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**iDriving
School**

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What is a learner's license?

Before you start your driving lessons on a public road you need to present the instructor with your official learners license. You can apply to be tested for a learner's license at any registered driving license testing centre (DLTC) on the appropriate application form (form LL1)

The learner's license test will cover the following sections:

- Rules of the road
- Road traffic signs, signals and road markings
- The use of controls of a vehicle

How long is a learner's license valid for?

The learner's license will be valid for a period of 24 months from the day of issue

What is the minimum age requirement to obtain a learners license?

Motorcycles 125cc or less (without a sidecar)	16 years
Light Motorcycle vehicles not more than 3500kgs	17 years
All other vehicles (including motorcycles over 125cc)	18 years

Disqualifying factors for obtaining a learners license as per legislation:

- If you have been disqualified by a court of law or competent authority from driving a motor vehicle and that order is still valid
- If you already hold a valid license to drive the same class of vehicle
- If your license to drive has been suspended or cancellation period has not yet expired
- Addiction to the use of any drug or the excessive use of intoxicating liquor
- If you are suffering from one of the following diseases or disabilities:
 - Uncontrollable epilepsy
 - Sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting due to hypertension
 - Any form of mental illness to such an extent that it is necessary to 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 in coordination
 - Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus
 - Defective vision in accordance with a prescribed standard (certified by a registered optometrist)
 - Any other disease or physical defect, which is likely to render you incapable of effectively driving and controlling a vehicle without endangering the safety of the public (Deafness is not considered a defect)

What will I need when I apply?

- Have your relevant identification documents with you when applying:
 - Temporary identity certificate, an identity document or identity card
 - A valid South African passport
 - In the case of a person not permanently resident in the Republic, an identity document issued by a foreign country or a traffic register number certificate
- Pass the eye test conducted at the testing centre or bring in a valid eye test issued by your optometrist
- Two recent passport size photographs (black and white or colour)

How will I be tested?

The theory test is a multiple-choice test consisting of questions for which you must choose the correct answers from the options provided. At some testing centers you are able to complete this test using a computer otherwise it is a pen and paper test.

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

The test generally consists of 64 questions spread across the syllabus below:

