



THE NEW OFFICIAL

K53

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MANUAL

INCLUDES
3 PRACTICE TESTS
& 242 TEST
QUESTIONS
IN ALL!

For the Learner's and Driving Licence tests



Motorcycles, light and heavy vehicles

CLIVE GIBSON AND GAVIN HOOLE





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



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

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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MANUAL

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

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.

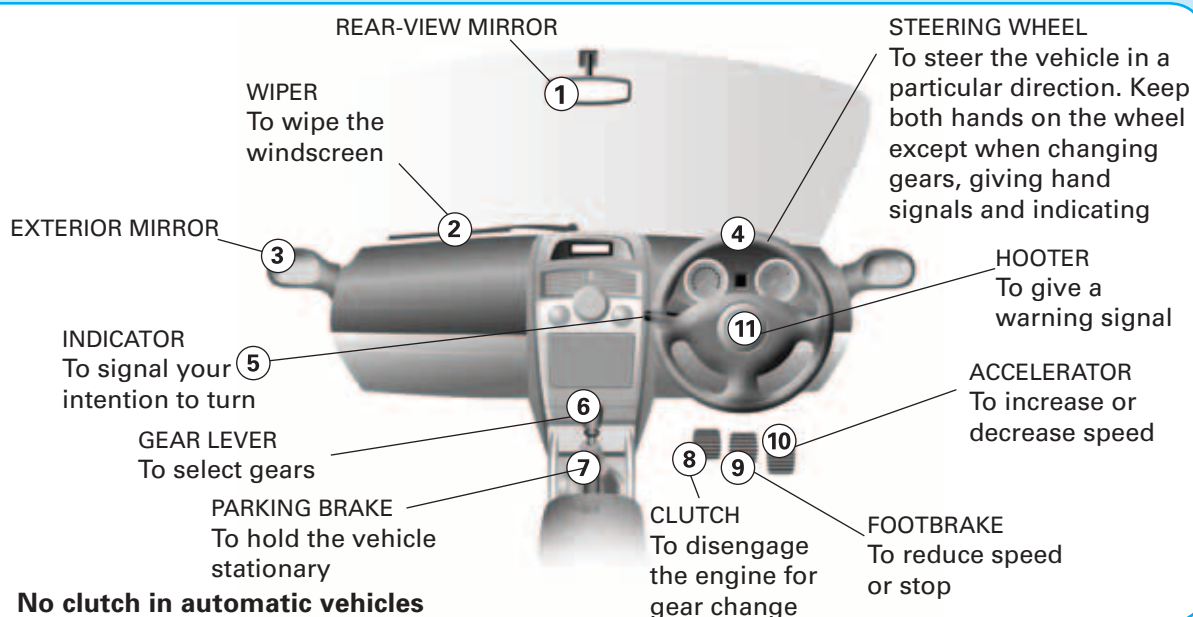
Note: You may not ask the examiner to clarify any question for you.

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.

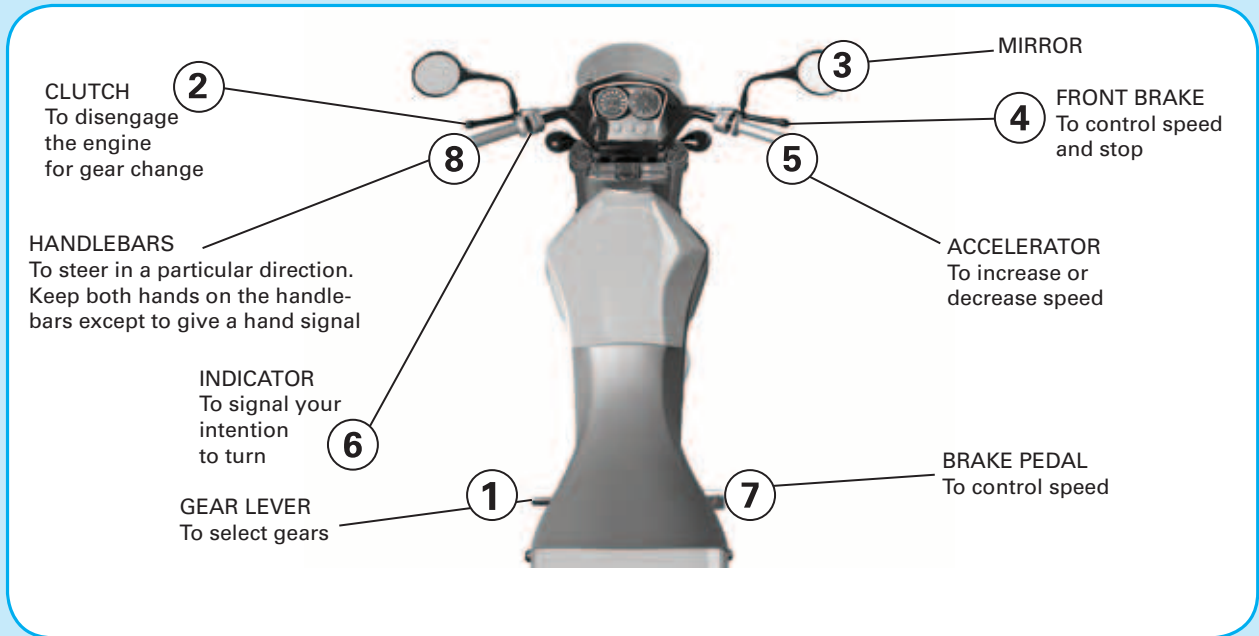
Motor vehicle controls



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 NB: 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.

SEARCH	Keep a constant lookout in all directions, near and far, (using the mirrors as necessary) for any possible hazards.
IDENTIFY	If you see a potential hazard, determine its nature, e.g. stationary/moving vehicle, pedestrian, or animal.
PREDICT	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	Decide on what actions you will take according to the risks involved, e.g. slow down, steer to the side, stop quickly, hoot.
EXECUTE	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.








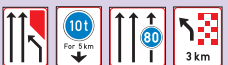

How signs are presented

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:

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

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.



Goods vehicles 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 stopping for hitch-hikers for next 500 m.



No access to the class of vehicle shown on the sign (temporary sign).



No hawker trading for 75 m before and after sign.



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 start of a lane reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated.



The lane on the right of the yellow 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.



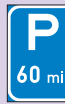
Parking here is reserved for a vehicle carrying people with disabilities.



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 on freeways, except in an emergency.
- » If you are in the far right lane and the driver behind you indicates the intention to overtake, move safely over to the next lane and do not accelerate while being overtaken.
- » Stopping a vehicle on a freeway is prohibited, except:
 - to comply with the directions of a traffic officer or road sign;
 - in the event of an emergency; or
 - in a designated stopping area.
- » Learner drivers are allowed on freeways if accompanied by a properly licenced driver.



Single-carriage freeway begins

- » The following road users are not allowed on a freeway:
 - pedestrians;
 - animal-drawn vehicles;
 - animals, unless in a reserved parking or stopping area where they cannot stray onto the roadway;
 - pedal cycles, motorcycles 50 cc or less, motor tricycles, motor quad-bikes;
 - vehicles 230 kg or less that have been adapted for disabled people;
 - electric motorcycles; and
 - tractors, unless they are busy with freeway maintenance.

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 use reservation and all 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

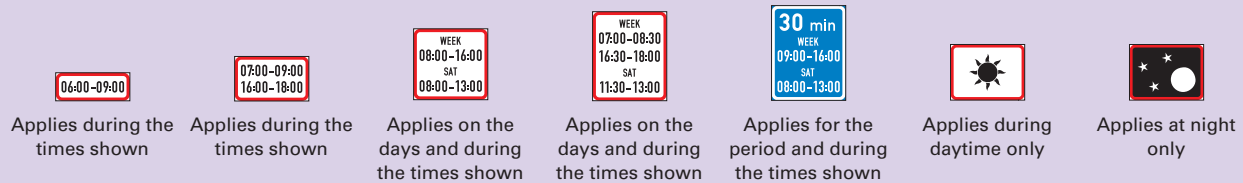


End of residential area and rules for a residential area no longer apply

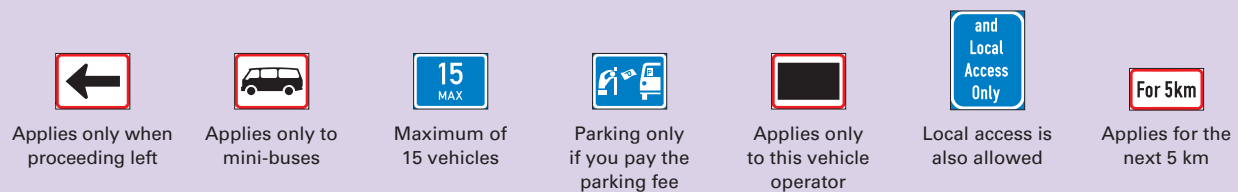
Selective restriction regulatory signs: to apply the rules selectively

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:

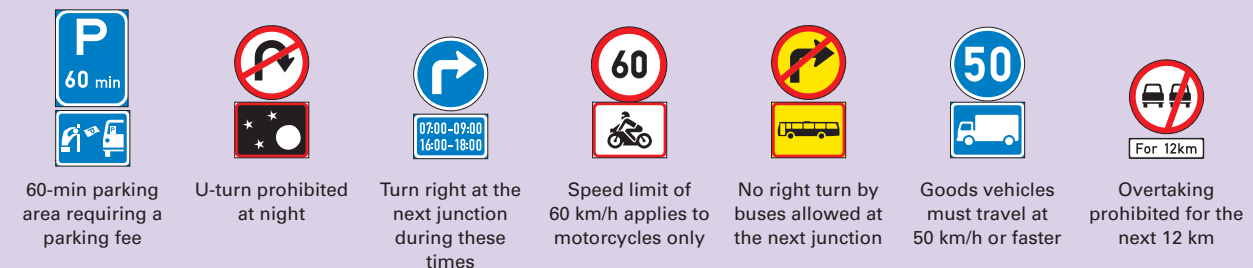
Regulatory sign applies during certain times only:



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?



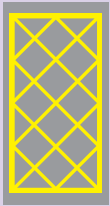
- ☐ Switch on the main lights and ensure that the beam is dipped.
- ☐ Switch on the parking lights now.
- ☐ Are the headlights on?

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?

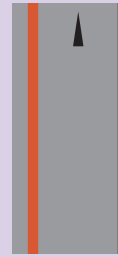


- ☐ Do not stop here for the next 75 metres.
- ☐ No skateboarding allowed here and for the next 100 metres.
- ☐ No speeding permitted for the next 500 metres.

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.
- ☐ A parking 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 windscreens 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.



Traffic control officer ahead. Slow down and be prepared to give way or stop.



School patrol ahead. Slow down and be prepared to stop.



Police activity 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



*Winding road ahead, starting to the right



Two-way traffic flow ahead. Keep to the left



Concealed driveway ahead, from the left



Concealed driveways ahead, from both sides



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



Warhogs 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.



Danger plate. Marks the position of an overhead structure across the road.



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



Marks the position of a separation in the road (e.g. at a 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/markings?



- ☐ 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.

This sign is found 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.

This sign warns that on the crossroad you are approaching 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.

If you're 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 aials 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 lane usage accordingly.



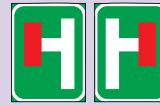
High-speed freeway exit countdown signs. Each white bar represents 100 m to the exit.



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 sign 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?



- ☐ 2 km 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?



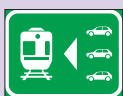
- ☐ The traffic approaching this sign has right of way at the junction.
- ☐ Slow down and look out for vehicles entering the road ahead.
- ☐ You are approaching a diamond producing area.

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



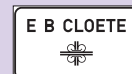
Municipality



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 office



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



Amphitheatre



National 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



Conservancy 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 battlefield



Historic cemetery



Geological site



Coastal tourist attractions



Marine reserve



Oceanarium



Maritime museum



Aquarium



Whales



Dolphins



Lighthouse



Dockyard



Boat launch



Coastal fishing



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

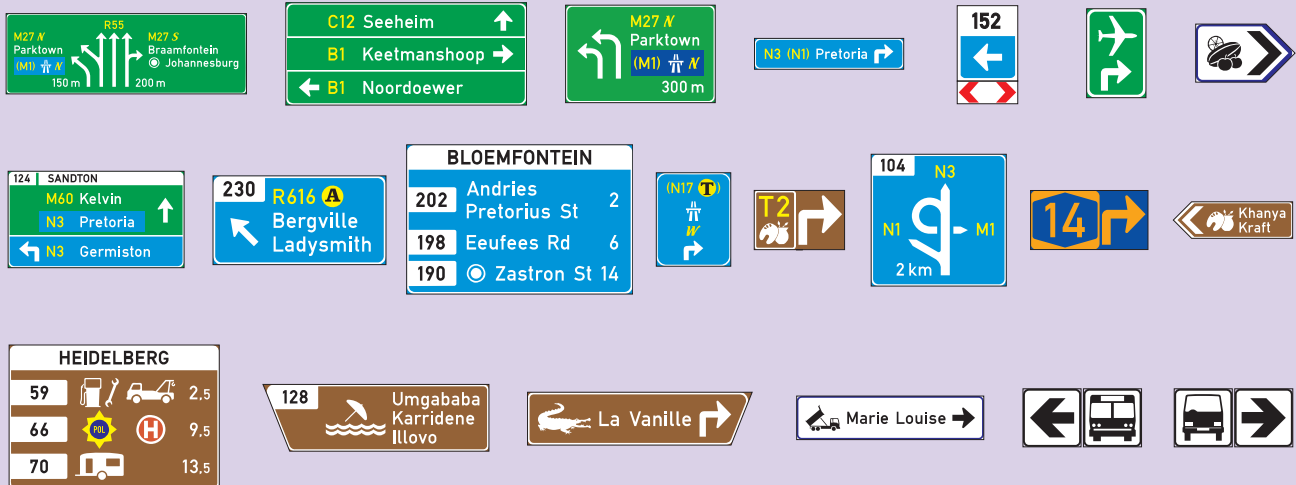


Restaurant



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

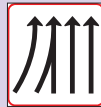
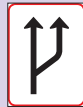


Arrester bed



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?

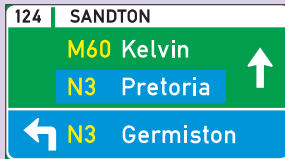


- ☐ Move to the right side of the line if intending to proceed straight ahead.
- ☐ Move into the correct lane if not intending to leave the freeway.
- ☐ Neither of these.

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.



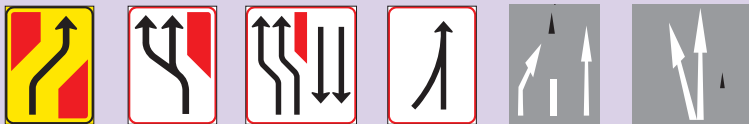
What does this type of sign indicate?

- ☐ 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?

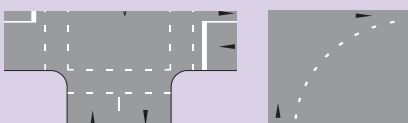


- ☐ If you are driving a goods vehicle in this lane you must leave the lane.
- ☐ If you are driving a goods vehicle you must get into the lane.
- ☐ Light motor vehicle drivers must leave the lane.

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.



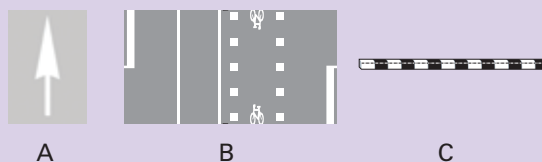
What do these markings indicate?

- ☐ 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
- ☐ C

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.



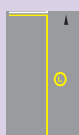
Painted island. You may not drive or stop over the marking.



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.



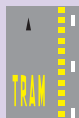
Mandatory direction arrow. Proceed right only.



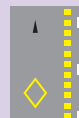
Mandatory direction arrows. Proceed left or right only.



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



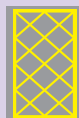
Lane reserved for trams only. No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



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.



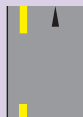
No stopping solid red line. You may not stop on or next to this red line at any time.



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.



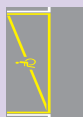
No-parking broken yellow line. You may not park here during the time/s indicated on the accompanying road sign.



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



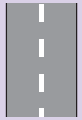
Railway crossing ahead



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.



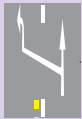
Mandatory direction arrows ahead. Warns that there are yellow mandatory direction arrows ahead.



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.

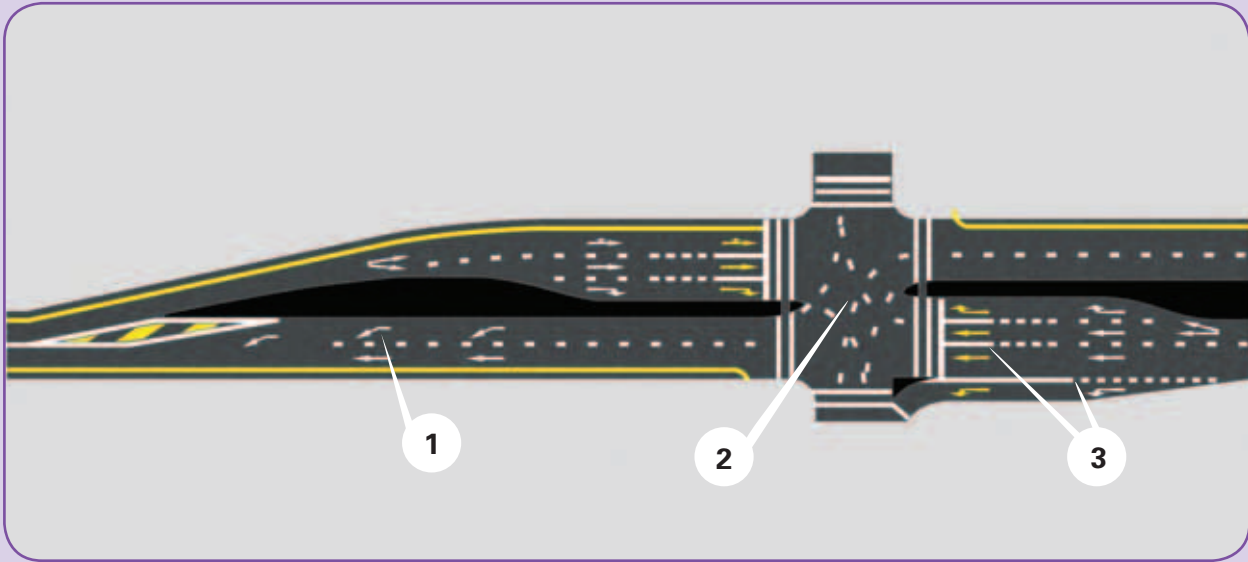


Gives extra guidance to road users in respect of stopping.



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.

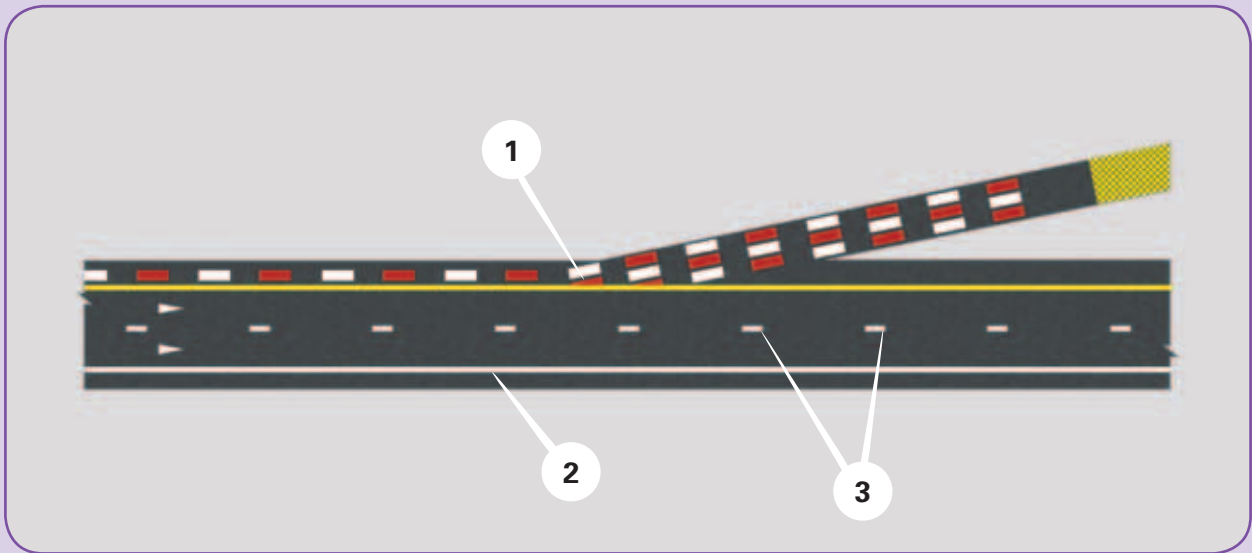
What is the meaning of marking 3?

