in the course of duty.**

Only official vehicles that are engaged in the course of duty may disregard the No-parking rules if necessary.

**When may you stop on a freeway?**

In accordance with the instructions of a traffic officer.

To pick up money lying on the road.

To have a refreshment.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**In accordance with the instructions of a traffic officer.**

You may not stop on a freeway unless you are in a designated stopping or parking area or if instructed to do so by a traffic officer, or for a reason beyond your control.

**Which of the following rules applies in respect of general driving?**

You may not reverse for further than is reasonably necessary.

You should follow other traffic fairly closely.

Other people may hold the steering wheel while you are driving.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**You may not reverse for further than is reasonably necessary.**

Reverse only if it is safe to do so, and not for a longer distance than is necessary.

**Which rule applies in respect of general driving regulations?**

You may run the engine if it is giving off excessive smoke or fumes.

You may not allow any portion of your own or a passenger's body to stick out of the vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, while it is in motion, except to give hand signals or while testing the vehicle.

You may run the engine when fuel is being pumped into the fuel tank or the fuel cap is off.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**You may not allow any portion of your own or a passenger's body to stick out of the vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, while it is in motion, except to give hand signals or while testing the vehicle.**

It is dangerous for the engine to run when fuel is being pumped into the fuel tank and when the engine is giving off too much smoke or fumes. It is possible for the vehicle to be set on fire.

**Which of the following rules applies to general driving?**

You may leave a vehicle unattended without setting the brake or using some other method to prevent it from moving.

You may not allow a person or animal to be anywhere outside or on the vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, while it is moving.

Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**You may not allow a person or animal to be anywhere outside or on the vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, while moving.**

You must always set the parking brake or use some other method to prevent the vehicle from moving if it is unattended.

**Which of the following statements is correct in respect of cellphones?**

You may not operate a communication device held in your hand or with any other part of your body while driving.

People engaged in official or emergency duties may not use a handheld communication device while driving.

Both of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Both of these.**

Using a cellphone or similar device is distracting and may cause an accident. If you must use such a device, pull over to the side of the road where it is safe and legal to do so, and stop before using the device, unless you are using a hands-free kit.

**Which of the following statements is correct?**

- The main beam should not strike the road surface more than 55 m in front of your vehicle.
- Emergency warning flashing lights must only be used in an emergency or when the vehicle is stationary in a hazardous position.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**Emergency warning flashing lights must only be used in an emergency or when the vehicle is stationary in a hazardous position.**

The dipped beam should not strike the road surface more than 45 m ahead of the vehicle. The main (bright) beam should not be used when there is traffic approaching from the front or when following another vehicle closely.

**In respect of a hooter, which of the following statements is correct?**

- The hooter must be audible for a distance of at least 90 m.
- The tone or pitch of a hooter may vary.
- Neither of these.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**The hooter must be audible for a distance of at least 90 m.**

The tone or pitch of the hooter may not vary.

**When may you stop on a freeway?**

- Never.
- When it is for a cause beyond your control.
- If there has been a collision on the roadside.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**When it is for a cause beyond your control.**

You may also stop on a freeway if you are in a designated stopping or parking area or if you are instructed to do so by a traffic officer.

**Below which level must a non-professional driver's alcohol level be?**

- 0.05 g per 100 ml of blood
- 0.08 g per 100 ml of blood
- 0.07 g per 100 ml of blood

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**0.05 g per 100 ml of blood.**

You may not sit in the driver's seat with the engine running if you are under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs.

**Which of the following statements is correct in respect of drinking and driving?**

- It is an offence to refuse to provide a blood or breath specimen.
- You may object to giving blood on the grounds of ill health.
- A breath sample can't be used to test your alcohol level.

**CORRECT ANSWER**

**It is an offence to refuse to provide a blood or breath specimen.**

If you have had an alcoholic drink – DON'T DRIVE! It is not worth the risk. You may be killed or you may kill someone else. Obey the law. It is a criminal offence to drive over the legal limit, resulting in a permanent criminal record for life.

# 11

## Learner's licence mock tests

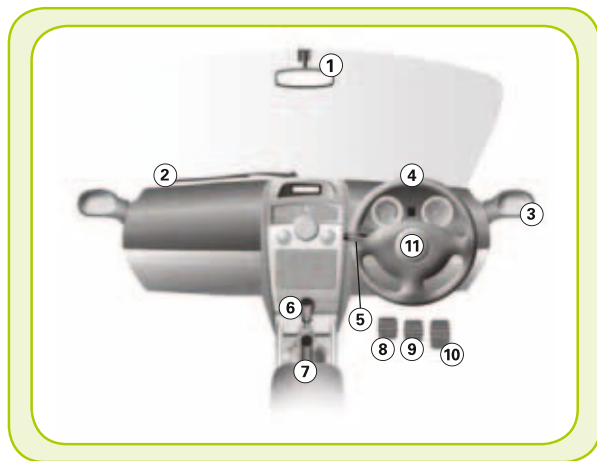
Here are three mock tests for you to get some practice at answering questions before you make an appointment to write the official test. Each test has a different set of questions. For thorough preparation for the official test we recommend that you do all three tests, and that you aim for full marks for each test.