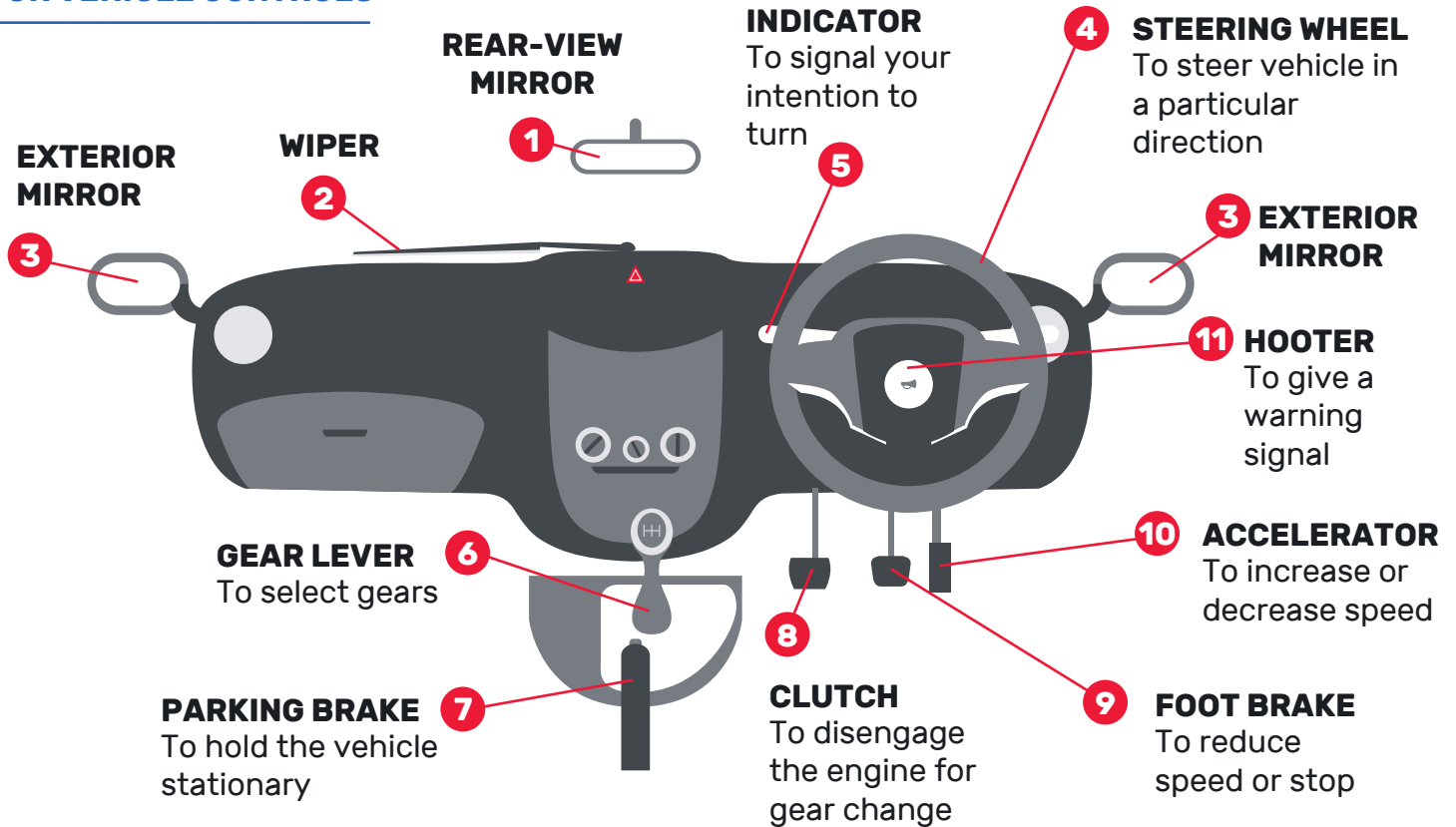
	Number of questions	Pass Mark
Rules of the road	28	22
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LEARNERS LICENSE: CONTROLS OF THE VEHICLE

Vehicle controls are items such as the steering wheel (handlebars for motorcycles), brakes, clutch pedal, accelerator pedal, speedometer etc. You must know the function of all the vehicle controls.

Important: Although the layouts for the controls vary across the different makes and models of vehicles, their functions remain the same.

MOTOR VEHICLE CONTROLS



To do this	Use these controls	Refer to illustration
Check is it's safe to move	Mirrors	1,3
Indicate your intention to change direction/turn	Indicator	5
Turn or change direction	Steering Wheel	4
Ensure the parked vehicle remains stationary	Parking Brake	7
Select a gear	Clutch & Gear Lever	6,8
Increase speed	Accelerator	10
Stop or reduce speed suddenly	Foot Brake	9
Negotiate a sharp turn	Rear-view mirror, Exterior mirrors, indicator, gear lever, steering wheel, accelerator	1,3,4,5,6,8 & 9

REGULATORY SIGNS: CONTROL SIGNS

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 black symbols, and they come in a variety of shapes.



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



Indicates that you must yield to other traffic. Give way to all cross-traffic as well as pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross your path.



Stop in line with the Stop sign or before the line. If more than one vehicle stops at the intersection, the vehicle, which stopped first, should proceed first.



Stop in line with the Stop sign or before the line. If more than one vehicle stops at the intersection, the vehicle, which stopped first, should proceed first.



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

REGULATORY SIGNS: CONTROL SIGNS

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 black symbols, and they come in a variety of shapes.



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.



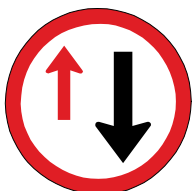
If proceeding straight ahead, or turning right, stop in line with the stop sign or before the line. You may turn left without stopping if it is safe to go. Give way to any cross traffic and pedestrians.



Traffic circle ahead (mini circle or round about).



The area is set aside for use by pedestrians. Vehicles may enter only to deliver or load goods at a place specifically marked for that purpose, or to do maintenance work, or to attend to an emergency. Such vehicles must yield right of way to any pedestrian/s crossing or about to cross their path, and must not move faster than 15km/h unless a road sign indicates a higher speed limit.



to indicate that there is a single carriageway ahead for use by vehicles from both directions.