- ☐ 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.

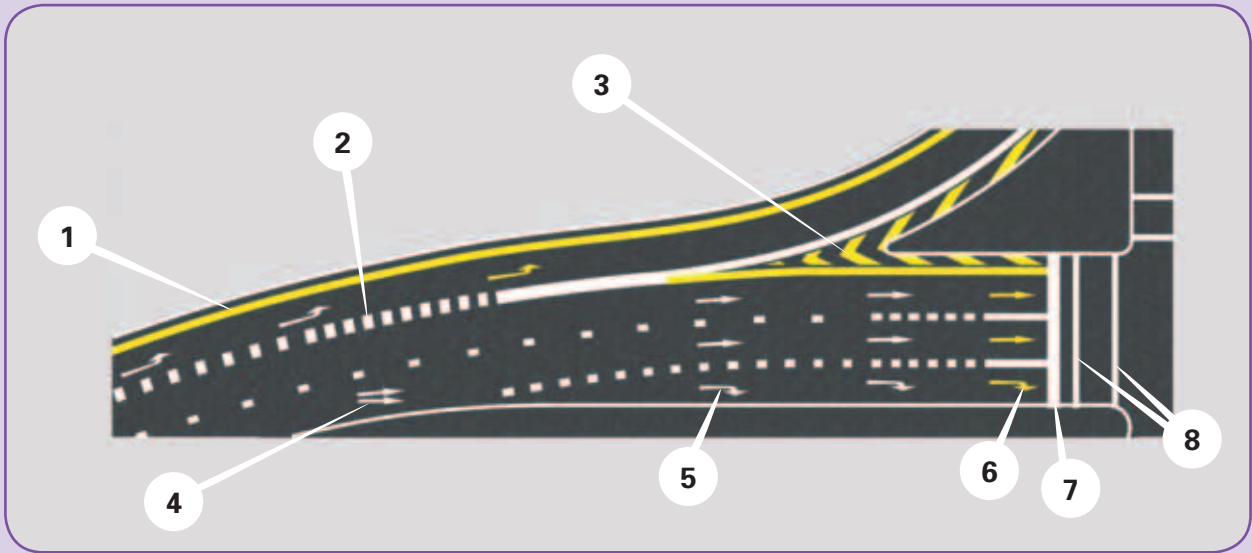
What is the function of marking 3?

- ☐ 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.

This 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

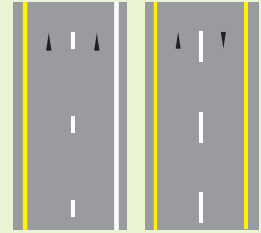
- » When being overtaken:
 - move over to the left to allow the other vehicle to pass; and
 - do not accelerate.

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

- » You may 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



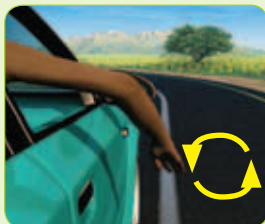
Slow down



Overtake



Right turn



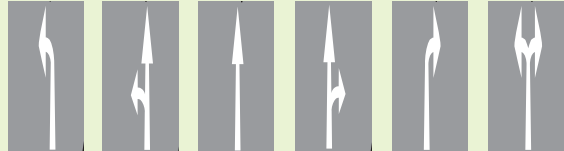
Left turn



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.

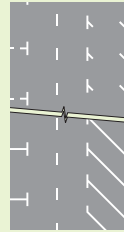
Turning right:



- » 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	6 m from	5 m from	1.5 m from	1 m from
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » a pedestrian crossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » a tunnel » a subway » a bridge » where the road has been constricted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » an intersection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » a fire hydrant, on either side of it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the road edge outside an urban area, unless in a demarcated parking bay

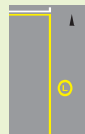
Other no-stopping places

- » 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.



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.

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.



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 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?

- ☐ Search, 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?

- ☐ 30 km/h
- ☐ 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

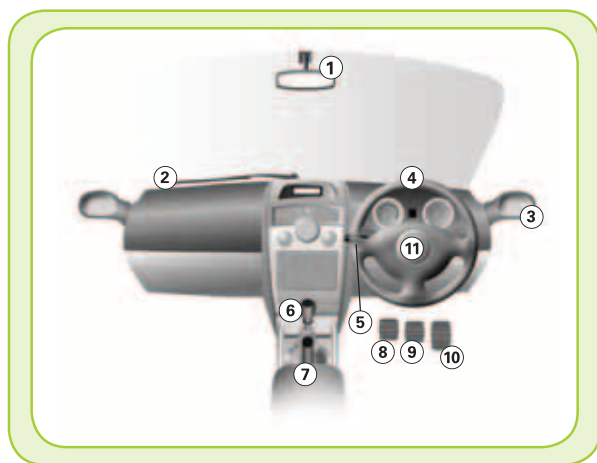
Here are three mock tests for you to get some practice at answering questions before you make an appointment to write the official test. Each test has a different set of questions. For thorough preparation for the official test we recommend that you do all three tests, and that you aim for full marks 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

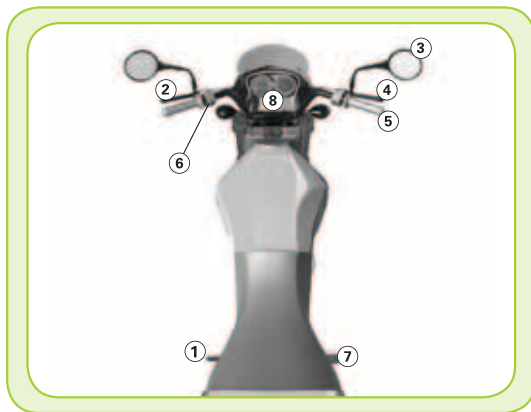
8. Which control is used to show that you intend turning?

- 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.

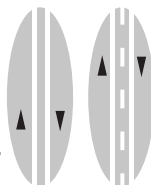
24. Where are you not allowed to stop?

- (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?

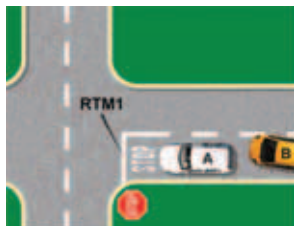
- A. There is a dual-track railway line alongside the left of the road ahead.
- B. The surface of the road on the left is uneven ahead.
- C. There is a motor-gate ahead with a grid on the left side of the road.



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 is safe to do so. Indicate in time to show what you intend doing.
- B. Check in the mirrors and 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.

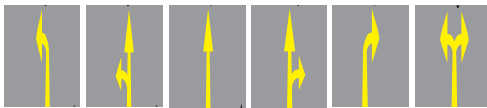


18. When may you overtake another vehicle on its left?

- (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 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?

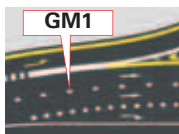
- A. 45 km/h.
- B. 60 km/h.
- C. 30 km/h.

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 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 flat 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, ...

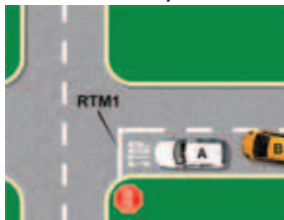
- A. You must keep both hands on the steering wheel.
- B. Your view of traffic to the side must be clear.
- C. You must wear closed shoes.

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	16. B	31. B	46. B
2. B	17. C	32. A	47. A
3. C	18. C	33. A	48. C
4. B	19. A	34. B	49. B
5. A	20. A	35. B	50. A
6. C	21. A	36. A	51. C
7. A	22. C	37. C	52. A
8. B	23. A	38. C	53. B
9. B	24. C	39. A	54. B
10. C	25. B	40. A	55. C
11. B	26. C	41. C	56. B
12. B	27. B	42. B	57. A
13. A	28. B	43. C	58. B
14. C	29. A	44. C	59. A
15. C	30. A	45. A	60. C

Test C:

1. C	16. A	31. B	46. C
2. C	17. B	32. C	47. B
3. A	18. B	33. B	48. A
4. A	19. B	34. C	49. A
5. B	20. C	35. C	50. A
6. A	21. B	36. B	51. A
7. C	22. A	37. C	52. A
8. B	23. C	38. B	53. C
9. B	24. C	39. B	54. B
10. C	25. C	40. B	55. B
11. C	26. A	41. A	56. B
12. B	27. C	42. A	57. C
13. A	28. B	43. B	58. B
14. C	29. C	44. C	59. B
15. B	30. C	45. A	60. C

Visit www.k53-test.co.za for more practice by using the interactive online version of these tests.

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

Purpose and conditions

This is a practical driving test to determine the ability of aspirant motor vehicle drivers and motorcycle riders.

The driving test measures a driver's proficiency regarding: the handling of a vehicle; obedience to traffic rules, road signs, traffic signals and surface markings; correct application of the K53 defensive driving system through all aspects of the test; and coping with traffic problems in practical driving situations.

You may not do the driving test in a light motor vehicle that is less than 3 m in length.

During the test, smoking and the use of cellular phones are not allowed.

What the tests covers

The tests consist of the following:

Light and heavy motor vehicle test:

- » A pre-trip inspection of the vehicle's roadworthiness.
- » A yard test of your basic manoeuvring skills, away from traffic:
 - ▶ starting the engine;
 - ▶ moving off;
 - ▶ turning around in the road: 'three-point-turn' (light vehicles only);
 - ▶ alley docking: reversing into an alley, and driving out again;
 - ▶ parallel parking (light vehicles only);
 - ▶ stopping and moving off on an incline;
 - ▶ left turn (light vehicles if towing a trailer, and heavy vehicles); and
 - ▶ reversing in a straight line (light vehicles if towing a trailer, and heavy vehicles).
- » A road test conducted on public roads carrying traffic, including the following where available:
 - ▶ obeying traffic signals;
 - ▶ changing lanes;
 - ▶ overtaking;
 - ▶ speed control;
 - ▶ turning left and right at intersections;
 - ▶ proceeding through an intersection;
 - ▶ uncontrolled intersections;
 - ▶ obeying Yield signs and traffic lights;
 - ▶ stopping in traffic;
 - ▶ stopping at a Stop sign;
 - ▶ a traffic circle;
 - ▶ a railway level crossing;
 - ▶ a pedestrian crossing;
 - ▶ entering a freeway;
 - ▶ leaving a freeway;
 - ▶ passing a freeway off-ramp and an on-ramp;
 - ▶ overtaking on a freeway; and
 - ▶ an emergency stop.

Motorcycle test: (the entire test is done in the testing yard)

- » A pre-trip inspection of the motorcycle's roadworthiness.
- » Mounting and dismounting the motorcycle correctly.
- » Manoeuvres part one:
 - starting and stopping the engine;
 - speed management and control;
 - moving off and turning left;
 - lane changing; and
 - stopping and moving off on an incline.
- » Manoeuvres part two:
 - moving off and riding;
 - turning speed judgement;
 - emergency stop and emergency swerve; and
 - and stopping.

Time limits for completing the test

Motorcycles: No time limit

Light and heavy motor vehicles yard test: 20 minutes (plus 59 seconds grace period) including the pre-trip vehicle inspection. If you pass the yard test you will continue with the road test which will take between 20 and 45 minutes.

You will fail the yard test and the test will be discontinued if:

- » you exceed the time limit of 20 minutes and 59 seconds for the pre-trip inspections and the yard test manoeuvres;
- » you have been allocated more than 50 penalty points (see next topic – Scoring method); or
- » you fail any one of the 'immediate fail' items in any manoeuvre (see next topic – Scoring method).

The stopwatch will be stopped after completion of each of the following, and re-started before the next item:

- » the instructions for the pre-trip inspections;
- » each yard test manoeuvre; and
- » the road test.

Scoring method

The examiner will use a score sheet to evaluate your performance during the test. You may accumulate a certain number of penalty points during each part of the test (see next page). If you score more than this allowance you will fail the test.

Besides the penalty points applicable to specific manoeuvres and road test situations, throughout the test you will also be allocated penalty points each time you make the following errors:

- » not showing courtesy towards other road users: 1
- » not checking in the mirrors every 5 to 8 seconds: 5
- » looking in the mirrors for too long: 1.

Some items do not carry penalty points and must be completed correctly in order to continue with the rest of the test. If you are unsuccessful in any of these 'immediate failure' items, the test will be stopped immediately and you will have to reapply to do the test some other time.

Immediate failure items

You will fail the test and it will be stopped immediately if you make any of the following errors:

Light and heavy motor vehicle test:

- » use a vehicle that is unroadworthy or not licenced;
- » have a mechanical failure of the vehicle;
- » violate any traffic law, road sign, signal or road marking;
- » make an uncontrolled or dangerous action;
- » be involved in a collision you could have avoided;
- » bump any obstacles, mount a kerb or touch a boundary line;
- » fail to complete a manoeuvre within the allotted number of attempts;
- » allow the vehicle to roll forward or backwards;
- » fail to demonstrate that you can give a hand signal correctly when instructed to do so;
- » exceed the 20-minute time limit for the yard test;
- » exceed 50 penalty points for the yard test; or
- » exceed 8 penalty points per minute during the road test.

Penalty points allocation:

With each yard test manoeuvre we've included a table that shows the number of penalty points that can be allocated for any errors in executing the various elements in that manoeuvre, e.g. parallel parking, incline start, alley docking.

Penalty points are given for any action that:

- » you do, but which should not be done, e.g. needless stopping;
- » you should do but fail to do, e.g. signal intention; or
- » you don't do correctly, e.g. position the vehicle for turning.

For example, if you forget to do a 360° observation during a particular manoeuvre which requires that action, you will be penalized 5 points. Similarly, if you do not signal your intention when it is needed, that can cost you 5 points. The higher the number of penalty points allocated to an action, the more important it is for you to do it correctly.

A shaded box indicates an element you must do correctly or you will fail the entire test immediately.

Note: For the road test, where a manoeuvre applies in several situations, the penalty points have not been shown every time. For example, the K53 action steps for stopping or for moving off must be applied every time these form part of a driving manoeuvre, such as at intersections.

Motorcycle test:

- » use a vehicle that is unroadworthy or not licenced;
- » fall off the motorcycle or allow it to fall;
- » violate any traffic law, road sign, signal or road marking;
- » make an uncontrolled or dangerous action;
- » fail to wear a suitable safety helmet;
- » touch any boundary line;
- » exceed 50 penalty points for Part One of the test, or 90 penalty points for Part Two;
- » don't succeed with one attempt:
 - moving off;
 - turning left;
 - lane change to the right; or
- » don't succeed within three attempts:
 - moving off and riding;
 - turning speed judgement;
 - emergency stop and emergency swerve; or
 - stopping.

Penalty points allocation:

Vehicle rolls back or forwards	
Touch any obstacles	
Not successful in the number of attempts allowed	
360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Moving off	1
Counter-steering	1
Signal cancelled	4

13 Use of the vehicle controls

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

Use of the mirrors

- » Adjust the rear-view mirror(s) for maximum rear-view vision only while the vehicle is stationary.
- » Check in the rear-view mirror(s) as you approach any potential hazard.
- » Check in the rear-view mirror(s) every 5 to 8 seconds.
- » Check in the rear-view mirror(s) for sufficient duration to determine the traffic situation behind you, but do not look in the mirror(s) for too long, as you need to watch the road ahead.
- » In the case of an enclosed cabin, check both the exterior rear-view mirrors.
- » You will not be penalized if you make only a quick, minor adjustment to the rear-view mirror while the vehicle is moving, or if you adjust the mirror(s) when the vehicle is stationary.
- » If you adjust the mirrors while the vehicle is moving (other than a quick, minor adjustment), you will receive penalty points.
- » When you look for too long in the rear-view mirrors while moving, you will be penalized for poor observation while steering.
- » You are not required to use the exterior mirrors for 'observation' to the rear.
- » In the test you must use the exterior mirrors if the vehicle is not fitted with an interior rear-view mirror, or if the interior rear-view mirror for some reason does not allow enough vision.

Definition of 'Observe':

In this test the word OBSERVE means to look in all directions (360°) for hazards and potential hazards. Look to the front, sides, in the mirrors and blind spots. Look up and down crossroads and vehicle entrances for any vehicles and pedestrians.

Signalling

- » Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and appropriate blind spot, if applicable, e.g. when intending to slow down, stop, turn, or change lanes.
- » Signal in good time and for sufficient duration to warn other road users, but take care not to signal too early where this could create confusion for other road users.
- » After starting the signal, or using hand signals, replace your hand in the appropriate position on the steering.
- » Ensure that the signal is cancelled immediately after completing a manoeuvre.
- » When using the horn, make sure that the other road user is aware of your presence.
- » Avoid using direction indicators or hand signals within an intersection, unless necessary.
- » Stop lights are regarded as a signal that can be kept on, so it is not necessary to cancel these (by removing your foot from the brake pedal) after the vehicle has been brought to a complete standstill.
- » When the stop lights, headlights or horn are used as a signal, you do not need to check the blind spots. However, you must check in the rear-view mirror(s) before braking commences.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check in the blind spots	5
Hand signal right	3
Hand signal left	3
Hand signal stop/reduce speed suddenly	3
Use of horn	1

Signalling – hand signals

Notes:

- » Drivers of heavy motor vehicles are not required to give hand signals.
- » Hand signals must be given in good time and for long enough before braking, or changing gear or direction.
- » If you use a hand signal together with the direction indicators, you must activate the indicators before giving the hand signal.
- » You will not be asked to repeat the hand signal if you use it correctly the first time.
- » If you do not signal satisfactorily the first time, you will be asked to do it once more.
- » If you do not succeed with the second attempt, penalty points will be allocated (see page 81) and the test will be continued.

Signalling – hand signals (turning left for light motor vehicles)

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and the blind spot on the left.
2. Signal your intention using the direction indicators.
3. Check in the blind spot on the right before extending your arm.
4. Extend your right arm out of the window sideward from the shoulder.
5. Turn your forearm in a vertical and downward position from the elbow.
6. Move your forearm in a circular anti-clockwise motion.
7. Retract your arm in good time.
8. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on the steering wheel before braking, or changing gear or direction.



Signalling – hand signals (turning left for motorcycles)

1. Check in the rear-view mirrors and the blind spot on the left.
2. Signal your intention using direction indicators.
3. Check the blind spot on the left.
4. Extend your left arm horizontally sideward from the shoulder, with your palm facing forward.
5. Drop your arm in good time.
6. Replace your hand on the handgrip before braking, or changing gear or direction.



Signalling – hand signals (turning right)



1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and the blind spot on the right.
2. Signal your intention using the direction indicators.
3. Check in the blind spot on the right.
4. Extend your right arm horizontally from the shoulder with the palm of your hand to the front.
5. Retract your arm in good time.
6. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on the steering before braking, or changing gear or direction.

Signalling – hand signals (stop or sudden reduction of speed)



1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and the blind spot to the right.
2. Extend your right arm horizontally from the shoulder with the forearm vertical and upward and with the palm of your hand to the front.
3. Retract your arm in good time.
4. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on the steering before braking, gear selection or steering.

Note:

- The brake lights are a signal that can be kept on; it is therefore not necessary to cancel these after the vehicle has been brought to a complete standstill.

Signalling – horn

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Signal by hooting only when necessary, in good time, and only for sufficient duration.
3. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on the steering, if necessary.

Using the clutch

1. Depress the clutch pedal or pull in the clutch lever fully.
2. Obtain clutch control.
3. Avoid unjustified 'slipping' of the clutch.
4. Avoid unjustified 'riding' of the clutch.
5. Avoid unjustified 'coasting'.
6. Remove your foot (or hand) completely from the clutch control except to change gear or stop, or for justified 'slipping', 'riding' or 'coasting'.
7. Disengage the clutch completely just before the vehicle is brought to a complete stop, without labouring or stalling the engine.

Penalty points allocation:

Smooth and coordinated	1
Slipping the clutch	1
Riding the clutch	1
Coasting	3

Notes:

- » When coming to a stop, the brakes must be applied before disengaging the clutch, in order to prevent coasting.
- » This is not a requirement in stop-start traffic or when stopping on an incline.
- » Your foot (fingers) may not rest on the clutch pedal (lever) whilst the vehicle's engine is running, except in stop-start traffic.
- » If you continuously 'ride' the clutch during the road test, or if you don't remove your foot (hand) completely from the clutch after stopping and selecting neutral, you will get penalty points every 5 to 8 seconds for these errors.