### Instructions

1. Start at TEST A and read the first question carefully
2. **Read the question again to make sure you understand what is being asked.**
3. Read the multiple-choice answer options beneath the question.
4. Decide which option or combination of options reflects the most correct answer.
5. Circle the reference (A, B, or C) of the answer you have decided upon.
6. When you've answered all of the questions in TEST A, check your answers against the correct answers given on page 79.
7. If you answered any questions incorrectly, revise the chapter/s containing that information. Do that test again until you can answer every question correctly.
8. Repeat this process for TESTS B and C until you are able to get full marks for all three mock tests.

Between now and when you sit for the official test, revise the material daily. It is a good idea to do these mock tests again a day or two before you do the official test.

### TEST A



**1. Which control is used to change direction or turn?**

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 10

**2. Which control does a vehicle with automatic transmission not have?**

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 8

**3. Which control prevents a parked vehicle from moving?**

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9

**4. Which controls are used to select a gear?**

- A. 7 and 9
- B. 5 and 8
- C. 6 and 8

**5. Which control is used to accelerate?**

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 10

**6. Which control is used to stop the vehicle?**

- A. 9
- B. 8
- C. 7

**7. Which controls are used to make a sharp turn to the left or right?**

- A. 1, 3, 5, 6 & 8
- B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10
- C. 3, 4, 5, 9 & 10

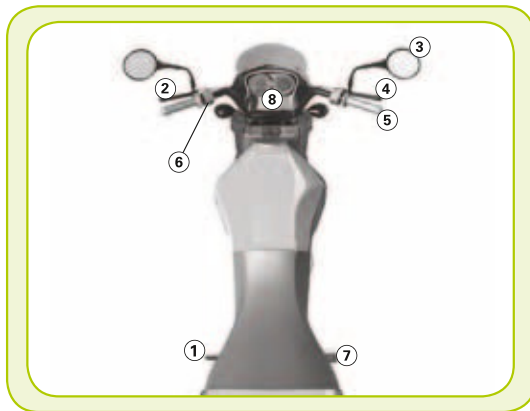
**8. Which control is used to show that you intend turning?**

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 11

**9. The distance it takes a vehicle to stop is longer when ...**

- (i). It is heavily loaded.
- (ii). It is moving faster.
- (iii). You are travelling on a wet road.

- A. None of these is correct.
- B. All of these are correct.
- C. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.



**Questions 10 to 18: motorcycles only**

**10. To increase your speed, you must use ...**

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 4

**11. To turn, you must use ...**

- A. 8
- B. 1
- C. 7

**12. To stop, you must use ...**

- A. 4 and 7
- B. 2 and 7
- C. 1 and 2

**13. To change gears, you must use ...**

- A. 1 and 5
- B. 2 and 7
- C. 1 and 2

**14. To show that you intend to turn, you must use number....**

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 8

**15. What controls must you use to make a sharp turn into another road or vehicle entrance?**

- A. 1, 3, 5, 6 & 8.
- B. 1, 2, 4 & 8.
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 & 8.

**16. Which controls must never be used in combination?**

- A. 2 and 4
- B. 4 and 8
- C. 4 and 7

**17. Which item do you use to check behind you?**

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 4

**18. The distance it takes you to stop your motorcycle is ...**

- (i) Longer if the road is wet.
- (ii) Longer if you travel faster.
- (iii) Longer if the motorcycle is heavily loaded.

- A. None of these is correct.
- B. All of these are correct.
- C. Only (i) is correct.

**19. Under which conditions are you not allowed to obtain a learner's licence?**

- (i) If you are ruled to be unfit to obtain a driving licence for a certain period and that period is still applicable.
- (ii) If your licence was temporarily suspended and that period has not yet expired.
- (iii) If you already have a licence for the same class of vehicle.

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- B. (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. Only (i) is correct

**20. When may you drive on the right-hand side of a road where traffic moves in both directions?**

- A. If the emergency lights of the vehicle are switched on.
- B. If a traffic officer orders you to do so.
- C. Under no circumstances.

**21. When may you stop on a freeway?**

- A. To rest during a tiring journey.
- B. To pick up hitch-hikers.
- C. To obey a road traffic sign.

**22. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a sharp bend to the right.
- B. You must turn right at the next road or driveway.
- C. You will get a one-way road to the right.



**23. Where are you not allowed to stop?**

- A. Where parking is prohibited.
- B. Opposite a vehicle where the roadway is 10 m wide
- C. Closer than 6 m to a bridge.