REGULATORY SIGNS: CONTROL SIGNS

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 black symbols, and they come in a variety of shapes.



No vehicles may enter this road at any time.



This is to indicate that there is a one-way carriageway to the left, proceed in the direction of the arrow indicated.



This is to indicate that there is a one-way carriageway to the right, proceed in the direction of the arrow indicated.



This is to indicate that there is a one-way carriageway straight ahead, proceed in the direction of the arrow indicated.

REGULATORY SIGNS: **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.



To indicate that you must switch on your headlights to see and be seen. Switch lights on in the dip position.



To give drivers an opportunity to follow an alternate route or proceed on the route and pay toll fees.



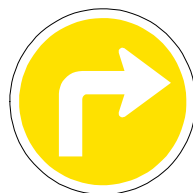
To regulate minimum speed of traffic. Do not driver slower than the speed indicated in km/h



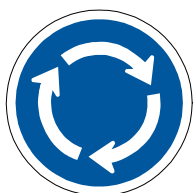
To indicate that road users must drive to the side of an obstruction where the sign is displayed.



Indicates the direction in which you must proceed, drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



Indicates the direction in which you must proceed, drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow at the next junction.



To indicate that you must move in a clockwise direction at the junction.

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.



To indicate that the road or part of it is set aside for use by taxis only.



To indicate that the road or part of it is set aside for use by buses and minibuses only.



Drivers of a certain heavy vehicle to use the road or part of the road indicated by this road traffic sign.



To indicate that the road or part of it is set aside for use by goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass or gross combination mass exceeding the mass indicated in tons by a number on such a sign.



To indicate that the road or part of it is set aside for use by goods vehicles only.



To indicate that the road or part of it may be used by pedestrians only.



To indicate that the road or part of it may be used by cyclists and pedestrians only. Indicates to cyclists and pedestrians which part of the road they may use.

REGULATORY SIGNS: PROHIBITION SIGNS

To prohibit certain actions or classes of vehicles. These signs tell you what you may or may not do or which class of road user may not use a particular part of roadway. These signs are all white disc-shaped with a red border. Temporary versions have a yellow disc.



To prohibit vehicles from turning left.



To prohibit vehicles from turning right.



To prohibit vehicles from turning left at an intersection.



To prohibit vehicles from turning right at an intersection.



To prohibit vehicles from turning around (u-turn) so that it faces the opposite direction.



No stopping to ensure traffic flow and prevent drivers views not being impaired by stationary vehicles.



To prohibit drivers from parking during any time of the day or night.

REGULATORY SIGNS: PROHIBITION SIGNS

To prohibit certain actions or classes of vehicles. These signs tell you what you may or may not do or which class of road user may not use a particular part of roadway. These signs are all white disc-shaped with a red border. Temporary versions have a yellow disc.



Over taking vehicles is prohibited for the next 500m.



No over taking vehicles by goods vehicles for the next 500m.



To prohibit noise, if the noise level of your vehicle is high, you may not proceed past the sign. Vehicles hooter may not be used for 100 meters after pass this sign.



To prohibit pedestrians and stationary vehicles. A driver of a vehicle may not pick up passengers for the next 500m.



To prohibit motorcycles on a part of a carriageway for safety reasons.



To prohibit hawkers in this area during any time of the day or night.



To prohibit pedestrians from proceeding past this sign where they could cause danger to themselves and vehicles.

REGULATORY SIGNS: 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.

Roadway Reservation Examples:



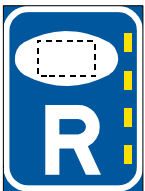
The lane on the left of the yellow line is reserved for the exclusive use of the class of vehicle indicated, in this case buses.



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

REGULATORY SIGNS: 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.

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.

REGULATORY SIGNS: 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 a diagonal red line.



Maximum speed limit allowed.



Temporary height limit allowed, including road and antenna.