Moving off

1. Obey all road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
2. Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and the appropriate blind spot, if applicable.
3. Signal your intention, if applicable.
4. Ensure that there is clear space beyond any intersection before entering it.
5. Ensure that the intersection itself is clear before you enter it.
6. Before moving off, ensure that there is a clear space (approximately 4 to 5 metres) behind any vehicle ahead of you.
7. Select an appropriate gear.
8. Obtain clutch control.
9. Look in the mirrors and both blind spots. Steps 7, 8 and 9 may be done in one flowing movement.
10. Release the parking brake, if applicable.
11. Move off. On a motorcycle you must maintain your balance and place both feet on the front foot-pegs as soon as the motorcycle starts moving.
12. Accelerate as necessary.
13. Cancel the signal, if applicable.

Penalty points allocation:

360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/selection	1
Waiting too long	1
Stalling the engine	1
Cancel signal	4
Roll back or forwards	

Moving off (contd)

Notes:

- » If the vehicle rolls, you will fail and the test will be discontinued.
- » If you are on a motorcycle, keep it stationary by applying the rear brake.
- » Observation and gear selection may be done simultaneously.
- » On a motorcycle, always apply the front brake before releasing the rear brake and selecting the gear.
- » Observation must be done before moving off, including during stop-start traffic.
- » During moving off, you must not allow the wheels of the vehicle to spin. If you do, you will receive penalty points.
- » On a motorcycle, if you touch a boundary line with one of your feet after moving off, you will be penalized.

Steering

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

Penalty points allocation:

Push-pull method	1
360° observation	5
Steering too wide/cutting corner	4
Wanders	2
Positioning the wheel	2
Straddling lane lines	2

Notes:

- » Counter-steer (steer in the opposite direction) when necessary.
- » Counter-steering means turning the steering wheel in a direction opposite to the direction in which you were originally moving, immediately prior to coming to a stop.
- » Counter-steering must be applied while the vehicle is moving to avoid wear of the tyres and the steering mechanism, and to complete a manoeuvre with greater ease.
- » The push-and-pull method of steering for motor vehicles is not required during the yard test. If, during the road test, you continuously make a steering method fault like resting one hand on the gear-lever knob, you will be penalised every 5 to 8 seconds.

Speed control

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Adjust your speed (select an appropriate gear) as required, in accordance with the traffic pattern, gradient of the road, road surface, visibility and speed restriction.
3. Accelerate, if necessary.
4. Decelerate, if necessary.
5. Brake, if necessary.

Penalty points allocation:

Check mirrors	3
Too fast for conditions	5
Too slow for conditions	5
Acceleration	1
Deceleration	1
Braking	2
Maintain following distance	5

Notes:

- » If the speed of the vehicle increases considerably without the application of the accelerator, and if continuous use of the service brake is necessary, brake to the appropriate speed before a lower gear is engaged in order to minimize an increase in speed.
- » Repeat this procedure as necessary.
- » Avoid selecting a lower gear to assist or replace braking when slowing down.
- » If, during the road test, you drive too slowly for the circumstances, you will be penalized every 5 to 8 seconds.

Gear changing – up (Manual transmission)

1. Maintain your speed.
2. Place your left foot (hand) on the clutch pedal (lever).
3. Start depressing (pulling) the clutch approximately to contact point.
4. Release the accelerator (throttle) smoothly and completely whilst depressing (pulling) the clutch control completely.
5. Place your right foot on the accelerator pedal.
6. Select the appropriate gear. Steps 3, 4, 5 and 6 may be done in one flowing movement.
7. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on the steering wheel.
8. Start releasing the clutch slowly and smoothly to the contact point.
9. Accelerate smoothly and progressively whilst releasing the clutch completely.
10. Remove your foot (hand) completely from the clutch control. Steps 8, 9 and 10 may be done in one flowing movement.

Penalty points allocation:

Gear changing/selection	1
Smooth and coordinated	1
Keep eyes on the road	5
Steering whilst cornering	4
Coasting	3

Note:

- » Wherever possible, change gears while travelling on a straight course.

Gear changing – down (Manual transmission)

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Release the accelerator (throttle) smoothly.
3. Brake if necessary to the appropriate speed for the circumstances. (Braking must be completed before a lower gear is selected.)
4. Remove your right foot completely from the brake (motor vehicles only).
5. Place your right foot on the accelerator pedal (motor vehicles only) but do not press it down.
6. Depress (pull in) the clutch pedal (lever) completely.
7. Select an appropriate gear.
8. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on the steering wheel (light motor vehicles only).
9. Start releasing the clutch slowly and smoothly to contact point.
10. Accelerate smoothly and progressively while releasing the clutch completely.
11. Remove your foot (hand) from the clutch pedal (lever).

Penalty points allocation:

Gear changing/selection	1
Smooth and coordinated	1
Keep eyes on the road	5
Steering whilst cornering	4
Coasting	3

Notes:

- » If the speed of the vehicle increases considerably without the application of the accelerator and if continuous use of the service brake is necessary, brake to the appropriate speed before a lower gear is engaged in order to minimize an increase in speed. Repeat this procedure as necessary.
- » Avoid selecting a lower gear to assist or replace braking.
- » If going uphill and the speed drops despite continuous application of the accelerator pedal, then changing down to a lower gear must be done before the speed drops to a point where the use of the lower gear will not serve its purpose or the engine starts labouring.

Gear changing – up (Automatic transmission, manual selection)

1. Maintain speed.
2. Select the gear manually where appropriate.
3. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on the steering wheel.
4. Accelerate.

Note:

- » Manual selection should only be necessary if a lower gear is required when negotiating a steep decline.

Gear changing – down (Automatic transmission, manual selection)

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Release the accelerator pedal smoothly.
3. Brake if necessary to the appropriate speed for the circumstances. (Braking must be completed before changing down.)
4. Select the appropriate gear.
5. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on the steering wheel.

Penalty points allocation:

Gear changing/selection	1
Smooth and coordinated	1
Keep eyes on the road	5
Changing whilst cornering	4
Coasting	3

Note:

- » If the speed of the vehicle increases considerably without the application of the accelerator and if continuous use of the service brake is necessary, brake to the appropriate speed before a lower gear is engaged in order to minimise an increase in speed. Repeat this procedure, as necessary but avoid selecting a lower gear to assist or replace braking in order to reduce the speed of the vehicle.

Use of the brakes

Parking brake: Known as the handbrake or a device used in the ordinary course of events to keep a vehicle stationary.

- » The ratchet release mechanism must be pressed in when applying the parking brake and released when the brake is holding.
- » The parking brake must be applied when the vehicle is parked or stopped for any length of time, or where there is a possibility of rolling.
- » The parking brake should not be applied while the vehicle is in motion except in the case of a service brake failure.
- » To test that the vehicle will remain stationary, the footbrake should be released slowly after the parking brake has been applied.



Braking: The act of causing a vehicle to reduce speed by application of the service brake (footbrake).

- » The service/footbrake should be applied timeously, smoothly and progressively using the right foot, without locking the wheels while keeping both hands on the steering to keep the vehicle under control.
- » Where possible, braking should be applied on a straight course.
- » A lower gear must not be selected in order to replace or assist braking to reduce the speed of the vehicle. When braking is necessary it must be completed before selecting a lower gear.

14 The K53 actions explained

LIGHT AND HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

Refer also to the topic 'Defensive driving the K53 way' on page 9 of the Learner's Licence section.

Abbreviations used

To make studying quicker and easier, where practical each K53 sequence is shown by means of an illustration supported by text for each group of K53 defensive driving actions. Of necessity, the sequences of these actions are abbreviated in the text boxes. The following table explains what these abbreviations mean.

ABBREVIATED TEXT	EXPLANATION
Observe 360°	Look for hazards, in all directions, to make sure that you can keep a safe space around your vehicle and not endanger other road users when you make a manoeuvre. To do this, you must look ahead and also to both sides, use the rear-view mirrors to look to the rear, and also look over your shoulder(s) to check in the blind spots (those areas not visible in the rear-view mirrors).
Check the mirrors	Look in all the rear-view mirrors (the interior mirror and also any exterior mirrors) to see whether there are any vehicles behind you that could cause a danger if you were to execute the manoeuvre.
Check blind spot(s)	Check the areas not visible in the mirrors (called <i>blind spots</i>) to see if there is a potential hazard behind your vehicle. In some manoeuvres the instruction will be to check the blind spots; here you will need to check in both blind spots, to the left and also to the right. In other manoeuvres it is only necessary to check on the side to which a hazard may be possible. In these manoeuvres the instruction in the text box will specify which blind spot to check. Your wheels should always be straight when you check the blind spots.
Signal	After ensuring that it will be safe to execute the manoeuvre, use the indicator to signal your intention before changing lanes or direction, and before turning. If you intend slowing down by braking, your brake lights will serve as the indication to motorists behind you. If you are travelling quite fast and need to slow down rapidly, it is useful to tap the brake pedal a few times first, to draw the attention of the driver behind you to the fact that you are slowing down or stopping.
Cancel signal	Always make sure that the signal has automatically cancelled after turning; if not, cancel it yourself. It is usually necessary to cancel the signal manually after changing lanes. Cancelling a signal is extremely important, as a signal wrongly operating can confuse other road users and cause a collision or fatality.
Select gear	Select an appropriate gear for the speed you are travelling, or to assist in controlling the speed of the vehicle. In some manoeuvres the particular gear to be selected is mentioned, e.g. <i>1st gear, Reverse gear</i> .
N/P	Select Neutral gear (manual transmission) or Park (automatic transmission).
Position vehicle	Steer to the position applicable for the manoeuvre. This could be moving into the correct lane or the correct side of the road, or positioning the vehicle for parking, or to the starting position for the next manoeuvre in the yard test.
Apply parking brake	Apply the parking brake when the vehicle is to be held in a stationary situation. Most vehicles use a handbrake as the parking brake. When applying the parking brake, first press in the release button to reduce wear and tear on the release mechanism. (For a foot-operated parking brake there is no release button.)
Release parking brake	Release the parking brake so that the vehicle is free to move.

Clear space	Maintain a clear space around the vehicle, front, rear and sides, to reduce the chance of a collision. Maintain a safe following time behind the vehicle ahead of you:			
		LMV	HMV	M/C
	K53 test absolute minimum	2 secs	3 secs	
	Recommended safe minimum	3 secs	6 secs	4-5 secs
Obtain clutch control	Release the clutch pedal slowly to the point where the clutch starts to ‘take’ and the vehicle will not roll back or forwards.			
Disengage clutch	Take your foot completely off the clutch pedal and rest it on the floor, away from the pedal.			
Steer	Steer the vehicle in the direction in which you need to move.			
Counter-steer	Counter-steering means turning the steering wheel hard in the opposite direction to which it has just been turned. It is usually done when the steering has been turned quite sharply in one direction, e.g. when parking, or turning in the road.			
Steer sharp	Turn the steering wheel sharply in the direction indicated, e.g. Steer sharp left, Steer sharp right.			
Move off	Drive off smoothly, without stalling the engine or jerking the vehicle in any way.			
Accelerate	Increase your speed safely and with due consideration to the traffic situation, road gradient, road surface, weather conditions and visibility, and in accordance with any applicable speed limits.			
Slow/brake/stop	Decrease your speed as appropriate, applying the footbrake if necessary, and stop if necessary, with both hands on the steering wheel/handlebars.			
Stop	Use the footbrake to slow down and bring the vehicle to a safe stop, with both hands on the steering wheel/handlebars.			
Follow-through	When turning a corner while towing a trailer, check in the mirror to ensure a safe follow-through of the trailer so that it does not bump the kerb, or cut the corner.			
Move back/backwards	In reverse gear, move the vehicle backwards carefully.			
Without rolling	Ensure that the vehicle does not roll forward or backwards, according to the slope of the roadway.			

Groups of K53 actions

K53 actions are performed in groups:

Group 1: (not performed if no signal is required)

1. Observe 360°
2. Check the blind spots
3. Signal your intention

Group 2: (not performed if you are not braking or changing gears)

1. Observe 360°
2. Apply the brakes
3. Use the gears

Group 3: (not performed if you are not changing direction)

1. Check the blind spots
2. Steer
3. Accelerate



15 Motor vehicle driving test

The yard test

Pre-trip inspection of the vehicle – exterior

Note for heavy vehicles with air brakes: This inspection is done after the interior inspection (see next item).

The examiner will accompany you to the vehicle, where a pre-trip exterior inspection will be conducted prior to entering the vehicle. The examiner may allow minor defects to be rectified; however, no extra time will be allowed for this. If any of the items indicated on the test report under the headings 'Pre-trip inspection' are found not to be operating, the vehicle will be considered unroadworthy and the examiner will record a 'fail' and immediately discontinue the test.



You will not be penalized for the following:

- » if you don't execute the pre-trip inspection in an anti-clockwise direction;
- » if you don't raise the windscreen wipers from the windscreen;
- » if you check one wheel and only later refer to the other wheels; or
- » if you don't check both sidewalls of a tyre for damage.

When checking those parts of the vehicle which you have to check, you are not expected to mention all the properties of that particular part. For example, when the wheels are checked, you don't need to mention that you checked the tyre tread for wear and for damage to the sidewall, tyre pressure and the valve cap, etc.

When it is clear to the examiner that you have paid attention to the specific parts, whether mentioned or not, you will be credited.

Procedure – light and heavy motor vehicles:

- » Check under the vehicle for any leaks and obstructions.
- » Unlock all the doors and ensure that their opening mechanisms and window winders work.
- » Make sure that the seat belts are secure and that their mechanisms work.
- » Beginning at the right front door, inspect the roadworthiness of the vehicle:
 - Check that all the glass and plastic fittings are undamaged, clean and secure (lights, lenses, reflectors, mirrors, number plates, windows).
 - Check the wiper blades for any wear and leave them extended.

Penalty points allocation:

Check under vehicle	1
Check the windscreen wipers	1
Check the tyres	1
Check the engine compartment	1
Check the lights and reflectors	1
Check the fuel cap	1

Pre-trip inspection of the vehicle – exterior (contd)

- ▶ Make sure that the licence disc is valid.
- ▶ Inspect the wheels and tyres (tread, damage, inflation, valve caps, oil leaks, grease, wheel nuts).
- ▶ Mention that the oil, water, brake fluid and fan belts should be checked.
- ▶ Ensure that the various body parts are secure and undamaged (bonnet, bumpers, boot lid, chevrons).
- ▶ Mention that the spare wheel, jack and wheel spanner should be checked.
- ▶ Ensure that the fuel tank filler cap is tightly closed.

Heavy and articulated vehicles – extra items to be checked

- » Check any Certificate of Clearance/Licence Disc, Roadworthiness Disc and Operator Certificate for validity.
- » Check any information plates for damage, cleanliness, stability and validity.
- » Check the tilt-cab locking device, if applicable.
- » Check the service lines and couplings for damage, stability, and air leaks.
- » Check that the batteries and holder(s) are secure and stable.
- » Check the air tanks for damage and stability and test for any water in the tanks.
- » Check any drop-sides for damage and stability.
- » Check all trailer support legs for stability.
- » Ensure that the trailer park brake is off, if applicable.
- » Check any fifth wheel coupling and its safety lock-pin.

Pre-trip inspection of the vehicle – interior

The examiner will ask you to enter the vehicle and operate the lights (dipped beam and main beam), direction indicators, brake lights, wipers and horn on request.

The examiner will then ask you to proceed with the pre-trip interior inspection.

The examiner may allow minor defects to be rectified; however, no extra time will be allowed for this.

If any of the items indicated on the test report under the headings 'Pre-trip inspection' are not operating, the vehicle will be considered unroadworthy and the examiner will record a 'fail' and immediately discontinue the test.

In the list on the next page, items 1 and 2 as well as 5 and 6 must be checked in the correct sequence.



Pre-trip inspection of the vehicle – interior (contd)

Note for heavy vehicles with air brakes: This inspection is done before the exterior inspection. During the interior inspection, after the instruments and gauges have been checked for any malfunction, the engine must be started and left running to allow the air pressure to build up in the air brakes while the exterior inspection is being carried out.

1. Ensure from the driver's seat that the parking brake is applied.
2. Ensure that the gear lever is in the neutral position (in P or N for automatic transmission).
3. Check for any obstructions.
4. Check any warning lights and gauges where applicable.
5. Check the seat adjustment for the correct driving position.
6. Check all the mirrors for maximum rear-view vision; adjust as necessary.
7. Turn the ignition key to the ON position, without starting the engine.
8. Check the operation of any electric windows, if applicable.
9. Check all the instruments on the instrument panel and mention any changes.
10. Check the operation of the front and rear lights, indicators, horn and wipers.
11. Switch the ignition off and return all the switches to the OFF position.
12. Check the steering for any excessive free play.
13. Check the pressure on the brake and clutch pedals.
14. Return the wipers to the normal position, where applicable.
15. Check that the doors are properly closed and that any passengers are conversant with the operation of the doors.
16. Fasten the seatbelt and request any passengers to fasten their seatbelts.
17. Ensure that the passengers know how to operate the release mechanism of the seatbelts.

Penalty points allocation:

Check the doors	2
Application of parking brake	1
Neutral/Park selected	1
Check for obstructions	1
Check seat adjustment	1
Adjust the mirrors	2
Check operation of the lights	1
Check operation of the indicators	1
Check operation of the w/wipers	1
Check operation of the hooter	1

The yard test manoeuvres

The yard test manoeuvres are completed before you go out onto public roads to do the road test. These manoeuvres test your competence in handling the vehicle while reversing, parking, moving off on an incline and turning the vehicle around in the road.

Before you start the manoeuvres, the examiner will give you the following information:

- ▶ The full yard test (the pre-trip inspections as well as the manoeuvres) must be completed within 20 minutes and 59 seconds (stopwatch time).
- ▶ Stopping the vehicle will be permitted at any stage during some of the manoeuvres.
- ▶ You must do the K53 observation procedure and give correct signals in the same way as would be necessary on a public road.
- ▶ You do not need to wear a seatbelt during the yard test manoeuvres.

- » If the test is terminated at any stage, you will need to repeat the full test at another time.
- » All rules of the road, road traffic signs, signals and road surface markings must be obeyed during the yard test.
- » You are not permitted to touch any obstacle or mount a kerb during any of the manoeuvres. If you do, you will fail and the test will be discontinued.
- » Uncontrolled or dangerous actions will not be permitted.
- » The push-and-pull method of steering is not required during the yard test manoeuvres.
- » You may ask the examiner any questions in respect of the above points.

The examiner will guide you to the starting point of every yard test manoeuvre, instruct you to apply the parking brake, select neutral and cancel the signal, if applicable. The requirements of the manoeuvre will then be explained to you while the vehicle is stationary and before you start the manoeuvre.

All errors made during both the first and second attempts will be recorded, for both entering and leaving the manoeuvre area.

The manoeuvres are explained below, together with the sequences in which the K53 defensive driving actions must be carried out. These sequences are not all exactly the same for every manoeuvre, so be sure to study each one carefully.

Starting procedure

1. Ensure that the parking brake is applied.
2. Ensure that the gear lever is in the NEUTRAL position (or P or N for automatic).
3. Check that all the gauges and warning lights are in the non-function position.
4. Turn the ignition key to the ON position without starting the engine.
5. Check any warning lights and gauges for malfunction.
6. Apply the choke if necessary or ensure that the choke is cancelled.
7. Diesel vehicles only:
 - a. Select the engine control switch to ON.
 - b. Use the pre-heater if required.
8. Turn the ignition key further to start the engine.
9. Release your hold on the key as soon as the engine starts.
10. Check any warning lights and gauges for a systems malfunction.
11. **Heavy vehicles: Build up the air pressure by letting the engine idle until the instruments indicate that the air pressure is correct.**
12. Cancel the operation of the choke, where applicable.