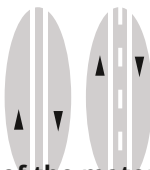
**24. Where are you not allowed to stop?**

- (i) On a pavement.
- (ii) With the front of your vehicle facing oncoming traffic.
- (iii) Next to any obstruction in the road.

- A. (i) and (ii) only
- B. (ii) and (iii) only
- C. All of these.

**25. What is the meaning of these white road markings?**

- A. The road surface is uneven.
- B. You may not overtake or cross the solid white lines for any reason.
- C. There are lanes reserved for buses.



**26. Which of these is correct in respect of the motor vehicle's hooter?**

- A. The tone or pitch may not vary.
- B. It must be audible for at least 45 metres.
- C. It may be used to attract the attention of pedestrians.

**27. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a dual-track railway line alongside the left of the road ahead.
- B. The surface of the road on the left is uneven ahead.
- C. There is a motor-gate ahead with a grid on the left side of the road.



**28. If you are involved in an accident you must...**

- (i) Stop your vehicle immediately.
- (ii) Check whether anyone is injured.
- (iii) Check that you have your driving licence with you.

- A. All of these are correct.
- B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
- C. Only (ii) is correct.

**29. In the sketch, vehicle B ...**



A. Can drive past vehicle A if there are no other vehicles.

B. Can drive over the Stop line following vehicle A if there are no oncoming vehicles.

C. Must stop behind vehicle A, drive nearer if that vehicle has driven off, stop immediately behind the Stop line and drive on when it is safe to do so.

**30. What is the meaning of this road marking?**

- A. Parking for mini-buses only.
- B. Parking for municipal buses only.
- C. Parking for motorbikes only.



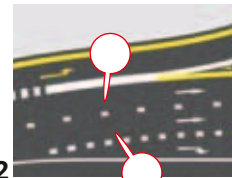
**31. If you want to change lanes from L1 to L2, you must ...**

A. Change lanes only if it

L1 is safe to do so. Indicate in time to show what you intend doing.

B. Check in the mirrors and L2 blind spots to see what other traffic is doing.

C. All of these are correct.



**32. What is indicated by this road sign?**

A. There road ahead winds from left to right.

B. There are sharp curves in the road ahead.

C. There are concealed entrances ahead, first from the left, then from the right.



**TEST B**

**1. If you are travelling towards a mini-circle and there is traffic on the other three sides, you must ...**

- A. Give way to the vehicle on your right before driving on.
- B. Drive on if you were the first vehicle to cross the yield line.
- C. Stop and drive on only when it is safe to do so.



**2. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. The cross-road ahead has two lanes.
- B. You are not allowed to enter here without authority.
- C. Stop and drive on only when it is safe to do so.



**3. What may you not do?**

- (i) Run the engine of your vehicle if it is unattended.
- (ii) Spin the wheels of your car when driving off.
- (iii) Use your vehicle without a cap on the fuel tank.



- A. (i) and (ii) are both correct.
- B. Only (ii) is correct.
- C. All are correct.

**4. What does it mean when a traffic light shows red but there is a flashing green arrow to the right?**



- A. Pedestrians must cross now.
- B. You may turn right and proceed.
- C. All vehicles and pedestrians must turn right.

**5. Where or when may you not overtake another vehicle?**

- (i) On the approach to a curve in the road.
- (ii) If your view of the road ahead is limited to 100 metres because of smoke or mist.
- (iii) As you approach the top of a hill.

- A. All of these are correct.
- B. Only (i) is correct.
- C. (ii) and (iii) are correct.

**6. What is the legal speed limit?**

- A. Outside towns and cities, it is 120 km/h.
- B. It is determined by the number of lanes.
- C. As displayed on road signs next to the road.

**7. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a possibility of flooding across the road ahead.
- B. The road ends ahead because of water.
- C. There is a low bridge ahead.



**8. When do you have the right of way at an intersection?**

- (i) When you are already within a traffic circle.
- (ii) When your vehicle was the first to arrive at the Stop line of 4-way Stop.
- (iii) When you are turning right across an intersection with 2-way traffic.

- A. All of these are correct.
- B. (i) and (ii) are correct.
- C. Only (i) is correct.

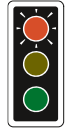
**9. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. You can turn left or right at this intersection, or proceed straight on.
- B. You must turn either left or right at this intersection, and may have to stop before turning.
- C. You have the right of way to proceed straight as traffic from the sides must stop.



**10. What does a red flashing traffic light mean?**

- A. Stop and wait for the green light before proceeding.
- B. Prepare to stop at the police road block ahead.
- C. Stop and proceed as for a 4-way stop.



**11. What is the meaning of this road marking?**

- A. This is a pedestrian crossing where you must stop for pedestrians.
- B. This is a painted island where you are not allowed to drive or park.
- C. Lane reserved for cyclists only.