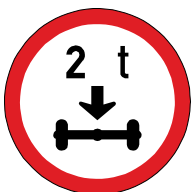
Gross vehicle mass limit allowed.



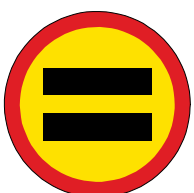
Width limit allowed.



Length of vehicle limit allowed, including trailers and projections.



Gross axle mass load limit allowed.



Access temporarily limited to authorize vehicles only.

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



Residential area :

- Access permitted, but you may not drive through a residential area without stopping to break your journey.
- You may not exceed 30km/h within a residential area.
- You must give way to all pedestrians as they have right of way.
- Vehicles that weigh more than 3 500kg or that has more than 10 seats for passengers are not allowed in a residential area, except to gain local access for purpose of loading or offloading 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 on the left, and do not accelerate while being overtaken.
- Stopping a vehicle on a freeway is prohibited, except:
To comply with the directions of the 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 licensed driver.



Single-carriage freeway begins : The following users are not allowed on a freeway:

- Pedestrian
- Animal drawn vehicles
- Animals, unless in a reserved parking or stopping area where they cannot stray onto the roadway
- Pedal cycles, motorcycles 50cc or less, motor tricycles, motor quad bikes
- Vehicle 230kg or less that have been adapted for disabled people
- Electric motorcycles
- Tractors, unless they are busy with freeway maintenance.

REGULATORY SIGNS: 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.



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.

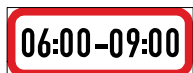


End of residential area and rules for a residential area no longer apply.

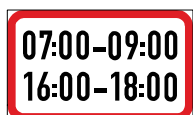
REGULATORY SIGNS: SELECTIVE RESTRICTION SIGNS

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, to vehicles travelling in a particular direction, certain classes of vehicles or under certain conditions.

Regulatory sign applies during certain times only:



Applies during the times shown.



Applies during the times shown.



Applies on the days and during the times shown.



Applies on the days and during the times shown.



Applies for the period and during the times shown.



Applies during day time only.



Applies at night only.

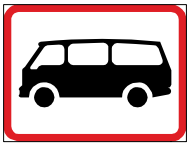
REGULATORY SIGNS: SELECTIVE RESTRICTION SIGNS

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Regulatory sign applies in certain situations only:



Applies only when proceeding left.



Applies only to mini-buses.



Maximum of 15 vehicles.



Parking only if you pay the parking fee.



Applies only to the operator as indicated.



Local access is also allowed.



Applies for the next 5km.

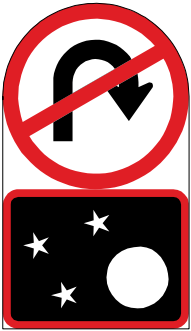
REGULATORY SIGNS: SELECTIVE RESTRICTION SIGNS

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, to vehicles travelling in a particular direction, certain classes of vehicles or under certain conditions.

Combination Examples:



60 - min parking area requiring a parking fee.



U-turn prohibited at night.



Turn right at the next junction during these times.



Speed limit of 60km/h applies to motorcycles only.

REGULATORY SIGNS: SELECTIVE RESTRICTION 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, to vehicles travelling in a particular direction, certain classes of vehicles or under certain conditions.

Combination Examples:



No right turn by buses allowed at the next junction.

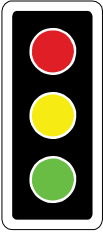


Goods vehicles must travel at 50km/h or faster.



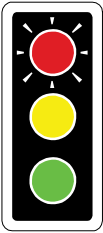
Overtaking prohibited for the next 2km.

To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



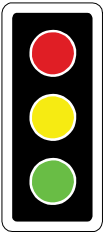
Steady red disc

Stop before the white stop line and wait for green light before proceeding with caution.



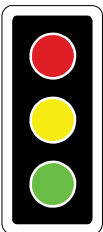
Flashing red disc

Stop at the 4-way stop and give way to pedestrians (who are allowed to cross against such light) This signal is also used when traffic is out of order.



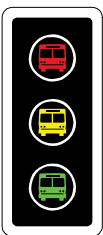
Steady yellow disc

Stop before the white stop line. Wait for the green light before moving off with caution.