Penalty points allocation:

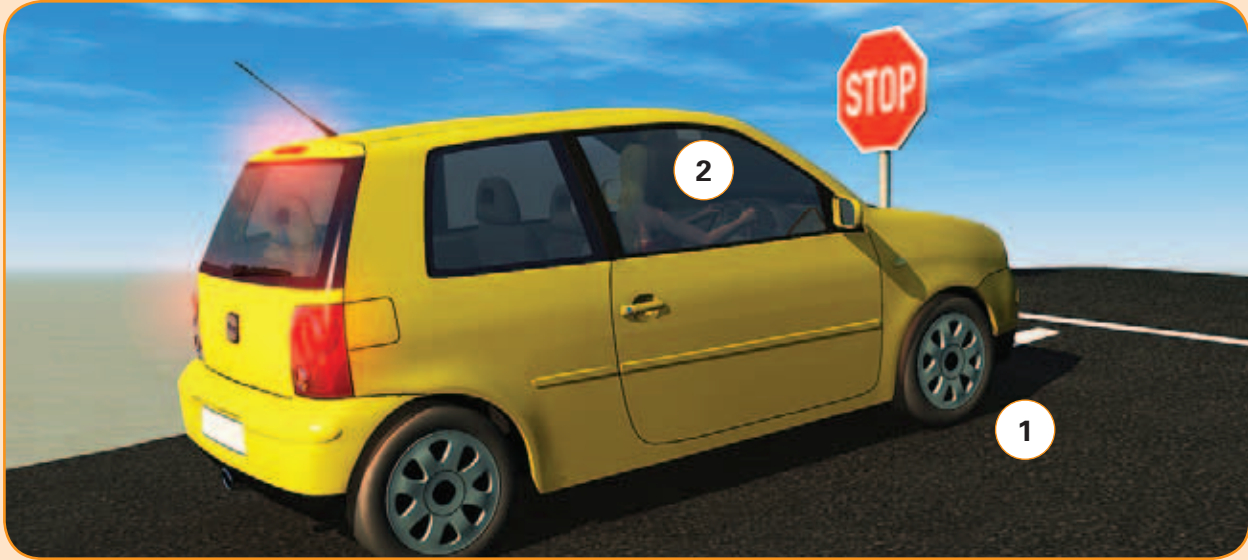
Application of parking brake	2
Ratchet release not used	1
Neutral or Park not selected	1
Operation of the choke	1
Start engine	1
Warning lights and gauges	1

Incline start

The examiner will tell you:

- » to drive up an incline and stop where indicated, without allowing the vehicle to move backwards;
- » to move off without rolling back; and
- » that only one attempt will be permissible.

When instructed to do so, perform this manoeuvre following these steps:



1. Stop where indicated, without rolling back
2. Apply parking brake
3. Select neutral (manual vehicles)

4. Check the mirrors
5. Check blind spot, if applicable
6. Signal, if applicable
7. Select 1st gear
8. Obtain clutch control
9. Check the mirrors and both blind spots
10. Release parking brake
11. Move off without rolling back
12. Cancel signal, if applicable

Notes:

- » If the vehicle rolls back you will fail, and the test will be discontinued.
- » If the vehicle is equipped with a foot-operated parking brake, the sequence will be to select neutral with the service brake depressed and then to apply the parking brake.
- » If you spin the wheels when moving off, you will be penalized 1 point.
- » Only one attempt will be permitted.

Penalty points allocation:

Vehicle rolls back	
Touch any obstacles	
Parking brake application	5
Parking brake ratchet used	1
Selecting Neutral or Drive	1
360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Signal cancelled	4

Alley docking

- » You will be required to reverse and turn into a specially marked bay, and then drive out again.
- » You will have to do this by reversing and turning to the left, and again by reversing and turning to the right (heavy vehicles to the right only).
- » The examiner will tell you from which side the first manoeuvre must be done.
- » For each of these manoeuvres you will be allowed only two attempts to complete the manoeuvre correctly.
- » You may not bump the kerb or any obstacles, or change direction during the manoeuvre.

The examiner will tell you:

- » to position the vehicle at the starting point;
- » to reverse into the demarcated area without touching any obstacle;
- » that stopping is permissible at any stage;
- » that no forward movement will be permitted while entering the bay; and
- » that a second (final) attempt may be made if the first attempt was unsuccessful, provided that no obstacles were touched.

Position your vehicle at the starting point and cancel the signal, if applicable. Apply the parking brake or select neutral, (or P for automatic transmission) and wait for instructions.

When instructed to do so, perform the manoeuvre by following the steps on page 97.

Note: Alley docking to the left is shown here, so the first blind spot (observation) check and signalling will be to the left. When intending to alley dock to the right, the first blind spot check and signalling will be to the right.



Entering the bay (to the left):**1**

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal left
4. Select reverse
5. Obtain clutch control
6. Observe 360°
7. Release parking brake
8. Move backwards

2

9. Check right blind spot before turning to the left
10. Steer into bay

3

11. Stop when the vehicle is completely within the bay
12. Apply parking brake
13. Select neutral (P for automatic transmission)
14. Cancel signal
15. Wait for further instructions

4**Leaving the bay:**

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check appropriate blind spot
3. Signal in the direction you're going to move
4. Select 1st gear
5. Obtain clutch control (manual transmission)
6. Observe 360°
7. Release parking brake
8. Move forward, out of the demarcated area

5

9. Cancel signal

Notes:

- ▶ If the vehicle rolls backwards or forwards, you will fail, and the test will be discontinued.
- ▶ If this manoeuvre cannot be completed during the first attempt, the vehicle must again be positioned in the original starting position from where a second (final) attempt may be made, provided that no obstacles were touched. (The stopwatch will not be stopped.)
- ▶ Stopping and moving off in the same direction is not regarded as another movement. Stopping is permitted at any stage during a manoeuvre, but if you are stationary for longer than 5 seconds an observation must be done before moving off.
- ▶ You will not be penalized for encroaching upon or crossing the guide lines.
- ▶ If the signal cancels itself automatically while you are entering or leaving, you will not be penalized for not reactivating it. The final placement of the complete vehicle within the bay is not important, as long as it is fully within the demarcated area (including attachments and mirrors in the extended position).
- ▶ While reversing, you must check the opposite blind spot when you turn the steering wheel to start changing direction.
- ▶ If you select the incorrect gear when moving off from the starting point, this will not be regarded as an attempt.
- ▶ No forward movement is allowed when entering the demarcated area.

Penalty points allocation:

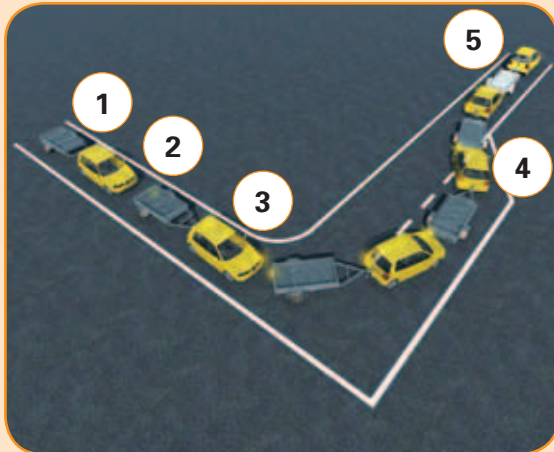
Vehicle rolls back or forwards	
Touch any obstacles	
Not successful in maximum 2 attempts	
Parking brake application	2
Parking brake ratchet used	1
360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Counter-steering	1
Signal cancelled	4

Left turn (Only for a vehicle towing a trailer over 750 kg, and heavy motor vehicles)

The examiner will tell you:

- » to steer the vehicle round the bend without stopping, mounting the kerb, or touching any boundary lines; and
- » that this manoeuvre is completed when the front wheels of the drawing vehicle are on the left-hand side of the road, adjacent to the 45° line, where it meets the broken centre line.

Position your vehicle at the starting point. Apply the parking brake and select neutral (or P for automatic transmission). Wait for instructions.



Notes:

- » Only one attempt will be allowed.
- » The full dimensions of the area may be used for this manoeuvre; however, no boundary lines may be touched.
- » Once you've started moving, if the vehicle stops before the manoeuvre is completed, you will fail, and the test will be discontinued.

Penalty points allocation:

Mount kerb or touch line	
Fail first attempt	
Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Cancel signal	4
Check mirrors while cornering	1

1. Move off
2. Check mirrors
3. Check left blind spot

4. Signal left
5. Check left blind spot
6. Steer to the appropriate lane

7. Check the mirrors
8. Decelerate
9. Select correct gear
10. Check left blind spot before turning

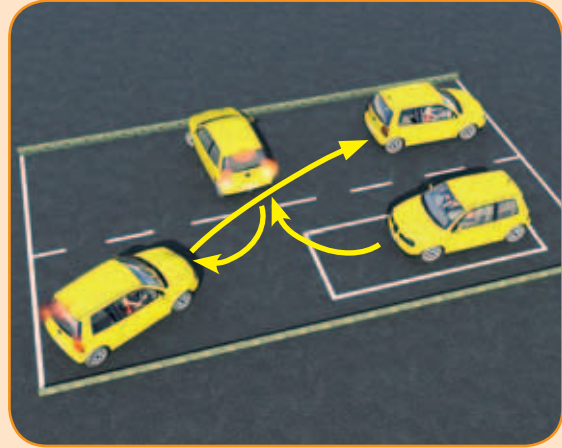
11. Turn left and steer into the appropriate lane
12. Check mirrors while turning, for safe follow-through of trailer round the bend

13. Accelerate smoothly
14. Cancel signal
15. Check in the rear-view mirrors

Turn in the road (Light motor vehicles only)

The examiner will tell you:

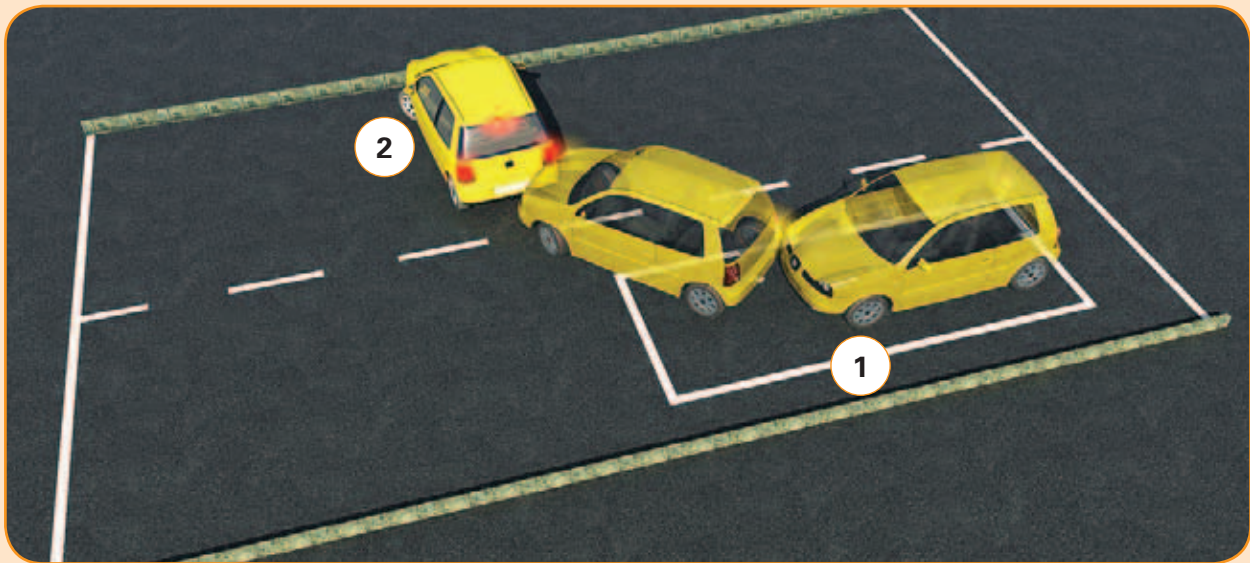
- » to position the vehicle at the starting point;
- » to turn the vehicle around within the 12-m roadway by using three movements: forward, reverse and forward again;
- » to end up facing in the opposite direction on the left-hand side of the road;
- » that you may not mount any kerb or touch the demarcation lines with any wheel, or end up straddling the centre line; and
- » that you must complete the manoeuvre and leave the demarcated area on the left-hand side of the road. (It is not necessary to stop before exiting.)



Position your vehicle at the starting point. Stop and apply the parking brake, select neutral and wait for instructions.

When instructed to do so, perform this manoeuvre following these steps:

MOVEMENT 1: FORWARD



1. Check the mirrors
2. Check right blind spot
3. Signal right
4. Select 1st gear
5. Obtain clutch control
6. Check mirrors and both blind spots
7. Release the parking brake
8. Move forward and turn steering wheel as far as possible to the right

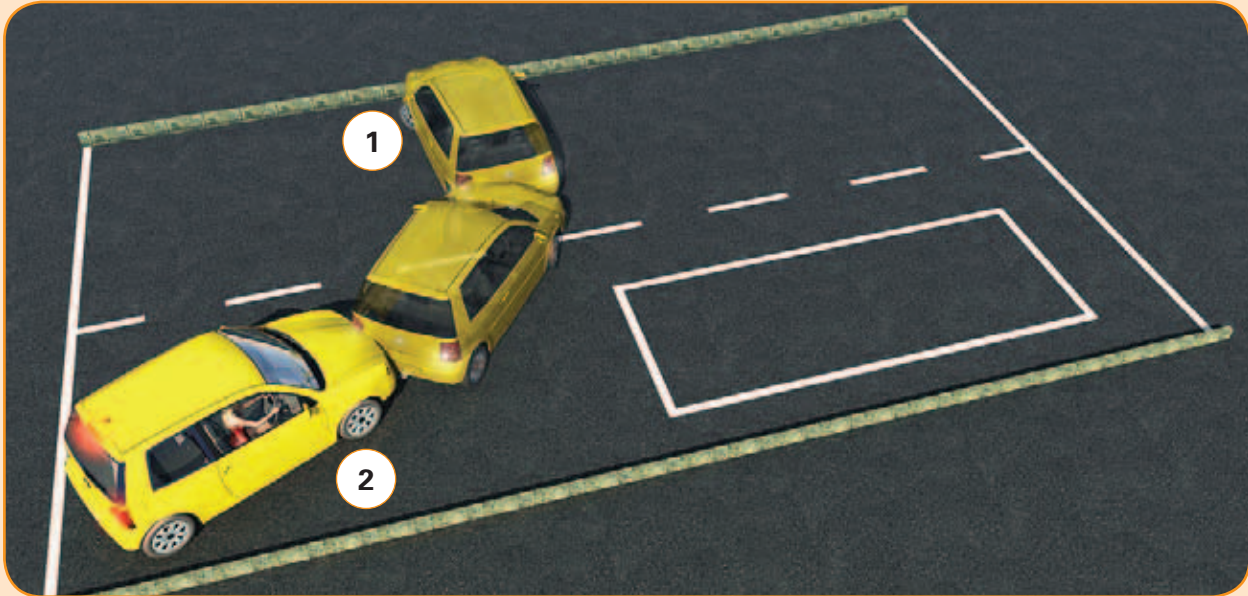
1

9. Before stopping, counter-steer sharply to the left
10. Stop
11. Apply parking brake, if applicable
12. Select neutral

2

Turn in the road (Light motor vehicles only) (contd)

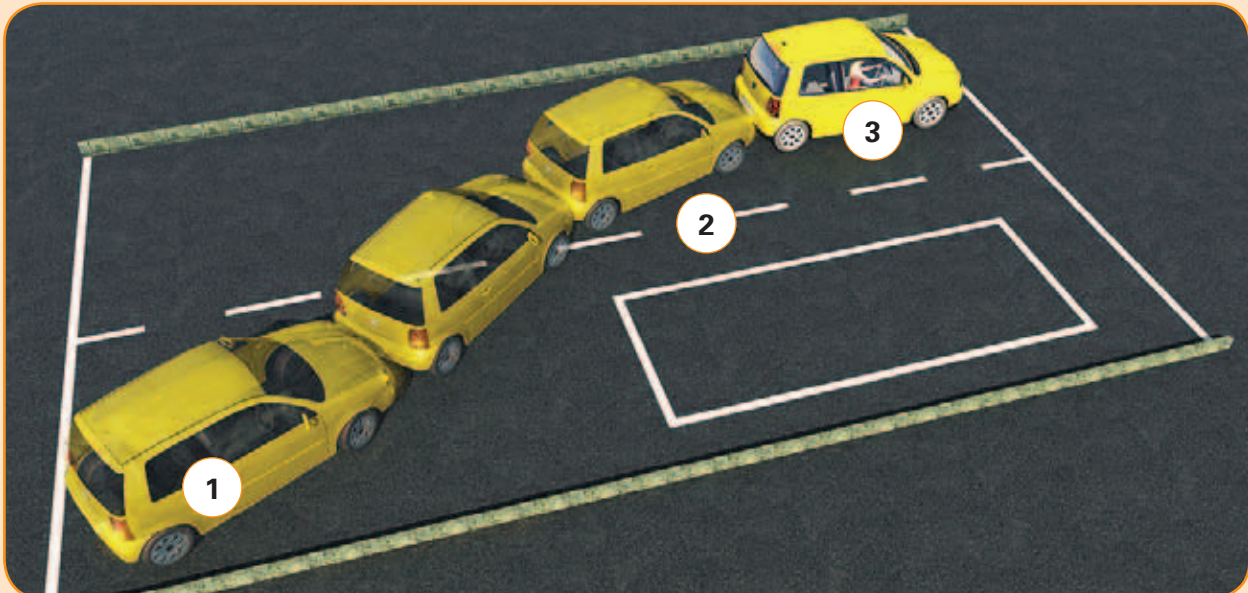
MOVEMENT 2: REVERSE



1. Check the mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal left
4. Select reverse gear
5. Observe 360°
6. Release parking brake, if applicable
7. Move backwards and steer sharply to the left

8. Before stopping, counter-steer to the right
9. Stop
10. Apply parking brake, if applicable
11. Select neutral

MOVEMENT 3: FORWARD (See opposite for the K53 sequence)



1. Check the mirrors
2. Check right blind spot
3. Signal right
4. Select 1st gear
5. Obtain clutch control
6. Observe 360°
7. Release parking brake, if applicable
8. Move forward and steer to the left

1

9. Steer onto the left side of the roadway

2

10. Cancel signal

3

Notes:

- » This manoeuvre must be completed in three movements; one forward, one reverse and one forward.
- » The boundary lines must not be touched with any wheel.
- » If you end on the right-hand side of the roadway, you will fail and the test will be discontinued.
- » If the vehicle rolls forward or backwards, you will fail, and the test will be discontinued.
- » You must turn the steering wheel immediately before coming to a stop, and not while the vehicle is stationary.
- » Stopping and moving off in the same direction is not regarded as another movement.
- » Stopping is permitted at any stage, but, if you are stationary for longer than 5 seconds, a 360° observation must be done before moving off.
- » Only one attempt will be permitted.
- » You will not be penalized if you decide not to use the parking brake during this manoeuvre.
- » If you select the wrong gear when moving off from the starting point, this will not be regarded as an attempt.

Penalty points allocation:

Vehicle rolls back or forwards	
More than three movements	
Mount kerb/touch line or road marking	
Parking brake application	2
Parking brake ratchet used	1
360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Counter-steering	1
Bumping the kerb	4
Signal cancelled	4

Parallel parking (Light motor vehicles only)

Parallel parking is where the parking bay is parallel with (on the side of) the road. To park, you must stop just ahead of the bay and turn the steering as you reverse into the bay.

This manoeuvre must be performed from the left and from the right. The side from which the first manoeuvre is executed will be determined by the examiner.

Light motor vehicles towing a trailer over 750 kg will perform this manoeuvre without the trailer.

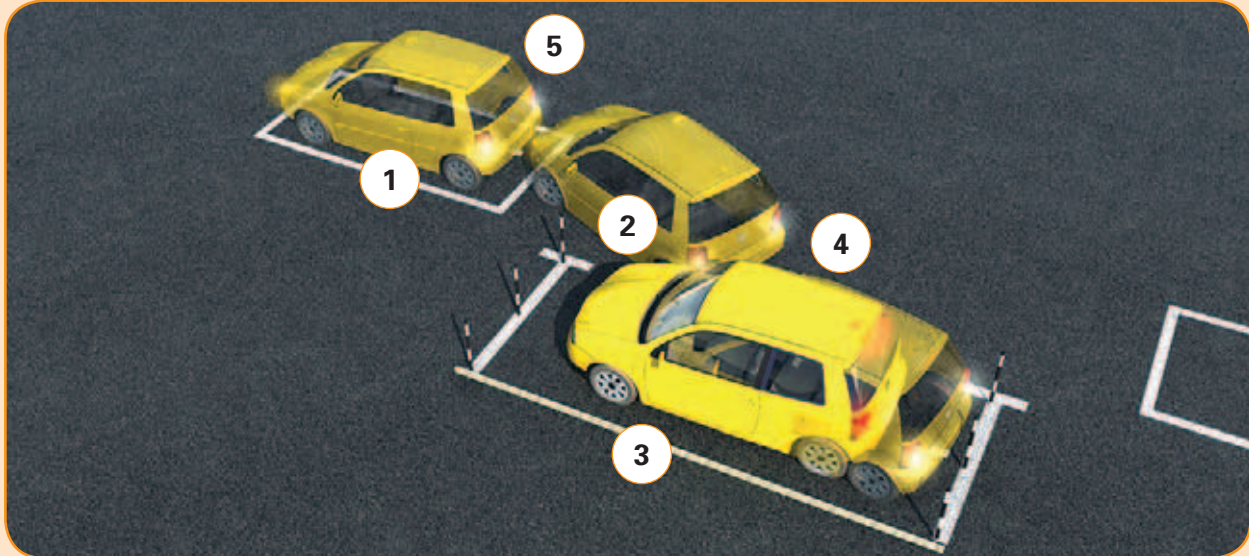
The examiner will tell you:

- » to position your vehicle at the starting point;
- » that stopping is permissible at any stage;
- » that only three movements will be permitted; a reverse movement into the parking bay, and two further movements to position the vehicle within the parking bay without touching any obstacle or mounting the kerb; and
- » that a second (final) attempt may be made if the first attempt was unsuccessful, provided that no obstacle was touched or the kerb mounted.