**12. What does the solid red line on the left or right edge of a road indicate?**

- A. This is an area reserved for ambulance parking.
- B. Stopping is not allowed here.
- C. Parking here is reserved for emergency vehicles



**13. What is the meaning of this sign combination?**

- A. You may not drive faster than 100 km/h after dark.
- B. Recommended speed when the lights are on.
- C. Because visibility is poor beyond 100 metres, you must switch on the headlights.



**14. For how long may you leave a vehicle parked in one place? Up to...**

- (i) 14 days in an urban area.
  - (ii) 48 hours outside an urban area.
  - (iii) 7 days in an urban area.
  - (iv) 24 hours outside an urban area.
- A. (i) and (ii)
  - B. (i) and (iii)
  - C. (iii) and (iv)

**15. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. The accompanying road sign applies for the next 50 m.
- B. The maximum speed is 50 km/h.
- C. You may not drive slower than 50 km/h.



**16. At an intersection ...**

- A. Vehicles have the right of way over pedestrians.
- B. If you are turning right, you must yield to oncoming traffic.
- C. If there is no other traffic, you can regard the Stop sign as a Yield sign.

**17. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a curve to the left ahead.
- B. There is a detour to the left at this point.
- C. There is an obstruction on the road; pass it on the left.

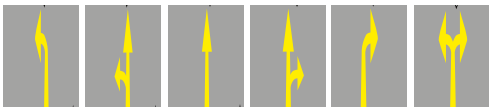


**18. When may you overtake another vehicle on its left?**

- (i) If the vehicle is indicating to turn right and the road is wide enough to not drive on the left road shoulder.
- (ii) Where the road has two or more lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.
- (iii) If instructed to do so by a police officer.

- A. Only (iii) is correct.
- B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. All of these are correct.

**19. At the next intersection, vehicles travelling in the lane marked with the arrow labelled 'E'...**



A B C D E F

- A. Must turn right.
- B. May proceed straight ahead or turn right.
- C. Should move across the solid white channelling line into the next lane if intending to proceed straight ahead.

**20. For how long is the licence of a vehicle valid?**

- A. 12 months.
- B. 90 days.
- C. 21 days.

**21. What is the minimum permissible tyre tread depth?**

- A. 1 mm
- B. 0.25 mm
- C. 1.5 mm

**22. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. This is a parking area for car taxis only.
- B. Motor cars are allowed to drive here.
- C. Motor cars must drive here.



**23. The parking lights of a vehicle parked on a public road between sunset and sunrise need not be lighted when the vehicle is parked...**

- (i) 10 m from an illuminated street light.
- (ii) In a demarcated parking area.
- (iii) Next to the roadway and off the road.

- A. All of these are correct.
- B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
- C. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.

**24. When towing, what is the maximum allowable distance between the two vehicles?**

- A. 1.8 m
- B. 2.5 m
- C. 3.5 m

**25. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. You may drive here only between 06:00 and 09:00.
- B. Motor cars may not drive here between 06:00 and 09:00.
- C. Motor cars may not park here for more than 3 hours.



**26. Which of the following is illegal when driving?**

- A. Passengers in the back seat when you only have a Learner's Licence.
- B. A passenger fiddles with the radio controls.
- C. A passenger rides seated on the fender of the vehicle.

**27. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. No taxis may drive here
- B. No motor cars may drive here.
- C. You may not park your motor car here.



**28. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There may be pedestrians ahead.
- B. There is a marked pedestrian crossing ahead.
- C. There may be children on or near the road ahead.



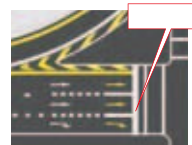
**29. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. The road ahead narrows from both sides.
- B. The freeway ends ahead.
- C. Slow down for a narrow bridge ahead.



**30. What is the meaning of the solid white road marking RTM1?**

- A. You must stop before the white line and proceed when it is safe to do so.
- B. You must reduce speed and proceed if it is safe to do so.
- C. You can pass a vehicle stopped at the line if there are no vehicles in the intersection.



**31. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There may be flooding ahead.
- B. The road ends ahead because of water.
- C. There is a low water bridge ahead.



**32. What is the meaning of this road marking?**

- A. There is a railway level crossing ahead.
- B. There is a cross-road ahead.
- C. The freeway ends ahead.



**33. If the vehicle behind indicates that it wants to overtake, you must ...**

- (i) Not drive faster.
- (ii) Give a hand-signal to indicate that it is safe to overtake.
- (iii) Keep as far to the left as possible.

- A. (i) and (iii) only.
- B. (ii) and (iii) only.
- C. All of these.

**34. What is the meaning of this road sign?**

- A. There are curves in the road ahead.
- B. The road ahead is abnormally slippery, especially when wet.
- C. The surface of the road ahead is damaged.