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

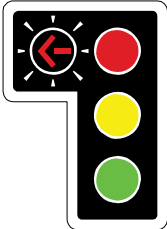
The steady red man is about to be displayed. Pedestrians must wait for the steady green man signal before starting to cross.

To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



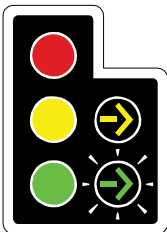
Steady green man

Pedestrians may cross the road within the markings. Drivers to give way to pedestrians crossing.



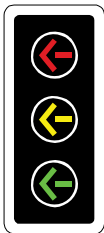
Flashing red arrow left

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



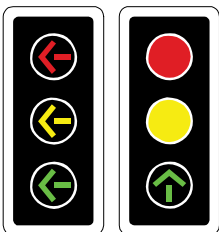
Flashing green arrow

Proceed in the direction of the arrow; 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, give way to pedestrians and vehicles still crossing the intersection.



Steady green arrow

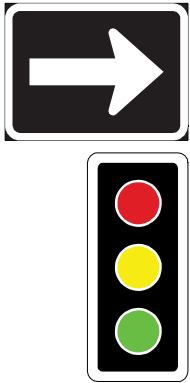
Proceed in the direction of the green arrow; give way to pedestrians and vehicles still crossing the intersection.



Pedal cyclist signals

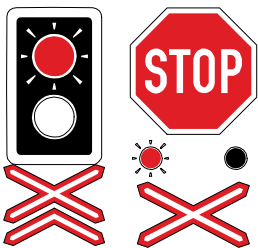
These have the same rules as pedestrian signals.

To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



Traffic signal arrow signs

Where such a sign appears above a traffic light, any disc signal below the sign applies only to traffic moving in the direction/s indicated on the sign. 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.



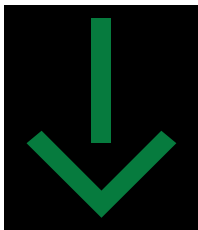
Flashing red signal light

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 you of a hazard or regulatory sign ahead. Slow down and proceed with caution. Obey any regulatory signs.



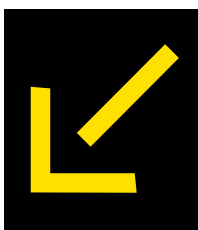
Overhead steady green arrow

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.



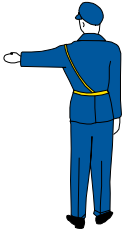
Overhead steady yellow arrow

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.

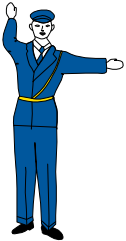
To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



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 back of the officer:
Stop and remain stationary until signalled to proceed.



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



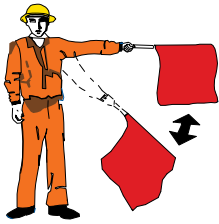
Proceed:
Traffic facing the officer's front may proceed.

To control traffic flow, and to warn motorists to proceed with caution.



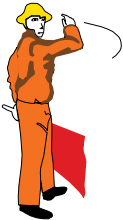
Stop:

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.

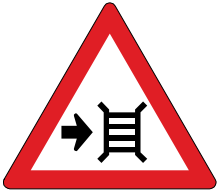


Proceed:

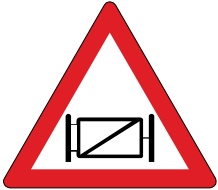
Traffic facing the signalman's front may proceed.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



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.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



Tared road becomes a gravel road ahead, with loose stones that can damage windscreens and paintwork.



Gravel road becomes a tared 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.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



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 5m wide, e.g. bridge.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



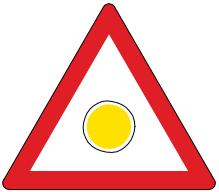
Vehicle length regulatory restriction ahead.



Vehicle height regulatory restriction ahead.



Road width regulatory restriction ahead.



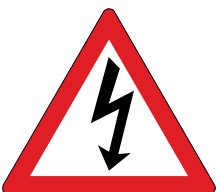
Hazard ahead. Slow down and approach with caution.