Parallel parking (Light motor vehicles only) (contd)

Position your vehicle at the starting point. Cancel the signal, if applicable, and apply the parking brake. Select neutral (or P for automatic transmission), and wait for instructions.

When instructed to do so, perform this manoeuvre following these steps:



Reversing

1

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check kerbside blind spot
3. Signal to the kerbside
4. Select reverse gear
5. Obtain clutch control
6. Check mirrors and both blind spots
7. Release parking brake
8. Move backwards

Steering into the bay

2

9. Before turning, check the roadside blind spot
10. Steer into the parking bay without touching any obstacles or mounting the kerb

Straightening in the bay

3

11. Counter-steer if a second movement forward is required
12. Stop vehicle within the demarcated area
13. Apply parking brake
14. Select neutral
15. Cancel signal

Leaving the bay

4

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check roadside blind spot
3. Signal to the roadside
4. Select 1st gear
5. Obtain clutch control
6. Observe 360°
7. Release parking brake and move forward
8. Steer out of the parking bay without touching any obstacle or mounting the kerb

9. Cancel signal

5

Parallel parking (Light motor vehicles only) (contd)

Notes:

- » Only three movements are permissible: a reverse movement into the parking bay and two additional movements once the vehicle is at least partially within the parking bay, but without leaving the parking bay completely during these two movements.
- » You must turn the steering wheel immediately before coming to a stop, and not while the vehicle is stationary.
- » If this manoeuvre cannot be completed in the first attempt, you must position the vehicle again in the starting point from where you may make a second (final) attempt, provided that you didn't touch any obstacles or mount the kerb. (The stopwatch will not be stopped.)
- » The number of movements to leave the parking bay are unlimited, but a full 360° observation must be done every time before moving off.
- » When you leave the parking bay you must move forward and have the indicator on.
- » If the signal should cancel automatically while you are entering or leaving the bay, you will not be penalized for not reactivating it.
- » No signal is necessary for movements within the demarcated parking bay.
- » The final placement of the complete vehicle is of no importance as long as it is fully within the demarcated parking bay (including attachments and mirrors in extended position).
- » Stopping and moving off in the same direction is not regarded as another movement.
- » Stopping is permitted at any stage, but, if you are stationary for longer than 5 seconds, a full 360° observation must be done before moving off.
- » If you select the wrong gear when moving off from the starting point, this will not be regarded as an attempt.
- » If the vehicle rolls, you will fail, and the test will be discontinued.

Penalty points allocation:

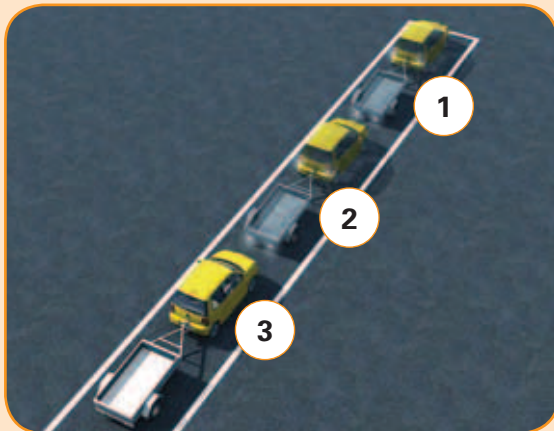
Vehicle rolls back or forwards	
Mount kerb/touch line or road marking	
Bumping any obstacles	
Exceeding allowed number of attempts	
Parking brake application	2
Parking brake ratchet used	1
360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Counter-steering	1
Bumping the kerb	4
Signal cancelled	4

Reverse in a straight line (Only for a vehicle towing a trailer over 750 kg, and heavy motor vehicles)

The examiner will instruct you to:

- » stop with the front end of the vehicle immediately above or over the starting line;
- » reverse the vehicle within the demarcated area without stopping;
- » complete the manoeuvre in one attempt without touching any side boundary lines; and
- » stop with the rear wheels of the vehicle within or beyond the 5 m stopping zone.

Position your vehicle at the starting point. Apply the parking brake and select neutral (or P for automatic transmission). Wait for instructions.



Notes:

- » Only one attempt will be allowed.
- » If the vehicle rolls back or forwards, you will fail, and the test will be discontinued.
- » If you stop for any reason after having moved off and before the manoeuvre is completed, you will fail and the test will be discontinued.
- » If you select the incorrect gear when moving off from the starting point, this will not be regarded as an attempt.
- » If you coast during this manoeuvre, it will be regarded as an 'uncontrolled action' and you will fail and the test will be discontinued.

1. Select reverse gear
2. Obtain clutch control
3. Observe 360°
4. Release parking brake
5. Move off

6. Keep vehicle in a straight line
7. Don't touch the side boundary lines

8. Stop where indicated
9. Apply parking brake
10. Select neutral (P for automatic transmission)
11. Release clutch pedal, if applicable

Penalty points allocation:

Vehicle rolls back or forwards	
Touch a boundary line	
Fail first attempt	
Position and apply parking brake	2
360° observation	5
Gear selection	1
Move off smoothly	1
Stalling the engine	1

The road test

The road test will commence only after you have passed the yard test. The necessary instructions for the road test will be given while the vehicle is stationary and the engine is switched off.

The road test will take at least 20 minutes, and continue up to a maximum of 45 minutes. If for any reason beyond your control, the duration of the test is more than 45 minutes, no more penalty points will be recorded. However, all errors that normally lead to immediate failure will be recorded (violation of traffic law, uncontrolled/dangerous action, and collision/mechanical failure).

The stopwatch will be stopped when you have stopped the vehicle after completing the pre-established test route. However, test scoring will continue until you have closed your door from the outside.

You will be allowed a maximum average of 8 penalty points per minute of the test. So, if the test took 30 minutes, you will be allowed 240 penalty points. The stopwatch will be started after completion of the instructions for the road test.

You will fail the road test if:

- » you have exceeded the permissible maximum penalty points allowed; or
- » you failed on one of the 'immediate failure' items.

Requirements for the road test route

Every driving licence testing centre will have at least two pre-established routes. The test will be conducted on any one of these routes.

The following conditions should be included in every test route:

- » A road with more than one lane in the same direction, with at least two controlled intersections and clearly demarcated road markings where a lane change will be done.
- » At least one intersection controlled by four-way Stop signs.
- » At least four intersections controlled by Stop signs or traffic lights.
- » At least two intersections controlled by a Yield sign(s):
 - where you will yield right of way at one of the intersections; and
 - where you will have right of way at one of the intersections.
- » A quiet road where the emergency stop will be executed.
- » None of the intersections forming part of a test route will be crossed more than twice from the same direction.
- » At least 65% of the test route will consist of public roads in an urban area.
- » At least two of the intersections mentioned will require a right turn to be made.
- » At least two intersections will require crossing of two-way traffic.
- » Flashing green arrow indicators for turning vehicles will not form part of the crossings mentioned in the last two points.

You will follow a pre-established test route, and the examiner is not allowed to give you any instructions to carry out an illegal action. He will also:

- » instruct you well in advance;
- » instruct you in a clear, concise and audible manner;
- » if necessary, repeat any instruction;
- » give, as far as possible, only one instruction at a time;
- » tell you that, if you have a physical disability, you will nevertheless attempt to check the appropriate blind spot;
- » tell you that, should the test be terminated at any stage, the full test will have to be repeated (including the yard test and road test); and
- » tell you that the wearing of the seatbelt is now compulsory as well as using the push-and-pull steering method (light motor vehicles only).

K53 Defensive Driving procedures

APPLIES ALSO TO MOTORCYCLES RIDING ON PUBLIC ROADS

The following are the K53 procedures which must be applied for defensive driving:

- » in the road test for light and heavy motor vehicles;
- » in the motorcycle riding test, where applicable; and
- » by motorcyclists when riding on public roads.

Travelling behind other vehicles

1. Obtain and maintain a safe following distance behind any vehicle ahead of you. The recommended safe following times are 3 seconds if you're driving light motor vehicle, and 6 seconds for a heavy vehicle.
2. Under adverse conditions such as rain, slippery road surfaces, poor visibility, carrying heavy loads, or when being followed too closely, the following distance must be increased.

Should you fail to maintain the minimum following distance of 2 seconds (3 seconds for heavy vehicles), you will be penalized 5 points for every 5 to 8 seconds that you do this.

Single lane changing

Follow this K53 sequence for changing lanes:

Note: The illustration shows lane changing to the right. When changing lanes to the left, you would check the left blind spot instead of the right one.



Notes:

- » Changing lanes within an intersection should be avoided.
- » Where more than one lane is changed in one movement, the appropriate blind spot must be checked prior to crossing each lane line (see procedure below).

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check right blind spot
3. Signal to the right

4. Check right blind spot

5. Steer into next lane, if safe

6. Position vehicle in new lane

7. Cancel signal

Penalty points allocation:

Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	5
Signal intention	5
Signal cancelled	4

Multiple lane changing

Note: The illustration shows lane changing to the right. When changing lanes to the left, you would check the left blind spot instead of the right one.

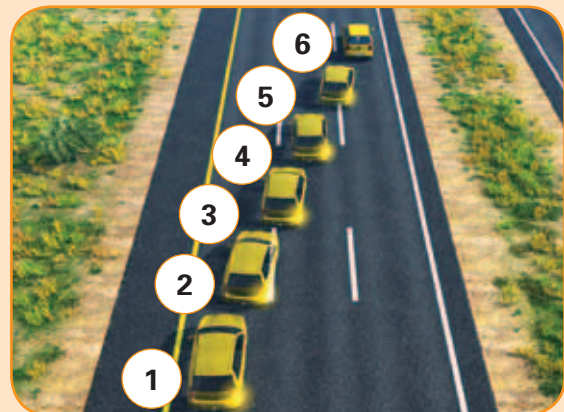
Penalty points allocation:

Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	5
Signal intention	5
Signal cancelled	4

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check right blind spot
3. Signal to the right

4. Check right blind spot

5. Steer into next lane



6. Position vehicle in new lane
7. Check the right blind spot

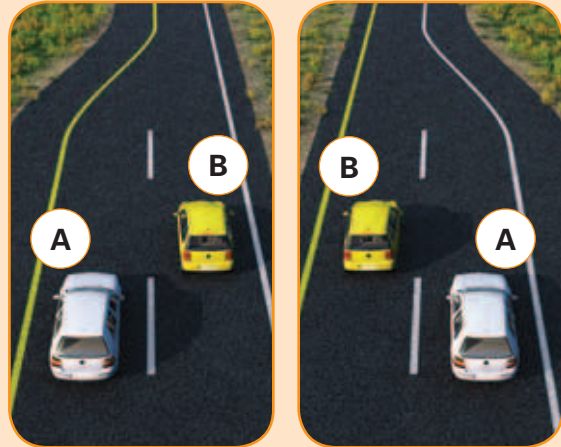
8. Steer into the next lane

9. Cancel the signal

Lane ending

In these situations:

- » If you are driving vehicle A, you will be required to do a lane change.
- » If you are driving vehicle B, you will be required to do a blind spot check to the appropriate side.
- » If you are driving vehicle B and fail to do a blind spot check, you will be penalized 5 points for failing to observe.



Stopping – in traffic

Follow this K53 procedure:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate.
3. Brake timeously, smoothly and progressively without locking the wheels and remain in complete control while keeping both hands on the steering wheel.
4. Disengage the clutch just before the vehicle is brought to a complete stop, without labouring or stalling the engine (manual vehicles).
5. Obtain and maintain a clear space behind or alongside any obstruction or road user, where applicable – approximately 4 to 5 m behind the vehicle ahead of you, in case you need to take evasive action.
6. Stop in accordance with the road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
7. Apply the parking brake, if necessary.
8. Select neutral, if necessary (manual vehicles).

Notes:

- » The parking brake should be applied when stationary for any length of time, or where there is a possibility of rolling, but this may not be necessary depending upon traffic signs, stop/start progress of traffic and the gradient of the road.
- » Should you stop for a shorter period than it would take to apply the parking brake and select neutral, you will not be penalized for failing to apply the parking brake and selecting neutral.
- » Neutral should be selected when stationary for any length of time, but this may not be necessary depending on traffic signals and stop/start progress of traffic.
- » If the vehicle is equipped with a foot-operated parking brake, the sequence will be to select neutral with the service brake depressed and then to apply the parking brake.
- » When coming to a stop, the brake pedal must be depressed before disengaging the clutch in order to prevent coasting. However, this is not a requirement in stop-start traffic or when stopping on an incline.

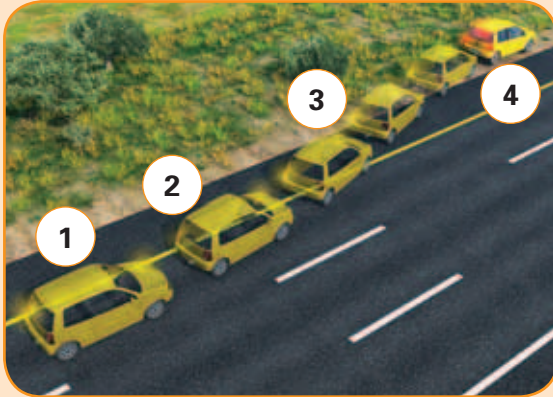
Penalty points allocation (applies whenever you stop):

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Braking	2
Disengaging the clutch	1
Keeping a clear space	5
Parking brake application	2
Parking brake ratchet used	1
Selecting Neutral/Drive/Park	1
Signal cancelled	4
Needless stopping	1

Stopping – for parking

Follow these K53 sequences:

Note: The illustration shows stopping to park on the left. When stopping to park on the right-hand side of the road (where it is legal to do so), you would check the right-hand blind spot instead of the left one.



Notes:

- » Where there is a kerb, turn the front wheels in the direction of the kerb as a precautionary measure to prevent the vehicle from moving, depending on the gradient of the road.
- » After switching off the engine, select an appropriate gear to prevent the vehicle from moving, depending on the gradient of the road. This procedure is not recommended in the case of a diesel vehicle.
- » If a turbo is fitted, refer to the operator's manual.
- » If the vehicle is equipped with a foot-operated parking brake, the sequence will be to select neutral with the service brake depressed and then to apply the parking brake.
- » The same scoring applies as for stopping in traffic.

1. Check mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal to left

4. Position vehicle, if necessary
5. Check mirrors
6. Decelerate/brake

7. Steer safely to the side of road

8. Disengage clutch
9. Obtain/maintain a clear space
10. Stop
11. Apply parking brake
12. Select neutral (P for automatic transmission)
13. Release clutch pedal
14. Cancel signal
15. Switch off engine
16. Engage a gear to prevent moving
17. Check mirrors and blind spots before opening doors

Traffic control signals

Traffic control signals are directions given by police or traffic officers in uniform; members of a scholar patrol; road workmen; persons leading, riding or driving animals such as cattle; signalmen at level crossings and drivers of emergency vehicles sounding a device or bell. When approaching traffic control signals, follow this sequence:

1. Check in the rear view mirrors and appropriate blind spot, if applicable.

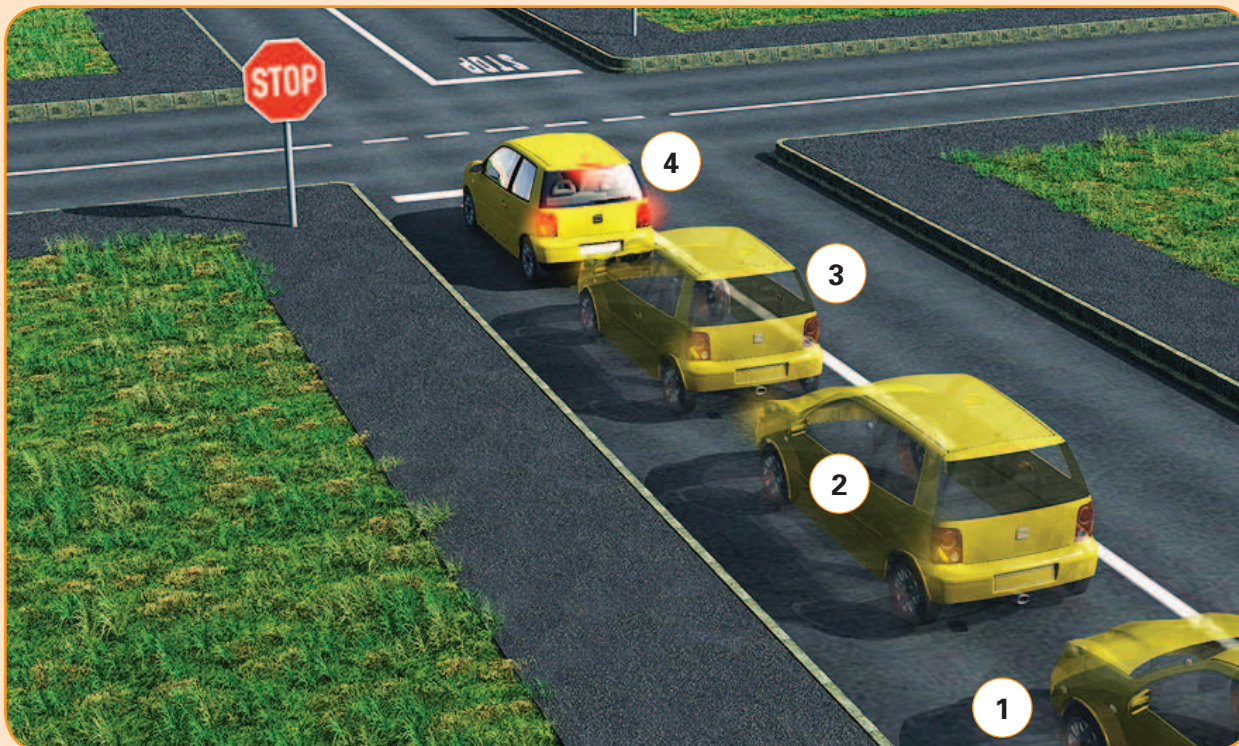
2. Signal your intention, if necessary.
3. Obey any traffic control signal.
4. Check in the rear-view mirror, if necessary.
5. Decelerate or brake, if necessary.
6. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
7. Stop, if necessary.
8. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
9. Observe, if necessary.
10. Move off/proceed, if safe to do so.



Stopping before turning left or right

Sometimes you will need to stop before turning left or right, either to yield to pedestrians or to traffic, or in compliance with a road sign or traffic signal.

Here is the correct procedure for stopping before turning either left or right:



1. Check mirrors
2. Check blind spot on the side you're turning to
3. Signal in direction you'll turn

4. Check mirrors
5. Reduce speed/brake

6. Check blind spot on the side you're turning to
7. Steer to side of lane in direction of turn

8. Brake with both hands on steering
9. Disengage clutch
10. Stop with both hands on steering
11. Engage parking brake
12. Select neutral

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Braking	2
Disengaging the clutch	1
Keeping a clear space	5
Parking brake application	2
Parking brake ratchet used	1
Selecting Neutral/Drive/Park	1
Signal cancelled	4
Needless stopping	1

Intersections – turning left

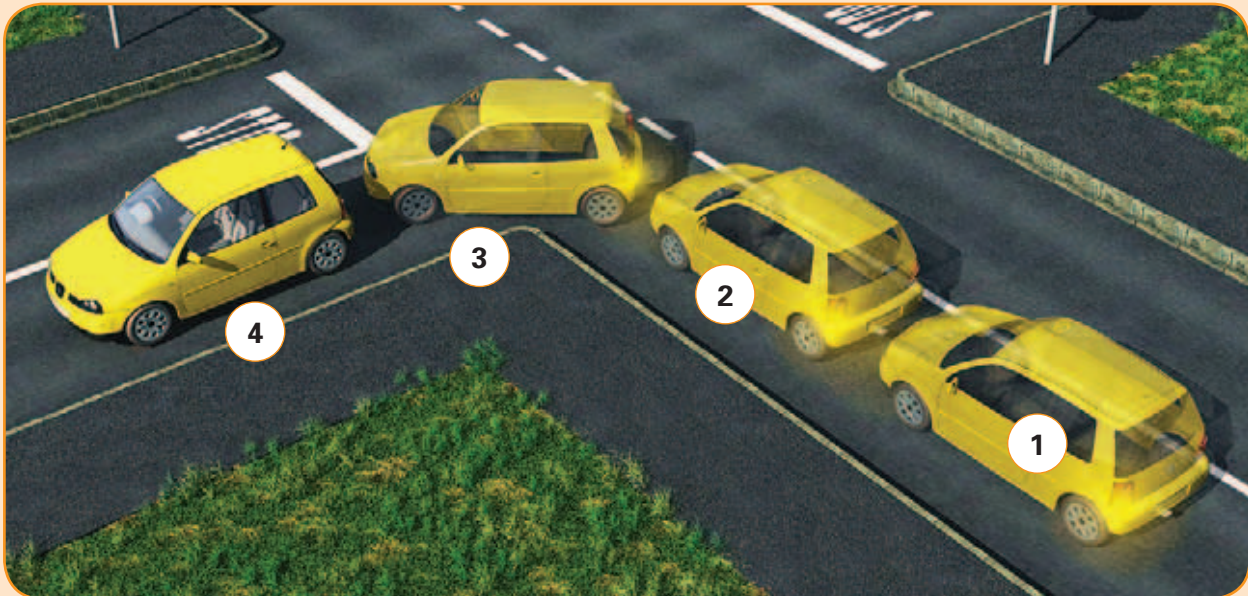
Note for heavy vehicles and vehicles with trailers:

When steering round the corner, check in the left mirror to ensure a safe follow-through.