**35. What is the meaning of this road sign?**

- A. There is a police road block ahead.
- B. There is a robot (traffic light) ahead.
- C. You are entering an urban area.



**36. Where may you legally stop your vehicle?**

- A. 6 metres from a bridge.
- B. 5 metres from a tunnel.
- C. 4 metres from a pedestrian crossing.

**37. What is the meaning of this road marking?**

- A. Motor cars that are loading or unloading goods must park here.
- B. Parking bay reserved for very long vehicles.
- C. Parking bay reserved exclusively for goods vehicles while loading or unloading.



**38. What does this warning sign tell you?**

- A. There may be roadworks ahead involving tractors.
- B. Tractors have priority on the road ahead.
- C. There may be agricultural or farm vehicles on the road ahead.



**39. What is the warning given in this sign?**

- A. The road you are driving on is about to become a gravel road.
- B. There are no road surface markings on the road ahead.
- C. The road ends ahead.



**40. What is the furthest ahead that the headlights may shine onto the road surface when on dipped beam?**

- A. 45 m
- B. 90 m
- C. 150 m

**41. What is the meaning of this road marking?**

- A. You must stop before the broken line.
- B. Slow down for school children.
- C. Yield to all cross-traffic including pedestrians and trains.



**42. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a turn to the right ahead.
- B. There is a temporary obstruction here, to the left.
- C. There is a temporary detour ahead, to the right.



**43. Which rule is considered to be the most important rule of the road?**

- A. Always be courteous and considerate.
- B. Do not exceed the speed limit.
- C. Keep to the left side of the road.

**44. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a first aid post ahead.
- B. There is a railway crossing ahead.
- C. There is a road that crosses this road ahead.



**45. What warning does this sign give?**

- A. There is a cross-road ahead where vehicles on the other road must stop or yield at the intersection.
- B. There is a narrow-gauge railway line crossing the road ahead.
- C. There is a 4-way stop ahead.



**46. How should a vehicle with defective brakes be towed?**

- A. With a tow-rope shorter than 3.5 m and marked with a red safety flag.
- B. With a solid tow-bar.
- C. With a towing chain.

**47. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. You must proceed straight ahead only.
- B. This road leads to a freeway.
- C. There is a one-way road ahead.



**48. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. You must stop and turn left at the stop sign.
- B. Stop. Turn left or proceed straight ahead when safe to do so.
- C. Stop and proceed straight ahead when safe. If turning left, regard it as a Yield sign.



**49. What is the very last thing to do before changing lanes?**

- A. Indicate to turn.
- B. Check in the blind spot.
- C. Look in the rear-view mirrors.

**50. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. The road off to the right comes to an end (i.e. a cul-de-sac).
- B. You may not turn right here.
- C. There is a T-junction off to the right.



**51. When must the vehicle headlights be switched on?**

- (i) In daytime when bad light limits clear visibility to less than 150 m ahead.
- (ii) From sunset to sunrise.
- (iii) When it rains and visibility is reduced to 100 m ahead.

- A. Only (ii) is correct.
- B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
- C. All are correct.

**52. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a sharp bend to the left ahead.
- B. There is an obstruction on the left of the road ahead.
- C. There is a detour to the left ahead.



**53. What is meant by this sign?**

- A. All motor vehicles must drive past this sign.
- B. Mini-buses must not continue past this sign.
- C. Mini-buses must not stop here to pick up passengers.



**54. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. A section of the roadway is reserved for pedestrians only.
- B. You must give right-of-way to pedestrians wanting to cross the road.
- C. Stop and wait for the children to cross the road.



**55. What do the two white lines marked RTM3 indicate?**

- A. A lane for cross traffic.
- B. You may not stop on or beyond these lines.
- C. A pedestrian crossing.



**56. Which of the following is correct?**

- A. You may drive slowly along a pavement.
- B. You may reverse backwards if it is safe to do so.
- C. You may leave the engine running while the tank is being filled with fuel.

**57. Where would you find this sign?**

- A. Before a traffic circle or other intersection to indicate that you have the right of way.
- B. At a dangerous place where there are road-works.
- C. On the approach to a sharp curve in the road.



**58. What is a safe following distance in case the vehicle ahead might stop suddenly?**

- A. If you can swerve and stop safely alongside the vehicle ahead.
- B. If you can stop safely behind the vehicle ahead, without swerving.
- C. If you can swerve safely and overtake the vehicle ahead.

**59. What is the general speed limit in an urban area?**

- A. 60 km/h
- B. 80 km/h
- C. 100 km/h

**60. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. It has the same meaning as a Yield sign.
- B. Wait for all other vehicles to move off before you proceed.
- C. Stop. Drive off if it is safe to do so and in the sequence that the vehicles stopped at their Stop line.



**TEST C**

**1. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a hospital ahead where you must not make a noise.
- B. You may not pick up hitch-hikers.
- C. You must not use the hooter or make excessive noise for the next 100 m.