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.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD SITUATIONS AHEAD

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.



Surface step in the road surface ahead (temporary version).



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



Loose stones on 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).



There may be traffic congestion on the roadway ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: TRAFFIC CONTROL

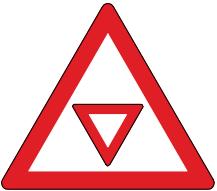
These signs warn of regulatory traffic control signs or signals ahead, possibly requiring you to give way or stop.



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



Stop sign ahead. Slow down and prepare to stop.



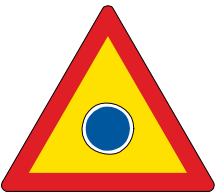
Yield sign ahead. Slow down and prepare to give way or stop.



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



Scholar 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.

WARNING SIGNS: 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.



Gentle curve ahead.



Sharp bend ahead.



Hairpin bend ahead to the right.



Hairpin bend ahead to the left.



Winding road ahead, starting to the right.



Two combined sharp bends ahead, starting to the left.



Two combined sharp bends ahead, starting to the right.

WARNING SIGNS: 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.



Two-way traffic flow ahead. Keep to the left.



Two way traffic on the crossroad ahead.



Right hand lane ends ahead.



Concealed driveway ahead, from the right.



Concealed driveway ahead, from the left.



Concealed driveway ahead, from both sides.



Traffic circle ahead (mini circle or round about).

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD LAYOUT CHANGES AHEAD

These signs warn of the changes in the road layout ahead.



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.

WARNING SIGNS: ROAD LAYOUT CHANGES AHEAD

These signs warn of the changes in the road layout ahead.



Sharp junction ahead.



Sharp junction ahead.



Y junction ahead.



The one way dual road changed to a single road ahead, with two way traffic.



Dual road starts ahead, with one way traffic on each road.



Dual road starts ahead, with one way traffic on each road.

WARNING SIGNS: MOVING HAZARDS AHEAD

These signs warn of potential dangerous situations ahead caused by vehicles crossing or entering the road, or by people or animals suddenly walking or running onto the roadway.



Marked pedestrian crossing ahead.



Pedestrians ahead.



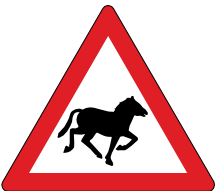
Children ahead.



Cyclist ahead.



Horses and riders ahead.



Horses ahead.



Cattle ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: MOVING HAZARDS AHEAD

These signs warn of potential dangerous situations ahead caused by vehicles crossing or entering the road, or by people or animals suddenly walking or running onto the roadway.



Sheep ahead.



Wild animals ahead.



Warthogs ahead.



Elephants ahead.



Hippos ahead.



Trams ahead.



Agricultural vehicles ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: MOVING HAZARDS AHEAD

These signs warn of potential dangerous situations ahead caused by vehicles crossing or entering the road, or by people or animals suddenly walking or running onto the roadway.



Road works ahead.



Grader working ahead.



Construction vehicles entering or crossing the road ahead.



Accident ahead.



Traffic congestion ahead.

WARNING SIGNS: HAZARD MARKER PLATES

These signs indicate the position of a hazard or obstruction on or next to the roadway.



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.



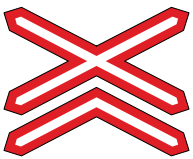
Danger plate. Marks the position of an overhead structure across the road.



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.

WARNING SIGNS: HAZARD MARKER PLATES

These signs indicate the position of a hazard or obstruction on or next to the roadway.



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.



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.