The following two illustrations show the correct K53 sequence for:

1. turning left without stopping; and
2. turning left after stopping.

TURNING LEFT WITHOUT STOPPING



1. Check mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal left

1

16. Accelerate as necessary
17. Check mirrors
18. Cancel signal

4

4. Check left blind spot, if applicable
5. Steer to the left of the lane, if necessary
6. Check mirrors
7. Decelerate/brake, if necessary
8. Select a lower gear, if necessary
9. Yield to pedestrians if necessary

2

10. Select next lower gear, if necessary
11. Check traffic to the right
12. Observe 360°, if applicable
13. Check left blind spot, if applicable
14. Steer round the corner into appropriate lane
15. Obey all road traffic signs and rules

3

Penalty points allocation:

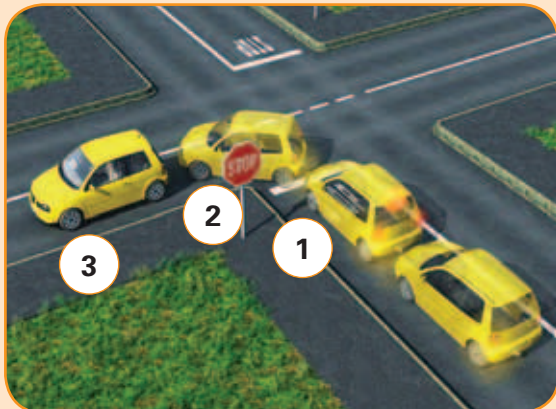
Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled	4

Note: The penalty points shown in the box above apply to all intersection situations.

TURNING LEFT AFTER STOPPING

Notes:

- » A blind spot check must be made just before changing direction.
- » If you have steered to the left before stopping, you need not check the blind spot again after moving off.



Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled	4

1. Select 1st gear
2. Obtain clutch control
3. Check the mirrors
4. Check the blind spots
5. Check for cross-traffic
6. Releas parking brake if safe to move, and if intersection is clear
7. Move off

8. Steer around the corner

9. Accelerate smoothly
10. Check the mirrors
11. Cancel signal

Intersections – turning right

Notes:

- » Before you start the turn, position the vehicle as close as possible to the centre of the intersection, with due safety and consideration for approaching vehicles.
- » If the traffic signal changes to green, allow any vehicles waiting within the intersection to leave.
- » Check the blind spot just before changing direction. If you have steered to the right before stopping, it is not necessary to check the blind spot again after moving off; the check before moving off will be sufficient.

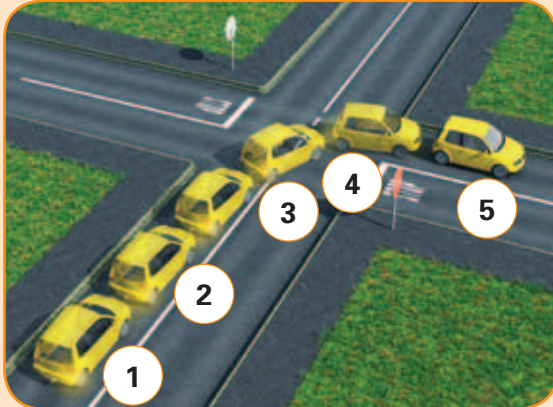
The following illustrations show the correct K53 sequence for:

1. turning right without stopping; and
2. turning right after stopping.

Penalty points allocation (applies to all intersections):

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled	4

TURNING RIGHT WITHOUT STOPPING



1. Check mirrors
2. Check right blind spot
3. Signal right

4. Check mirrors
5. Reduce speed/brake
6. Select a lower gear
7. Continue braking

8. Check right blind spot, if applicable
9. Position vehicle to immediate left of centre line
10. Check mirrors
11. Decelerate/brake, if necessary
12. Select a lower gear, if necessary
13. Check for traffic to right and left

14. Check right blind spot, if applicable
15. Steer round the corner
16. Steer into an appropriate lane

17. Accelerate as necessary
18. Cancel signal

Note: See opposite page for the penalty points table that applies.

TURNING RIGHT AFTER STOPPING

a. Stopping

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check blind spot in the direction you're turning to
3. Signal for the direction you're turning to

4. Check the mirrors
5. Reduce speed/brake

6. Check relevant blind spot
7. Steer vehicle to correct position on the lane

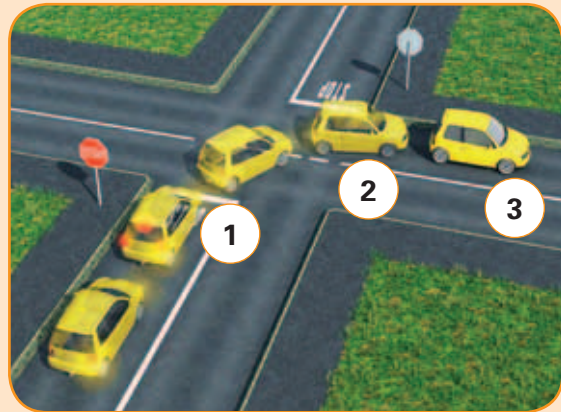
8. Brake with both hands on the steering wheel
9. Disengage the clutch
10. Stop with both hands on the steering wheel
11. Engage the parking brake
12. Select neutral



Note: See opposite page for the penalty points table that applies.

b. Turning right after stopping

1. Select 1st gear
2. Obtain clutch control
3. Check mirrors
4. Check both blind spots
5. Check for cross-traffic
6. Release parking brake
7. If safe to move, and if intersection is clear, release parking brake
8. Move off



9. Keep the front wheels straight
10. Check right blind spot
11. Steer round the corner, into a suitable lane

12. Accelerate as necessary
13. Check mirrors
14. Cancel signal

Intersections and vehicle entrances – proceeding straight ahead

Notes:

- It is not necessary for you to turn your head to look right and left when you have a clear view of the intersection or when approaching public entrances and exits, such as filling stations, driveways and shopping centres.
- If you do not have a clear view, you will be penalized if you don't check to the right and left before entering an intersection or passing public entrances and exits.

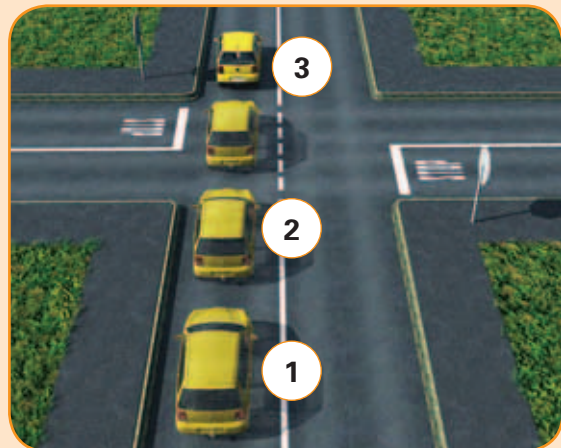
The correct K53 sequence is as follows:

1. Check mirrors

Before entering the intersection:

2. Check left and right for cross-traffic and approaching pedestrians
3. Check ahead for approaching traffic
4. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary
5. Proceed if it is safe to do so

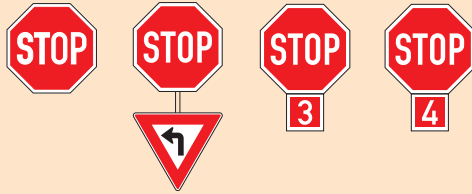
- When leaving the intersection:
6. Observe 360° and check mirrors



Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Signal cancelled	4

Intersections – stop signs



The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate.
3. Brake.
4. Stop.
5. Apply the parking brake, if necessary.
6. Select neutral, if necessary.

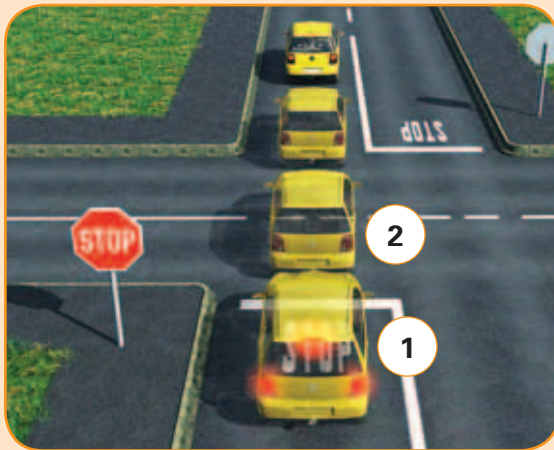
Notes:

- » At a four-way stop, yield to pedestrians and vehicles that arrived at the intersection before you.
- » At a scholar patrol crossing, proceed only when the Stop sign has been removed and if safe to do so.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Braking	2
Disengaging the clutch	1
Keeping a clear space	5
Parking brake application	2
Parking brake ratchet used	1
Selecting Neutral/Drive/Park	1
Signal cancelled	4
Needless stopping	1

Moving off after stopping



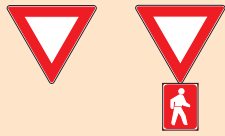
Penalty points allocation:

Vehicle rolls back or forwards	
360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Select correct gear	1
Wait too long	1
Move off smoothly	1
Stalling the engine	1
Signal cancelled	4

1. Select 1st gear
2. Obtain clutch control
3. Check the mirrors
4. Check the blind spots
5. Check for cross-traffic
6. Release parking brake if safe to move, and if intersection is clear
7. Move off

8. Accelerate smoothly
9. Check the mirrors

Intersections – yield signs



The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. On approach, look to the right, then left, then right again and then straight ahead for cross-traffic, approaching traffic and/or pedestrians.
3. Decelerate/brake, if necessary.
4. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
5. Proceed, if it is safe to do so.
6. If necessary, stop before the broken Yield line to give way.
7. Apply the parking brake, if applicable.
8. Select neutral or P, if applicable.
9. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
10. Observe 360°: check ahead, in the mirrors and both blind spots, if applicable.
11. Release the parking brake, if applicable.
12. Move off, if it is safe to do so.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled	4

Intersections – uncontrolled

The correct K53 procedure is as follows for passing through an intersection that is not controlled by traffic lights, road signs or a traffic officer:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. On approach, look to the right, then left, then right again, then straight ahead for cross-traffic, approaching traffic and/or pedestrians.
3. Decelerate, if necessary.
4. Brake, if necessary.
5. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
6. Proceed, if it is safe to do so.
7. Stop, if necessary.
8. Apply the parking brake, if applicable.
9. Select neutral or P, if applicable.
10. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
11. Observe 360°: check ahead, in the mirrors and both blind spots, if applicable.
12. Release the parking brake, if applicable.
13. Move off, if it is safe to do so.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled	4

Intersections – traffic lights (flashing red)

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate.
3. Brake.
4. Stop.
5. Observe 360°: check ahead, in the mirrors and both blind spots, if applicable.
6. Move off if it is safe to do so, as you would at a 4-way stop.



Notes:

- » A flashing red disc often indicates that a traffic signal is out of order.
- » Give right of way to all traffic that stopped before you did.
- » A flashing red arrow indicates that you may proceed in that direction after having stopped and made sure that it is safe to do so; be sure to give way to pedestrians and vehicles lawfully within the intersection.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention if turning	5
Lane changing	3
Check right and left for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled if applicable	4

Intersections – traffic lights (steady red)

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate/brake.
3. Stop, with both hands on the steering wheel.
4. Apply the parking brake, if necessary.
5. Select neutral or P, if necessary.



Notes:

- » A steady red arrow means that you must stop and wait for a green light.
- » A flashing green arrow in conjunction with a steady red light indicates that you may proceed in the direction of the arrow but you must give way to any pedestrians and vehicles lawfully within the intersection.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Lane changing	3
Check right and left for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3

Intersections – traffic lights (green)



The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. On approach, look to the right, then left, then right again and then straight ahead for cross-traffic, approaching traffic and/or pedestrians.
3. Check in the blind spot, if applicable.
4. Position the vehicle, if necessary.
5. Check in the rear-view mirror(s), if necessary.
6. Brake, if necessary.
7. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
8. Stop, if necessary.
9. Observe 360°: check in the mirrors and both blind spots, if applicable.
10. Move off/proceed, if it is safe to do so.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention if turning	5
Lane changing	3
Check right and left for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled if applicable	4

Note:

- » A steady green arrow indicates that you may proceed in that direction, but you must give way to any pedestrians and vehicles lawfully within the intersection.
- » The penalty points allocation in the box above applies also to the traffic circle/roundabout intersection situation on the opposite page.

Intersections – traffic lights (flashing amber)



The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. On approach, look to the right, to the left and ahead for cross-traffic, approaching traffic and/or pedestrians.
3. Decelerate, if necessary.
4. Brake, if necessary.
5. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
6. Proceed, if it is safe to do so.
7. Stop, if necessary.
8. Apply the parking brake, if applicable.
9. Select neutral or P, if applicable.
10. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
11. Observe 360°: check ahead, in the mirrors and both blind spots, if applicable.
12. Release the parking brake, if applicable.
13. Move off, if it is safe to do so.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention if turning	5
Lane changing	3
Check right and left for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled if applicable	4

Notes:

- » You may proceed with caution but you must give way to pedestrians crossing your path.
- » Pedestrians may cross if it is safe to do so.
- » Right of way must be given to traffic that stopped first.

Intersections – traffic lights (steady amber)

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. Decelerate/brake.
3. Stop.
4. Apply the parking brake, if necessary.
5. Select neutral or P, if necessary.



Notes:

- » Your vehicle must be brought to a controlled stop unless it is so close to the Stop line when the amber light appears that it cannot safely be brought to a stop behind the Stop line, or if stopping would endanger other road users.
- » A steady amber arrow has the same meaning as a steady amber disc light, i.e. stop.

Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check right and left for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled	4

Intersections – traffic circle (roundabout)

Note: A *traffic circle* (sometimes referred to as a roundabout) is a large, round island in the centre of an intersection. A *mini-circle* is different; it is a small, raised yellow-and-white circle in the centre of an intersection. The correct K53 procedure for the large island traffic circle is as follows:

Notes:

- » If you intend taking the first exit from the roundabout, you must signal left as you approach the roundabout.
- » If you intend leaving the roundabout at any subsequent exit, you must signal left in good time before reaching that exit. Once you have signalled left, you must leave the traffic circle at the next exit.

ENTERING A TRAFFIC CIRCLE AND LEAVING AT THE FIRST EXIT

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal to the left

1

4. Check the mirrors
5. Reduce speed then select suitable gear
6. Check for traffic in circle

2

7. Check left blind spot
8. Enter traffic circle

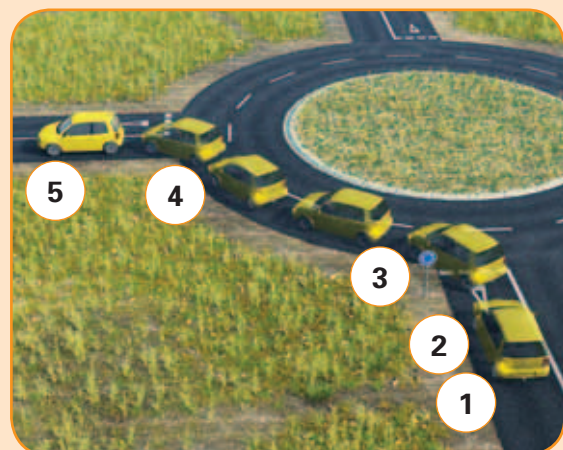
3

9. Check left blind spot
10. Exit traffic circle

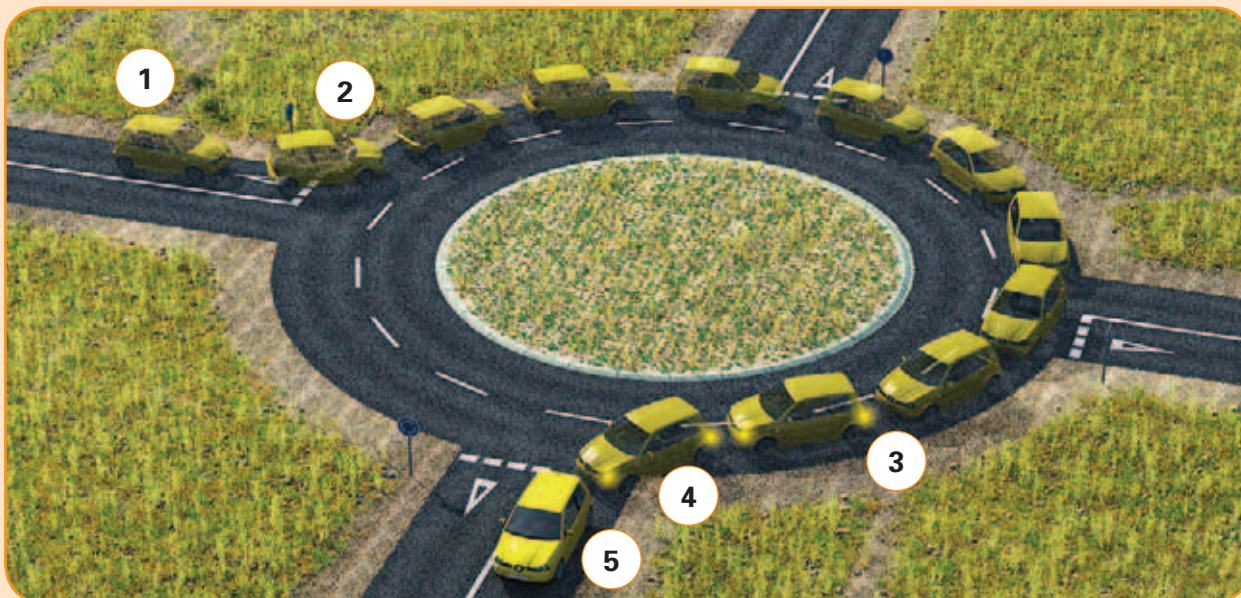
4

11. Cancel signal
12. Check the mirrors
13. Accelerate

5



ENTERING A TRAFFIC CIRCLE AND LEAVING AT THE SECOND OR THIRD EXIT WITHOUT HAVING TO STOP



1. Check the mirrors
2. Reduce speed/brake

1

9. Check left blind spot
10. Exit traffic circle

4

3. Check for traffic in circle
4. Reduce speed further/brake
5. Enter traffic circle if safe

2

11. Cancel signal
12. Check the mirrors
13. Accelerate

5

6. Check the mirrors
7. Check left blind spot
8. Signal left

3

Note: See opposite page for the standard penalty points allocation that applies to all intersection situations.

Intersections – mini-circles

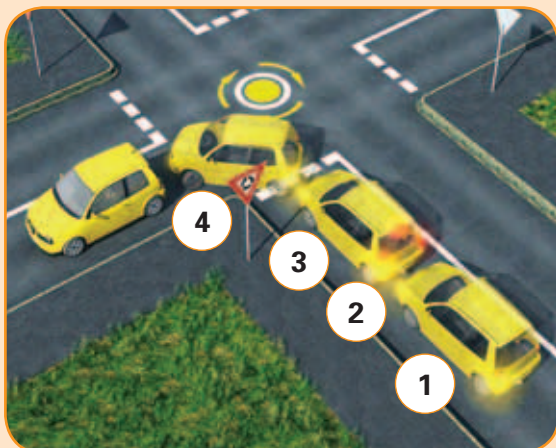
Note: A mini-circle is a small circle or hump in the centre of an intersection, painted yellow. The correct K53 procedure for the small, yellow mini-circle follows on the next page:



Notes:

- » You must signal to the left or the right, depending on your intended direction of travel. If you intend continuing straight ahead after the mini-circle, no signal is necessary.
- » Carry out all mirror and blind spot checks as you would for any other intersection.
- » At a mini-circle, vehicles have right of way according to their sequence of arrival at a Yield line. Therefore, give way to any vehicle that arrived at the mini-circle (on any of the intersecting roads) before you did.
- » Always pass to the left of the mini-circle, irrespective of whether you will be turning left or right or continuing straight ahead.