**2. What is the meaning of this sign?**

- A. There is a lane for cyclists ahead.
- B. No cyclists are allowed here.
- C. Look out for cyclists on the road ahead.



**3. What must you do if you want to change lanes?**

- A. Check for other traffic, signal and then change lanes.
- B. Indicate your intention and change lanes safely.
- C. Reduce speed and change lanes.

**4. What is the meaning of this sign with the recommended speed?**

- A. The road winds for the next 12 km.
- B. 12 km from here road ahead has several bends.
- C. The road is slippery for the next 12 km.



**5. What is the meaning of this flashing light sign?**

- A. There is a police road block ahead.
- B. There is danger on the road ahead.
- C. There is a robot out of order ahead.



**6. What is the correct rule for intersections?**

- A. Pedestrians already crossing the road when the red-man signal shows have right of way.
- B. You may pass a vehicle waiting to turn right by driving onto the left shoulder of the road.
- C. You may stop within an intersection if it is to drop off or pick up passengers.

**7. When using a tow-rope to tow another vehicle, what is the fastest speed you may travel?**

- A. 45 km/h.
- B. 60 km/h.
- C. 30 km/h.

**8. You may cross or enter a public road only when...**

- A. There is no traffic on that road for a short distance.
- B. The road is clear of traffic for a long enough distance that allows you to cross without obstructing other vehicles.
- C. You decide to do so, provided your indicator is on in time.

**9. What does the road marking GM1 indicate?**

- A. The lanes for road users.
- B. That the roadway is divided GM1 into sections, and it separates different lanes for travelling in.
- C. That there is parking area.



**10. You may drive to the left of the yellow left edge line, provided...**



- (i) It is a single-lane roadway.
- (ii) It is to allow another vehicle to overtake.
- (iii) It is in daylight hours.
- (iv) It is to change a tyre.
- (v) It is safe to do so.
- (vi) Visibility is good and the left edge is clear of vehicles and pedestrians for at least 150 m ahead.
- (vii) It is on a two-lane freeway.

- A. (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)
- B. (i), (iii), (iv) and (vii)
- C. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi)

**11. What type of signs have a yellow background?**

- A. Warning signs.
- B. Tourism signs.
- C. Temporary signs.



**12. What is the meaning of this road marking?**

- A. Parking reserved for business vehicles only.
- B. Parking reserved for buses only.
- C. Parking reserved for mini-buses only.



**13. When may you not proceed into an intersection?**

- A. When there is not enough space to turn right without blocking other traffic.
- B. When the traffic light is green and you are close to the intersection.
- C. If the vehicle in front of you is turning right and the road is wide enough to pass on the left side.

**14. What is the meaning if this signal is illuminated?**

- A. There is currently no throughway.
- B. There is an railway level crossing ahead.
- C. The lane is closed and there may be traffic approaching from the opposite direction.



**15. What must you do if you see or hear an approaching emergency vehicle sounding a siren?**

- A. Flash your headlights to warn other traffic.
- B. Give the emergency vehicle complete right of way, and move over if necessary.
- C. Switch on your emergency lights and sound the hooter to warn all nearby road users.

**16. What do any of these road markings in the centre of the road mean?**

- A. You are approaching a No Overtaking line.
- B. You may not overtake at this point.
- C. The lanes merge ahead.



**17. What must you do before turning left?**

- A. First move over to the right to make space to turn left.
- B. Give the necessary signal in good time.
- C. Slow down, stop and then turn.

**18. This sign means...**

- A. Motor cars must drive in the right-hand lane only.
- B. The area is reserved for parking by motor cars.
- C. The area is reserved for parking by motor vehicles other than buses.



**19. What is the rule regarding seat belts?**

- (i) Seat belts in the rear of a vehicle must be used by passengers seated in the back.
- (ii) You need not wear a seat belt when reversing.
- (iii) Children younger than 14 years need not wear seat belts.
- (iv) If there is a seat belt in the front passenger seat, the passenger may not sit in the rear where there is no seat belt.

- A. All of these are correct.
- B. Only (i) , (ii) and (iv) are correct
- C. Only (i) is correct.

**20. What is the rule in respect of a learner's licence for a light motor vehicle?**

- (i) You must be accompanied in the front passenger seat by someone with a valid licence for the same class of vehicle.
- (ii) You are not allowed to drive on a freeway.
- (iii) You may not have passengers in the vehicle with you.

- A. All of these are correct.
- B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
- C. Only (i) is correct.

**21. What is the rule for towing?**

- (i) A motor vehicle may tow another vehicle with a tow-rope at 40 km/h.
- (ii) A tractor may tow a semi-trailer with 10 passengers on it at a speed of 30 km/h.
- (iii) You may tow another vehicle with a tow-bar.

- A. All of these are correct.
- B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. Only (i) is correct.