TURNING LEFT AT A MINI-CIRCLE



Note: See below for the penalty points allocation.

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal to the left

4. Reduce speed/brake
5. Check for cross-traffic

6. Check left blind spot

7. Enter intersection, keeping to the left of the mini-circle
8. Turn left
9. Cancel signal

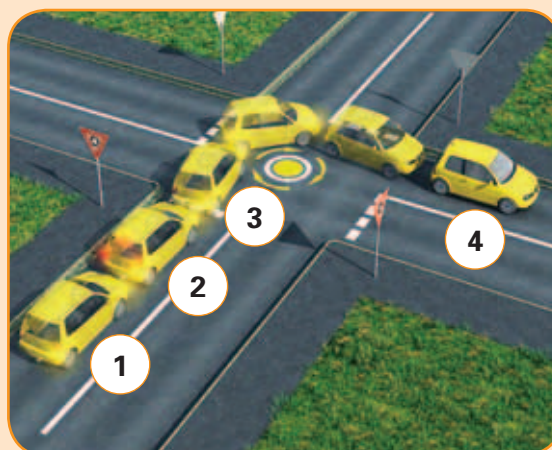
TURNING RIGHT AT A MINI-CIRCLE WITHOUT NEEDING TO STOP

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check right blind spot
3. Signal to the right

4. Reduce speed/brake
5. Check for cross-traffic

6. Enter intersection, keeping to the left of the mini-circle
7. Check right blind spot
8. Turn right

9. Cancel signal
10. Check mirrors
11. Accelerate



Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled	4

Block pedestrian crossing – uncontrolled

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. On approach, look to the left and to the right for pedestrians crossing or intending to cross.
3. Decelerate/brake, if necessary.
4. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
5. Proceed, if it is safe to do so.
6. Stop, if necessary.
7. Apply the parking brake, if necessary.
8. Select neutral or P, if necessary.
9. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
10. Observe, if applicable.
11. Release the parking brake, if applicable.
12. Move off, if it is safe to do so.



Penalty points allocation:

Check in the mirrors	3
Check the blind spots	5
Signal intention	5
Braking	2
Disengaging the clutch	1
Keeping a clear space	5
Parking brake application	2
Parking brake ratchet used	1
Selecting Neutral/Drive/Park	1
Signal cancelled	4
Needless stopping	1

Level crossings – guarded



The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. On approach, look to the right and to the left for rail traffic.
3. Decelerate/brake, if necessary.
4. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
5. Proceed, if it is safe to do so.
6. Stop if necessary, in accordance with any traffic sign.
7. Apply the parking brake, if necessary.
8. Select neutral, if necessary.
9. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
10. Observe 360°: check in the mirrors and both blind spots, if applicable.
11. Release the parking brake, if applicable.
12. Move off, if it is safe to do so.

Level crossings – unguarded



The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s).
2. On approach, look to the right and to the left for rail traffic.
3. Decelerate/brake, if necessary.
4. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
5. Proceed, if it is safe to do so, unless this is prohibited by a traffic sign.
6. Stop, if necessary, at a safe distance of at least 5 m from the nearest rail.
7. Apply the parking brake, if necessary.
8. Select neutral or P, if necessary.
9. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
10. Observe 360°: check in the mirrors and both blind spots, if applicable.
11. Release the parking brake, if applicable.
12. Move off, if it is safe to do so.

Overtaking – to the left of a hazard

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Obtain a safe following/approaching distance.
2. Obey all road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
3. Check in the blind spot on the left, if applicable.
4. Steer and position the vehicle towards the left without moving any further than is necessary for maximum visibility, if applicable.
5. Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and the blind spot on the left.
6. Signal your intention.
7. Check in the rear-view mirror(s), if applicable.
8. Brake, if necessary.
9. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
10. Check in the blind spot on the left.
11. Steer further to the left, if it is safe to do so, to allow a safe clear space between the vehicle and the hazard.
12. Cancel the signal.
13. Accelerate, if necessary.
14. If intending to return to the right, check in the mirror(s) and the blind spot on the right before signalling.

Note:

- An adequate clear space ahead must be obtained before returning to the right.



Penalty points allocation:

	L	R
Check in the mirrors	3	3
Check the blind spots	5	5
Signal intention	5	5
Signal cancelled	4	4
Keeping a clear space	5	5

Overtaking – to the right of a hazard

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Obtain a safe following/approaching distance.
2. Obey all road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
3. Check in the blind spot on the right, if applicable.
4. Steer and position the vehicle towards the right without moving any further than is necessary for maximum visibility, if applicable.
5. Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and the blind spot on the right.
6. Signal your intention.
7. Check in the rear-view mirror(s), if applicable.
8. Brake, if necessary.
9. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary.
10. Check in the blind spot on the right.
11. Steer further to the right, if it is safe to do so, to allow a safe clear space between the vehicle and the hazard.
12. Cancel the signal.
13. Accelerate, if necessary.
14. If intending to return to the left, check in the mirror(s) and the blind spot to the left before signalling.

Note:

- An adequate clear space ahead must be obtained before returning to the left.



Penalty points allocation:

	L	R
Check in the mirrors	3	3
Check the blind spots	5	5
Signal intention	5	5
Signal cancelled	4	4
Keeping a clear space	5	5

Being overtaken – on the left-hand side

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and the blind spot on the right.
2. Steer and position the vehicle in the centre of the traffic lane or as far to the right as is safe.
3. Do not accelerate while being overtaken.

Note:

- » On a multi-lane freeway you will be penalized if you don't drive in the left-hand lane. This does not apply if the multi-lane road is not a freeway.

Being overtaken – on the right-hand side

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror(s) and the blind spot on the left.
2. Steer and position the vehicle in the centre of the traffic lane or as far to the left as is safe.
3. Do not accelerate while being overtaken.

Note:

- » If you increase the vehicle's speed while being overtaken on the right where there is two-way traffic, you will fail, and the test will be discontinued.

Freeways – entering

Note: The illustration shows entering a freeway to the right of the on-ramp. When entering a freeway that is to the left of the on-ramp, you would check in the left blind spot instead of the right blind spot.



Notes:

- » You must drive between the edge lines of the on-ramp.
- » You may not overtake on a single-lane on-ramp.
- » A left and right blind spot check must be done when entering a freeway.
- » Additional blind spot checks for a safe gap may be necessary.

The correct K53 sequence for entering a freeway is as follows:



1. Select the appropriate lane of the on-ramp
2. Check mirrors
3. Check right blind spot
4. Signal to right, if applicable
5. Accelerate, if necessary

6. Check mirrors, if applicable
7. Decelerate, if necessary
8. Brake, if necessary
9. Yield as necessary
10. Stop, if necessary
11. Select an appropriate gear, if necessary
12. Observe 360°, if applicable

13. Move off/proceed, if necessary
14. Check right blind spot
15. Merge with the traffic and obtain a sufficient clear space
16. Cancel signal

Penalty points allocation:

	L	R
Check in the mirrors	3	3
Check the blind spots	5	5
Signal intention	5	5
Signal cancelled	4	4
Keeping a clear space	5	5

Freeways – leaving

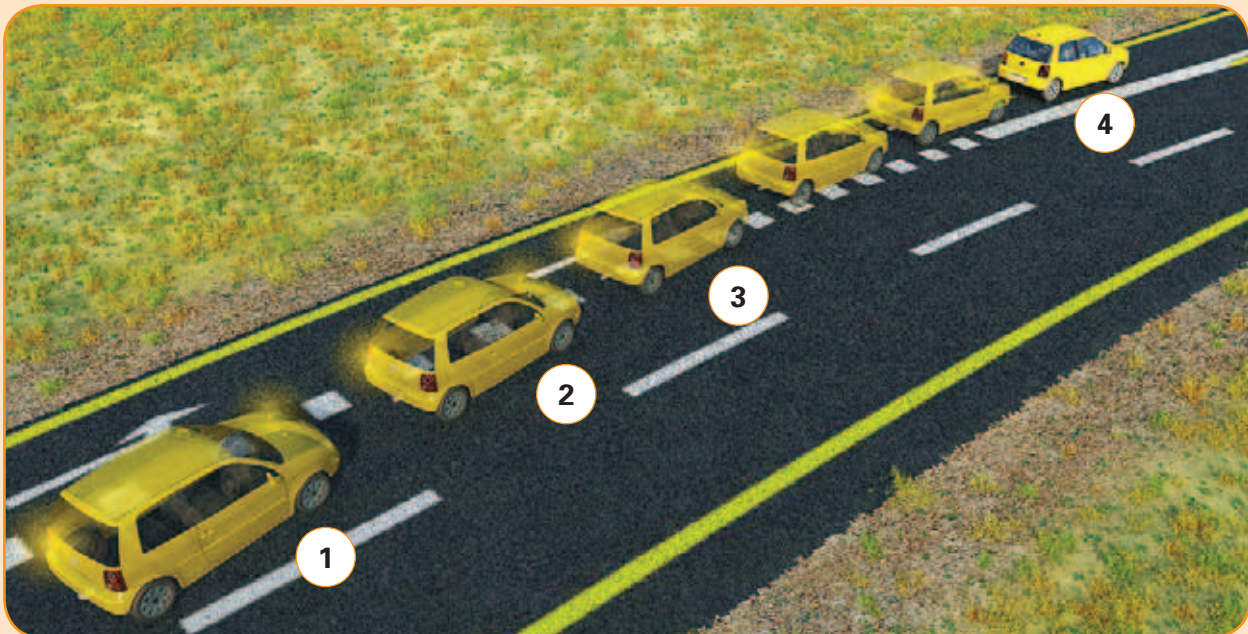


Notes:

- » You must drive between the edge lines of the off-ramp.
 - » You must not overtake on a single-lane off-ramp.
- The correct K53 sequence for leaving a freeway is as follows:

Penalty points allocation:

	L	R
Check in the mirrors	3	3
Check the blind spots	5	5
Signal intention	5	5
Signal cancelled	4	4
Maintain a clear space	5	5



1. Check mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal left

1

5. Check both blind spots
6. Maintain your speed where possible
7. Enter off-ramp

3

4. Maintain speed

2

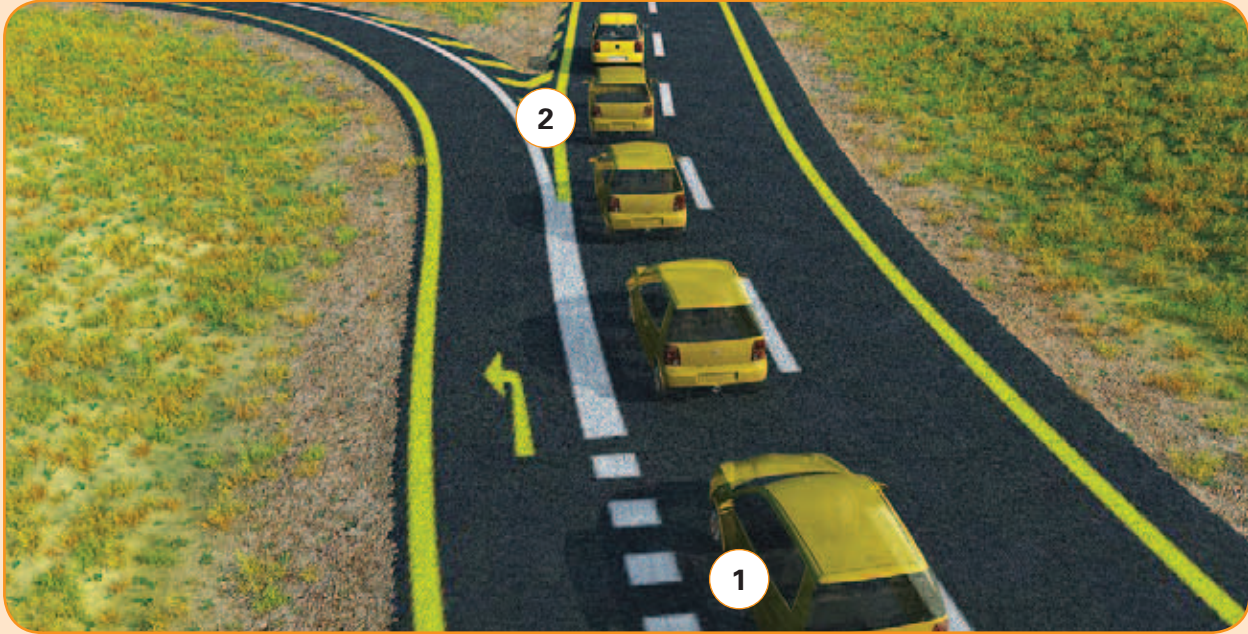
8. Cancel signal
9. Check mirrors
10. Decelerate, if necessary

4

Freeways – passing an off-ramp

Note:

» You will be penalized if you do not check the blind spot when passing an off-ramp or an on-ramp.
The correct K53 procedure is as follows:

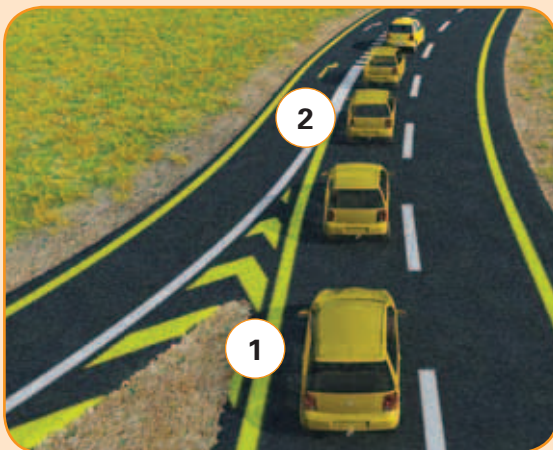


1. Check blind spot to the right for vehicles cutting in front to leave the freeway from the right lane

2. Check blind spot to the left for vehicles cutting in front to re-enter the freeway across the painted island

Freeways – passing an on-ramp

The correct K53 procedure is as follows:



1. On your approach, check mirrors

2. Before passing the on-ramp, check left blind spot for merging traffic
3. Adjust your speed and position to facilitate entry of any vehicles about to join the freeway

Emergency stop

You will be requested to stop the vehicle in a safe place at the side of the road.

The examiner will inform you of the following:

- » As soon as it is safe to do so, you will be given the instruction: 'Stop!'
- » You must bring the vehicle to a complete stop in the shortest possible distance, as if in an emergency.

The instruction will not be given if there is traffic following or approaching.

The procedure

1. Apply the service (foot) brake when instructed to stop.
2. Bring the vehicle to a stop in a controlled manner within the shortest possible distance.

Penalty points allocation:

Unsuccessful in 2 attempts	
Stopping distance too long	5
Wheels locked while stopping	5

Notes:

- » The instruction to stop will only be given while you are travelling on a straight road at a speed higher than 20 km/h, but not faster than 40 km/h.
- » You will not be requested to repeat the emergency stop if it was carried out satisfactorily the first time.
- » If the wheels lock, you must release the pressure on the brake pedal as necessary to gain control of the vehicle.
- » Should the vehicle deviate from a straight course and the stop is not regarded as an emergency stop, you will be allocated penalty points and a second (final) attempt will be allowed.
- » Similarly, if you lock the wheels but the vehicle does not deviate from a straight course, you will be allocated penalty points and a second (final) attempt will be allowed.
- » You will be informed that you will not be required to repeat the emergency stop.
- » Whether or not you depress the clutch pedal, it will be regarded as an 'Emergency Stop'.

General driving technique

Remember that throughout the driving test the examiner will be checking your compliance with the rules of the road, road signs, signals and markings. Likewise, your general driving skills and correct use of the vehicle controls will also be examined during the test.

The test requirements and penalty points for using the vehicle controls are given in Chapter 13.

16 Motorcycle riding test

Overview of the test

This is a practical test to determine the riding ability of motorcycle riders. The test consists of:

- » a pre-trip inspection;
- » a starting procedure; and
- » a skills test.

The test is a measure of the motorcycle rider's:

- » competence in handling a motorcycle;
- » compliance with traffic rules, road signs and surface markings; and
- » use of the K53 system of vehicle control.

This test has been designed for riders of solo (two-wheeled) motorcycles, and not for three-wheeled (tri-cycle) or four-wheeled (quad-bike) motorcycles, nor for a motorcycle with a sidecar.

During the test, you will not be allowed to smoke or use a cell phone.

Test structure

Part One:

- » pre-trip inspection of the motorcycle's roadworthiness;
- » starting and stopping the engine;
- » speed management and control;
- » moving off and turning left;
- » changing lane to the right; and
- » stopping on an incline and then moving off, without rolling back.

Part Two:

- » turning speed judgement (to the left and to the right);
- » emergency stops;
- » emergency swerves to the left and to the right; and
- » stopping in a controlled manner.

Scoring

Throughout the test, the following items will be marked with penalty points as necessary:

- » violation of a traffic law;
- » uncontrolled actions;
- » dangerous actions;
- » collisions; and
- » mechanical failure.

Examiner's instructions

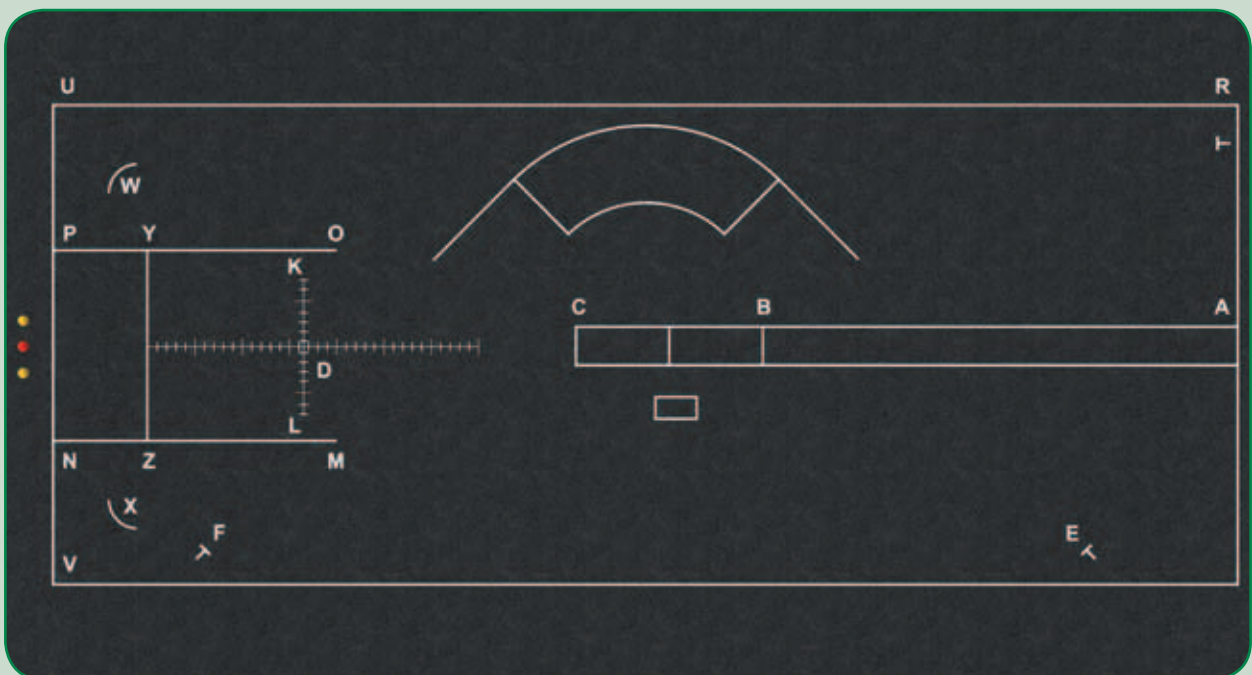
Before the commencement of Part One of the test, the examiner will tell you that:

- » you must do the observations and give the appropriate signals as would be necessary when driving on a public road;
- » you must wear a properly fastened crash helmet throughout the test;
- » both wheels must remain in contact with the road surface at all times;
- » while you are performing a manoeuvre you must not touch the boundary lines for that manoeuvre – if you do, you will fail the test. (You will, however, not be penalized for touching any boundary lines when moving the vehicle to the next manoeuvre.);
- » all road signs, signals, rules and markings must be obeyed throughout the test;
- » you must switch off the engine when the motorcycle is unattended;
- » no uncontrolled or dangerous action will be permitted; and
- » you may ask questions about any of the above.

Other important notes

- » Prior to the commencement of a manoeuvre, the examiner will give you the instructions and explanation only when the motorcycle is stationary.
- » Immediately after moving off, you must place both feet on the motorcycle's footrests.
- » If you feel that the test is too difficult, you may discontinue at any stage. However, in order to pass, you must complete the entire test.

The test track layout



Part One: Pre-trip inspections and manoeuvres

You will fail Part One of the test if:

- » you exceed the maximum permissible 50 penalty points or;
- » you fail any one of the 'immediate fail' items.

Pre-trip inspection

The examiner will accompany you to your motorcycle where you must conduct the pre-trip inspection.

- » If there are any minor defects, you may be allowed the opportunity to rectify them. Note, however, that a time limit of not more than 5 minutes will be allowed for this.
- » If any of the items is not operating, the vehicle will be considered unroadworthy and the examiner will fail you and immediately discontinue the test.



The checking procedure:

- » Check under the motorcycle for any leaks and obstructions.
- » Inspect the roadworthiness of the motorcycle, preferably from the top to the bottom, from the left to the right, while moving in an anti-clockwise direction.
- » Check that all the glass and plastic fittings (lights, lenses, reflectors, mirrors, number plates) are clean, secure and undamaged.
- » Make sure that the licence disc is valid.
- » Inspect the wheels and tyres (tread, damage, inflation, valve caps, oil leaks, grease).
- » Check the brake discs, shock absorbers/forks and mudguards for wear, damage and security.
- » Check the vehicle controls for proper operation and security (gear lever, foot brake, cables).
- » Check the oil, water and brake fluid levels.
- » Ensure that the various body parts (footrests, exhaust, fuel tap, side covers, chain guard, seat, fuel tank, radiator, windscreen, fairing, mudguards) are secure and undamaged.
- » Check the chain for tension and lubrication.
- » Ensure that the fuel tank filler cap is tightly closed.
- » Mention that the battery should be checked for damage, security and fluid level.

Notes:

- » You will not be penalized for the following:
 - if you fail to execute the pre-trip inspection in an anti-clock wise direction;
 - if you check one wheel and later only refer to the other wheel; or
 - if you fail to check both sidewalls of a tyre for damage.

Penalty points allocation:

Check under vehicle	1
Check the mirrors	1
Check the chains	1
Check the tyres	1
Check the fork	1

- » When checking those parts of the motorcycle which you have to check, it is not expected of you to make mention of all the properties of that particular part. For example, when the wheels are checked you are not expected to mention that you checked the tyre tread for wear, for damage to the sidewall, tyre pressure and the valve cap etc.

Mount – with side stand

The procedure for this is:

1. Stand on the left side of the motorcycle and unlock the steering, if applicable.
2. Grasp both handgrips and apply the front brake.
3. Swing your right leg over the motorcycle and sit on the seat.
4. Bring the motorcycle upright and straighten the front wheel.
5. Return the side stand to its secure position with your foot, and balance the motorcycle.
6. Apply the front brake to ensure that the motorcycle does not roll back or forwards.



Note:

- If you fail to apply the front brake when mounting the motorcycle, you will be allocated penalty points.

Penalty points allocation:

Apply front brake	2
Maintain balance	5

Dismount – with side stand

The procedure for this is:

1. Do a 360° observation.
2. While seated, apply the front brake and extend the side stand fully, and select a firm surface for the side stand to rest on.
3. Allow the motorcycle to rest fully on the side stand, and turn the front wheel to the left.
4. Rise from the seat and swing your right leg over the motorcycle.
5. Make sure that the motorcycle is standing securely before releasing the handgrips and the front brake.
6. Lock the steering, if applicable.

Mount – with centre stand

The procedure for this is:

1. Stand on the left side of the motorcycle and unlock the steering, if applicable.
2. Grasp the left handgrip with your left hand, and the handle mounted under the seat with your right hand.
3. Pull the motorcycle forward off the centre stand and balance it.
4. Grasp both handgrips and apply the front brake.
5. Swing your right leg over the motorcycle and sit on the seat.
6. Keep the motorcycle upright with the front wheel straight.
7. Apply the front brake to ensure that the motorcycle does not roll back or forwards.

Penalty points allocation:

Apply front brake	2
Maintain balance	5

Note:

- If you fail to apply the front brake when mounting the motorcycle, you will be allocated penalty points.

Dismount – with centre stand

The procedure for this is:

1. Do a 360° observation.
2. Apply the front brake, and keep the front wheel straight.
3. Swing your right leg over the motorcycle and balance the motorcycle.
4. Grasp the left handgrip with your left hand, and the handle mounted under the seat with your right hand.
5. Lower the centre stand with your right foot and press down firmly on it, with the motorcycle upright.
6. Pull upward and backward until the motorcycle rests on the stand.
7. Lock the steering, if applicable.

Pre-trip inspection – on the motorcycle

The examiner will request you to mount the motorcycle and operate the lights, direction indicators, horn and brake light. If there are any minor defects, you may be given the opportunity to rectify them. Note, however, that a time limit of only five minutes is allowed for this.

In certain cases the engine must be running in order to operate the lights.

The procedure for the pre-trip inspection is:

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
2. Check any warning lights and gauges for a malfunction.
3. Check the operation of the front and rear lights, direction indicators, horn and stoplight.
4. Turn all the switches to the OFF position and turn the ignition key off.
5. Check the pressure of the brakes and clutch.
6. Check the throttle operation.
7. Check the operation of the kick-start lever, if applicable.
8. Adjust the mirrors for maximum rear-view vision.

Note:

- » If any of the items does not operate, the examiner will record a failure and immediately discontinue the test.
- » If you neglect to carry out an action it will be recorded as such in the appropriate section on the test report.



Important

Although the entire motorcycle test is conducted inside the testing station yard, and not on public roads, it is important that you study the section 'K53 Defensive driving procedures' on pages 108 to 129 to ensure that these are followed where applicable during the motorcycle riding test and also when driving on public roads.

Unavoidable collision

- ▶▶ If there is a collision that is considered to have been unavoidable, you will be given the option of completing the test if the motorcycle is still roadworthy.
- ▶▶ If the motorcycle is no longer roadworthy and/or you wish to have the test deferred, the test will be deferred and the complete test will have to be redone at another time.

Deferred test

- ▶▶ When conditions beyond the control of the examiner or you are likely to affect a test adversely, the test will be deferred, and you must again be subjected to a full test at a later time.

Mechanical failure

- ▶▶ If the test has to be terminated due to mechanical failure of the motorcycle, the test will be deferred and the complete test will have to be redone at another time.

Starting procedure

The examiner will instruct you to:

- ▶▶ mount the motorcycle and start the engine; and
- ▶▶ operate the lights, direction indicators and horn.

STARTING THE ENGINE

1. Turn the fuel tap/valve on, if applicable.
2. Turn the ignition key to the ON position and check the operation of any warning lights and meters.
3. Ensure that the gear is in neutral (green warning light on).
4. Switch the engine 'kill' switch to the RUN position.
5. Operate the choke, if necessary.
6. Start the engine by pressing the START button or by kick-starting it.
7. Release the starter button/kick-starter as soon as the engine starts. (Fold the kick-start lever back, if necessary.)
8. Cancel the choke operation, when applicable.

Note:

- ▶▶ For certain motorcycles it is necessary to pull in the clutch and/or return the side stand to the secure position in order to start the engine.

STOPPING THE ENGINE

1. Switch any accessories off, if applicable.
2. Stop the engine by operating the engine 'kill' switch.
3. Turn the ignition key to the OFF position.
4. Turn the fuel tap/valve off, if applicable.
5. Select 1st gear, if applicable.



Penalty points allocation:

Apply front brake	2
Turn fuel valve on	1
Ignition on	1
Gear in neutral	1
Engine 'kill' switch to RUN	1
Choke operation	1
Start the engine	1
Operate the lights	1
Operate the indicators	1
Operate the horn	1
Maintain balance	5

Speed management

The examiner will tell you:

- » on command, to move off from point 'A', along the path in the direction of 'D' without touching the boundary lines;
- » to change to a higher gear;
- » to accelerate to approximately 25 km/h, and maintain a steady speed;
- » at point 'C' to reduce speed evenly and progressively, using both brakes and without skidding;
- » to change to a lower gear;
- » to stop with the front wheel on cross point 'D';
- » not to move the motorcycle until the examiner has checked the stopping point; and
- » that if you ride too slowly or fail to stop within the prescribed distance from the cross point 'D', you will be allowed two additional attempts, but if, during the third attempt, you ride too slowly or fail to stop within the prescribed distance from 'D', you will fail and the test will be discontinued.

When instructed to commence with this procedure, follow these steps:

1. Observe.
2. Move off.
3. Accelerate and change to a higher gear.
4. Do not touch any boundary lines.
5. Brake at line 'C'.
6. Select a lower gear.
7. Stop with the front wheel on cross-point 'D' of the calibrated cross.
8. Maintain balance and do not move the motorcycle until the stopping point has been determined by the examiner.

Notes:

- » If the first and second attempts were unsuccessful, you will be allowed a third attempt, provided that you had not touched any boundary lines.
- » This is not an emergency stop. However, if you do not bring the motorcycle to a controlled stop, you will be allocated penalty points.
- » You must stop on point 'D' with the centre of your tyre touching the 'cross-hair' lines. Stopping with the front portion facing them will cause you to fail.
- » If you do happen to touch a boundary line with one of your feet after moving off, you will be allocated penalty points.
- » If you let the motorcycle roll back or forwards when it is meant to be stationary, you will fail and the test will be discontinued.



Penalty points allocation:

360° observation	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Maintain balance	5
Controlled stop	5
Stalling the engine	1
Disengage clutch	1
Use of brakes	3
Touching boundary lines	
Rolling back or forwards	
Not successful in max. 3 attempts	

Moving off and turning left

The examiner will tell you:

- » on command, to move off from point 'R' and ride straight towards point 'U';
- » to turn left at point 'U' between the outer and inner boundary lines, as at an intersection, without touching either the inner or outer boundary lines of the corner at 'W';
- » to stop at the stop line at 'N';
- » to move off in the direction of 'V';
- » to turn left at point 'V' between the outer and inner boundary lines, as at an intersection, without touching either the inner or outer boundary lines of the corner at 'X' (once the turn is completed at point 'X', the manoeuvre has ended); and
- » that only one attempt will be allowed.

When instructed to perform this manoeuvre, follow these steps:

1. Select 1st gear.
2. Obtain clutch control.
3. Check in the mirrors.
4. Check both blind spots.
5. Move off.
6. Change to 2nd gear.
7. Check in the left blind spot.
8. Signal to turn left.
9. Check in the left blind spot again.
10. Turn left at point 'W'.
11. Cancel the indicator.
12. Signal your intention to stop.
13. Stop at point 'N'.
14. Select 1st gear.
15. Obtain clutch control.
16. Check in the mirrors and both blind spots.
17. Move off towards 'V'.
18. Check in the mirrors and the left blind spot.
19. Signal to turn left.
20. Turn left at point 'X'.
21. Ride back to point 'A'.
22. Stop.



Penalty points allocation:

360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Maintain balance	5
Stalling the engine	1
Use of brakes	3
Signal intention	4
Touching boundary lines	
Rolling back or forwards	
Not successful in max. 1 attempt	

Lane change

The examiner will tell you:

- » on command, to move off from point 'A' along the path in the direction of 'D';
- » that the left-hand side line of the straight path between 'A' and 'C' may not be touched anywhere;
- » to change to a higher gear;
- » to carry out a lane change to the right of point 'D' without crossing line 'O-P', and passing to the left of this line;
- » to then return to the examiner;
- » that only one attempt will be allowed; and
- » that before you get to 'C', you must cross the right-hand side line of the straight path between 'A' and 'C'.

The steps for this procedure are:

1. Obey all road traffic signs, signals, rules and markings.
2. Check in the rear-view mirrors and the appropriate blind spot.
3. Signal your intention.
4. Check in the appropriate blind spot.
5. Steer to the selected lane, if safe.
6. Cancel the signal.

Notes:

- » Changing lanes within an intersection should be avoided.
- » Where more than one lane is changed in one movement, the appropriate blind spot must be checked before you cross each lane line.
- » You must not touch the left-hand side line of the straight path between 'A' and 'C' anywhere.
- » You must cross the right-hand side line of the straight path between 'A' and 'C' before getting to 'C'.
- » If you touch either line of the straight path with one of your feet after moving off, you will be penalized.
- » If the motorcycle rolls back or forwards when it should be stationary, you will fail and the test will be discontinued.



Penalty points allocation:

360° observation	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Maintain balance	5
Stalling the engine	1
Signal intention	5
Cancel signal	4
Touching boundary lines	
Rolling back or forwards	
Not successful in max. 1 attempt	

Incline start

The examiner will tell you:

- » to stop on the incline where indicated, without allowing the motorcycle to move backwards;
- » to move off without rolling back; and
- » that only one attempt will be allowed.

The steps for this procedure are:

1. Stop where indicated, in 1st gear and without allowing the motorcycle to move backwards.
2. Remain stationary by using the rear brake.
3. Check in the rear-view mirrors and the appropriate blind spot, if applicable.
4. Signal your intention, if applicable.
5. Obtain clutch control.
6. Observe 360°.
7. Move off without rolling back or lifting the front wheel off the road surface.
8. Maintain your balance by placing both feet on the front footrests as soon as the motorcycle starts moving.
9. Accelerate as necessary.
10. Cancel the signal, if applicable.

Notes:

- » When moving off, if you spin the rear wheel or lift the front wheel of the motorcycle off the road surface, you will be penalized.
- » Should the motorcycle roll at all, you will fail and the test will be discontinued.



Penalty points allocation:

Rolling back or forwards	
Brakes	3
Gear change/selection	1
360° observation	5
Signal intention	5
Moving off	1
Maintain balance	5
Stalling the engine	1
Cancel signal	4

Part Two: Riding skills test

You will fail Part Two of the test if:

- » you have exceeded 90 penalty points; or
- » you have failed any of the 'immediate fail' items in any manoeuvre.

The correct K53 procedures for this part of the test are detailed in the pages that follow.

Moving off/Stopping

During the manoeuvres in Part Two, all moving-off and stopping errors will be recorded, and penalty points will be noted accordingly.

Penalty points allocation (moving off):

360° observation	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Maintain balance	5
Rolling back or forwards	
Touching boundary lines	

Penalty points allocation (stopping):

Check mirrors	3
Apply brakes	3
Disengage clutch	1
Maintain balance	5
Controlled stop	5
Touch lines	

Turning speed judgement

The examiner will tell you:

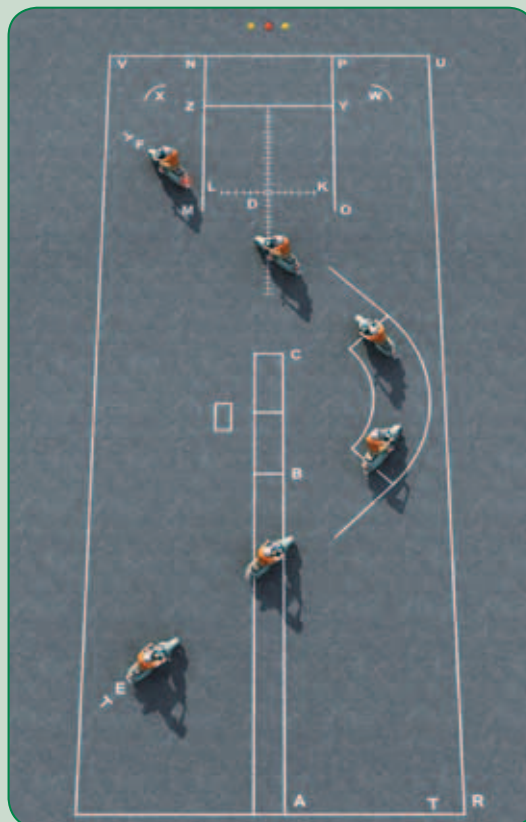
- » to move off from point 'E' and change to a higher gear;
- » to ride as fast as you can through the painted curve to the left, without touching the boundary lines (painted curve);
- » to stop at point 'F' without touching the outer boundary line;
- » to repeat the test from point 'F' in the opposite direction; and
- » that if you ride too slowly two additional attempts will be allowed, provided you have not touched any boundary line.

The steps for this manoeuvre are:

1. Observe 360°.
2. Move off.
3. Accelerate and ride as fast as possible through the curve.
4. Do not touch the curved boundary lines.
5. Stop at the second starting point, without touching the outer boundary line.
6. Repeat the manoeuvre in the opposite direction.

Notes:

- » You will be allowed a total of three attempts in one direction, provided that you have not touched any boundary lines.
- » If you touch a boundary line for this manoeuvre with one of your feet, after moving off, you will be allocated penalty points.
- » If the motorcycle rolls at all, you will fail and the test will be discontinued.



Penalty points allocation:

360° observation	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Maintain balance	5
Rolling back or forwards	
Touching boundary lines	
Not exceeding in max. 3 attempts	

Emergency stop/Emergency swerve

The examiner will tell you:

- » on command, to move off from point 'A';
- » that the boundary lines of the straight path between 'A' and 'C' may not be touched anywhere;
- » to ride straight along the path in the direction of the signal lights and change to a higher gear;
- » to reach a speed of approximately 25 km/h;
- » to watch the lights in front of you which will come on in any order once you've passed point 'B';
- » that when the middle (red) light comes on, you must stop the motorcycle as quickly as possible, without any part of it protruding beyond the 45th calibration mark;
- » to remain stationary until the stop point has been determined by the examiner;
- » that when an amber light comes on, you must swerve as far in that direction as you can across (or beyond) the calibrated line 'K-L', and stop before the outer boundary line without touching lines 'O-P', 'M-N' or the outer boundary lines; and
- » that if you ride too slowly or perform the wrong manoeuvre, two additional attempts will be allowed, provided you did not touch a boundary line during your first attempt.



Note:

- » During the emergency swerve, the point at which the rear wheel of the motorcycle crosses the calibrated line 'K-L' will be recorded.

THE EMERGENCY STOP PROCEDURE:

1. Observe 360°.
2. Move off.
3. Accelerate and change to a higher gear, if applicable.
4. Do not touch the boundary lines.
5. Disengage the clutch, if applicable.
6. Apply both brakes simultaneously when the red light comes on.
7. Bring the motorcycle to a controlled stop in the shortest possible distance.
8. Maintain your balance and do not move the motorcycle until the measurement has been taken.

Notes:

- » Pressure on the rear brake pedal or the front brake lever must be eased if either wheel should skid.
- » Only three attempts in any direction will be allowed, provided no boundary lines were touched.
- » If a reading of 'Fast' is indicated via the measuring device, you must stop the motorcycle before the 26th calibration mark in order to pass this manoeuvre, in which case no penalty points will be recorded.

- » If you carry out an incorrect action (swerve), 25 penalty points will be recorded.
- » You will fail and the test will be discontinued if:
 - you touch a boundary line of the straight path;
 - you stop with any part of the motorcycle protruding beyond the 45th calibration mark (as explained by the examiner); or
 - the motorcycle rolls at all.

THE EMERGENCY SWERVE PROCEDURE:

1. Observe 360°.
2. Move off.
3. Accelerate and change to a higher gear, if applicable.
4. Do not touch the boundary lines.
5. Disengage the clutch, if applicable.
6. When an amber light comes on, swerve in the direction of that light to cross line 'K-L' as far as possible from the cross point 'D'.
7. Straighten up so that lines 'M-N' or 'O-P' are not touched.
8. Stop without touching the outer boundary lines.

Notes:

- » Only three attempts in any direction will be allowed, provided no boundary lines were touched.
- » If a reading of 'Fast' is indicated on the measuring device, you must cross the line 'K-L' beyond the 4th calibration mark in order to pass this manoeuvre, in which case no penalty points will be recorded.
- » If you carry out an incorrect action (swerve in the wrong direction or brake/stop), 25 penalty points will be recorded.
- » If a reading of 'Fast' is given, and the swerve distance is less than the 5th calibration mark, or a reading of 'Slow' is given, a second attempt will be allowed. If you still ride too 'Fast', and still do not cross the calibration line beyond the 4th calibration mark, or if you still ride too 'Slow', a third (final) attempt will be allowed.
- » You will fail, and the test will be discontinued if:
 - you touch any one of the boundary lines, whether it was those of the straight path, or of lines 'O-P', 'M-N' or the outer boundary lines;
 - the motorcycle rolls at all;
 - you fall or let the motorcycle fall; or
 - you cause or are involved in a collision which is considered to have been avoidable.

Penalty points allocation:

360° observation	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Maintain balance	5
Rolling back or forwards	
Touching boundary lines	
Not exceeding in max. 3 attempts	



Penalty points allocation:

360° observation	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Maintain balance	5
Rolling back or forwards	
Touching boundary lines	
Not exceeding in max. 3 attempts	

Notes

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