**22. If you are involved in a collision, you must...**

- (i) Immediately stop your vehicle.
- (ii) Check whether anyone is injured.
- (iii) Refuse to give your name and address to anyone except the police.

- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
- B. Only (ii) is correct.
- C. All of these are correct.

**23. Which statement is a rule of the road?**

- A. You may not reverse on a public road for more than 100 m.
- B. A driver who holds only a learner's licence is not allowed to carry passengers on a freeway.
- C. A vehicle may not be left unattended with the engine running.

**24. What is the meaning of this white line road marking on any two-way road?**

- (i) Overtaking is prohibited here.
- (ii) Do not let any part of the vehicle cross to the other side of the line.
- (iii) You can cross the line to access property on the other side of the road.
- (iv) You can cross the line to pass a stationary obstruction on the roadway.



- A. Only (i) is correct.
- B. (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
- C. All are correct.

**25. This sign means that all motorcycle riders...**

- A. Must ride in the left lane only.
- B. Must take the next freeway off-ramp.
- C. Must pass to the left of the sign.



**26. A load can be carried on a vehicle if...**

- A. The load and vehicle width is less than 2.5 m.
- B. The load extends beyond the front of the vehicle by less than 4 m
- C. The load does not extend to the front of the vehicle by more than 2 m.

**27. Under what conditions are you allowed to tow a vehicle with passengers inside it? When...**

- A. It is being towed at below 35 km/h.
- B. It is being towed by a tractor.
- C. The towed vehicle is a semi-trailer.

**28. You may reverse a vehicle provided it is not for longer than...**

- A. 100 m.
- B. It is safe to do so.
- C. 200 m.

**29. When are you allowed to stop a vehicle on a sidewalk?**

- A. When you need to rest after pushing it.
- B. Anytime after sunset, provided the parking lights are switched on.
- C. When you stop to get out and open or close a property gate.

**30. When you've been involved in a collision/ accident, and no one has been injured, by when must you report it to the police?**

- A. Within 48 hours.
- B. Within 36 hours.
- C. Within 24 hours.

**31. You may drive with only the parking lights on...**

- A. When it is cloudy and not yet sunset.
- B. At no time of the day or night.
- C. In the daytime when traffic is heavy.

**32. Where are you not allowed to park?**

A. Off the road, 4 m from the outside edge of a roadway.

B. In a parking bay that is less than 4 m from a traffic light.

C. 4 m from an intersection.

**33. What does this sign mean?**

A. You must turn left ahead.

B. Pass to the left of the sign.

C. Move into the left lane.



**34. This sign instructs that, during the hours indicated, vehicles carrying...**

A. Liquids may not drive here.

B. Liquids must drive here.

C. Hazardous goods must drive here.



**35. What does this sign mean?**

A. The weighbridge is limited to vehicles with a length of 15 m or less.

B. The road is 15 m wide and is suitable for trucks

C. Vehicles longer than 15 m are not allowed to drive on this road.



**36. What does this sign mean?**

A. The speed limit is 60 km/h, except for motorcycles.

B. The speed limit of 60 km/h applies to motorcycles only.

C. Only motorcycles over 60 cc may proceed beyond the sign.



**37. What is the meaning of this sign?**

A. There is a tunnel ahead where headlights must be turned on.

B. Taxis must use this portion of the road only, and no other vehicles may do so.

C. You must pay a toll ahead, if you continue on this toll road.



**38. This sign indicates that motorcycles...**

A. Are allowed on this freeway.

B. Must ride in this lane or on this road only.

C. Must park in this demarcated area.



**39. What is the meaning of this road marking on any two-way road?**

(i) Overtaking is prohibited here.

(ii) Do not let any part of the vehicle cross to the other side of the line for any reason.

(iii) You can cross the line to access property on the other side of the road.

(iv) You can cross the line to pass a stationary obstruction on the roadway.



A. Only (i) is correct.

B. Only (ii) is correct.

C. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.

**40. This regulatory road sign prohibits motorcycles from continuing beyond the sign...**

A. Unless they have an engine capacity up to 125 cc.

B. If they have an engine capacity up to 125 cc.

C. If they have an engine capacity of 125 cc or more.



**41. You may not ride a motorcycle on a freeway if its engine capacity is...**

A. 50 cc or less.

B. 125 cc or less.

C. 250 cc or less.

**42. When you hold a motorcycle learner's licence, which of the following is prohibited?**

(i) Riding with your instructor on the rear seat.

(ii) Riding outside an urban area at more than 60 km/h.

(iii) Having only one hand on the handlebars when signalling.

A. Only (i) is prohibited.

B. (ii) and (iii) are prohibited.

C. Only (iii) is prohibited.

**43. When you hold a motorcycle learner's licence you may carry a passenger on the back...**

A. If the engine capacity is 125 cc or more.

B. Never.

C. If the engine capacity is 50 cc or more, provided it is an emergency.

**44. A holder of a motorcycle driving licence is not allowed to...**

A. Carry a passenger if the motorcycle is 125 cc or less.

B. Ride on freeways.

C. Allow one wheel of the bike to lift off the road surface.

**45. When driving, ...**

A. You must keep both hands on the steering wheel.

B. Your view of traffic to the side must be clear.

C. You must wear closed shoes.

**46. What does this sign mean?**

A. It warns that there is two-way traffic at the next intersection.

B. There are two lanes in different directions on the road ahead.

C. The one-way road you are travelling on carries two-way traffic ahead.



47. In this sketch, where RTM1 is a Stop line...



- A. If you are in car A, you must reduce speed and drive on.
- B. If you are in car A, you must stop before the Stop line.
- C. If you are in car B you may overtake car A.

48. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. There is a cross-road ahead where vehicles crossing your road must stop or yield at the intersection.
- B. There is a 4-way stop ahead.
- C. There is a railway line that crosses the road ahead.



49. A holder of a motorcycle driving licence is not allowed to...

- i) Tow another motorcycle.
- ii) Ride without wearing a safety helmet.
- iii) Ride on a freeway if the engine size is 125 cc or less.
- iv) Ride during the day without the headlights on.

- A. (i), (ii), and (iv)
- B. All four of these.
- C. Only (ii) and (iv).

50. This warning sign means that there is a mandatory 4.42 m limit ahead in respect of...

- A. Vehicle height.
- B. Vehicle width.
- C. Vehicle length.



51. This sign informs that on the road to the left, 500 m ahead...

- A. There is an arrestor bed in case the vehicle's brakes fail.
- B. There is a track that may be used for motor races and trials, provided proper authorisation has been granted.
- C. There is a truck spare parts depot.



52. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. You may not turn left at the next intersection.
- B. You may not turn left here.
- C. There is a cul-de-sac to the left ahead.



53. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. You may not drive here during the times displayed.
- B. You may not park here during the times displayed.
- C. You may not stop here during the times displayed.



54. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. This is a cul-de-sac where the road does not continue.
- B. You are not allowed to enter here.
- C. Entry is reserved for ambulances only.



55. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. Only motor cars are prohibited from overtaking for the next 500 m.
- B. No motor vehicles may overtake for the next 500 m.
- C. There is a narrow structure ahead where only one vehicle at a time can cross.



56. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. The road surface is about to change to gravel.
- B. There are speed humps in the road ahead.
- C. There may be potholes in the road ahead.



57. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. The road ahead narrows temporarily from both sides.
- B. There is a weighbridge ahead for buses.
- C. Only one vehicle at a time can pass through the obstacle ahead.



58. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. The road surface is about to change to gravel.
- B. There are potholes in the road ahead.
- C. The road is ending ahead.



59. What is the meaning of this sign?

- A. This portion of the road has a weight limit of 10 tonnes.
- B. Vehicles with a mass less than 10 tonnes must not drive here.
- C. Vehicles with a mass of 10 tonnes must drive here.



60. Which of the following is permitted?

- A. Leave the vehicle unattended with the engine running.
- B. Allow passengers to sit on the bumper while moving.
- C. Put your arm out of the window to make hand signals.



## Answers to the Learner's licence mock

### tests Test A:

1. A	9. B	17. A	25. B
2. C	10. B	18. B	26. A
3. A	11. A	19. A	27. C
4. C	12. A	20. B	28. B
5. C	13. C	21. C	29. C
6. A	14. A	22. B	30. A
7. B	15. C	23. C	31. C
8. B	16. B	24. C	32. C

### Test B:

1. B	2. B	31. B	46. B
B	3. C	32. A	47. A
4. B	5. A	33. A	48. C
A	6. C	34. B	49. B
7. A	8. B	35. B	50. A
B	9. B	36. A	51. C
10. C	21. A	37. C	52. A
11. B	22. C	38. C	53. B
12. B	23. A	39. A	54. B
13. A	24. C	40. A	55. C
14. C	25. B	41. C	56. B
15. C	26. C	42. B	57. A
	27. B	43. C	58. B
	28. B	44. C	59. A
	29. A	45. A	60. C
	30. A		

### Test C:

1. C	2. C	31. B	46. C
C	3. A	32. C	47. B
4. A	5. B	33. B	48. A
B	6. A	34. C	49. A
7. C	8. B	35. C	50. A
B	9. B	36. B	51. A
10. C	21. B	37. C	52. A
11. C	22. A	38. B	53. C
12. B	23. C	39. B	54. B
13. A	24. C	40. B	55. B
14. C	25. C	41. A	56. B
15. B	26. A	42. A	57. C
	27. C	43. B	58. B
	28. B	44. C	59. B
	29. C	45. A	60. C
	30. C		

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