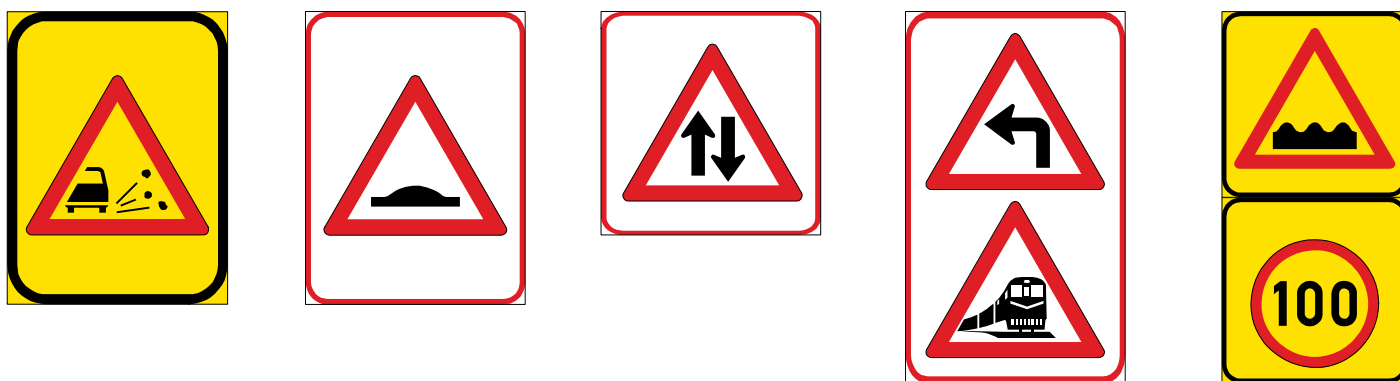
WARNING SIGNS: COMBINATION SIGN EXAMPLES

May indicate potential dangers or hazards that you may come across on the road ahead.

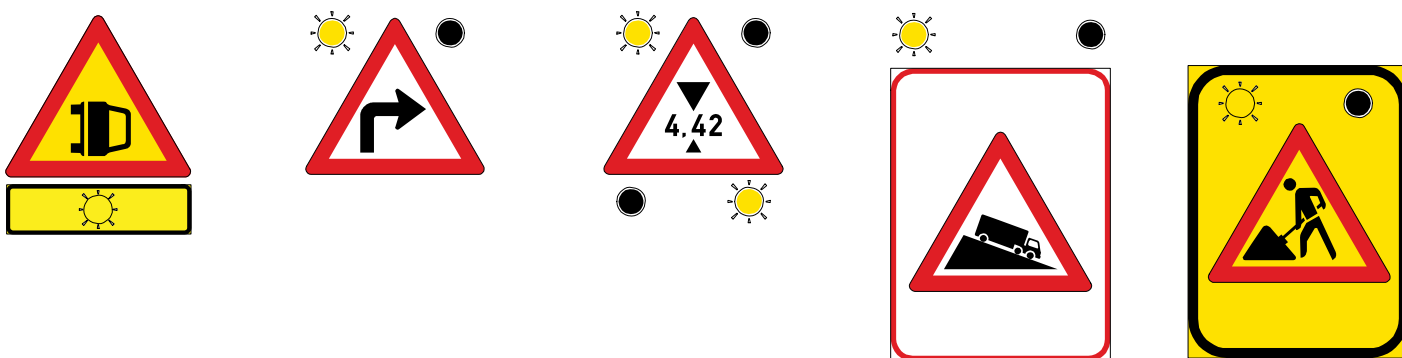
Advanced warning signs with supplementary plates:



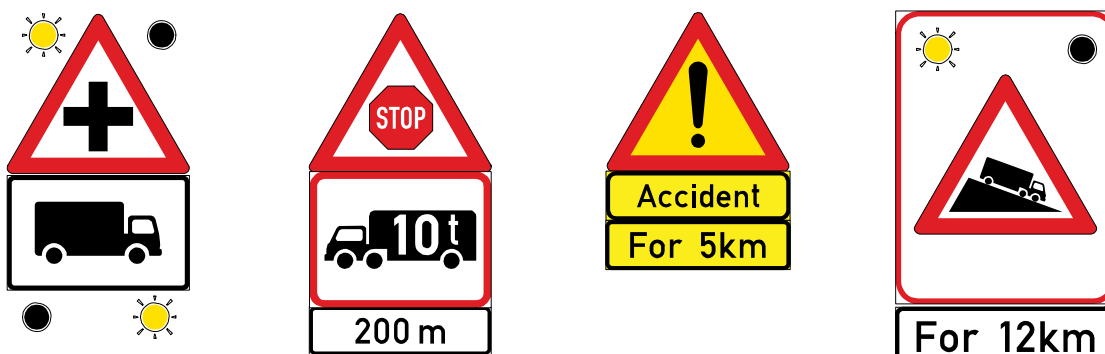
Advanced warning signs in high visibility backgrounds:



Advanced warning signs with flashing yellow signals:



Advanced warning signs with multiple combinations:



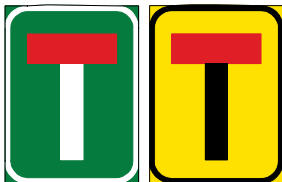
These signs provide information about the road ahead so that you can plan your road and lane usage.



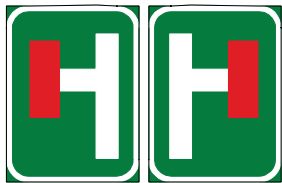
High speed freeway exit countdown signs. Each white bar represents 100m to the exit.



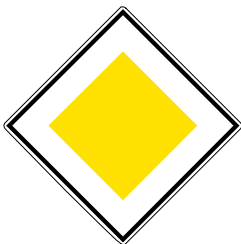
Temporary high speed exit countdown sign. Example shown: 300m to the exit.



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.

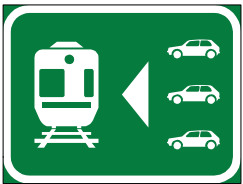
These signs provide information about the road ahead so that you can plan your road and lane usage.



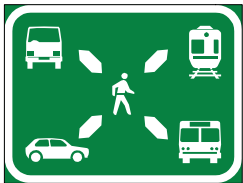
At the speed shown, the traffic lights at each junction ahead are synchronized to display the same signal.



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.

INFORMATION SIGNS: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PLATES

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



Goods vehicle.

80km/h

Recommended speed.

For 12km

For the next 12km.

For 5km

For the next 5km.

200 m

200m ahead.

Blind People

Blind people.

Accident

Accident.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: COLOUR COMBINATIONS

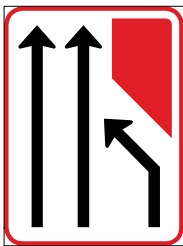
These signs give guidance regarding the route and include, for example, distances and directions to destinations and public facilities, as well as traffic lane situations ahead.



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



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



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



Tourist guidance signs: white/yellow on a board.



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

GUIDANCE SIGNS: LOCATION NAME SYMBOLS

These symbols give the name of a town, street, river, freeway, interchange and so on.



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.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: LOCATION NAME EXAMPLES

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.



Suburb.



Street.



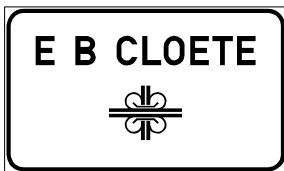
Municipality.



River.



Freeway.



Interchange.



Mountain pass.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: 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.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: DIRECTION SIGN SYMBOLS

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



City Centre/CBD.



Toll route.



Alternative route.



Detour direction.



Mine.



Harbour.



Heliport.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: DIRECTION SIGN SYMBOLS

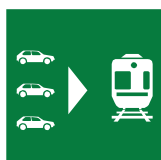
These symbols indicate the nature of the destination to which the direction sign is pointing.



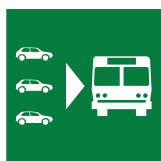
Library.



Bicycle route.



Park and ride train.



Park and ride bus.



Pick up point.



Parking area.



Mini-bus rank.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: DIRECTION SIGN SYMBOLS

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



Toll plaza.



Border/customs post.



Freeway route number.



Metro route number south.



Regional route number.



National route number.



SADC route number.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: 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.



Business centre.



Shopping centre.



Railway station.



Airport.



Bus station.



Mini-bus rank.



Harbour.



Parking area.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: 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.



Parking garage.



Mine.



Information centre.



Post office.



Industrial area.



Dump site.



Produce market.



Conference facilities.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: 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.



Power station.



School.



Library.



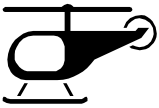
Swimming pool.



Fire station.



Border post/customs.



Heliport.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Generic national park.



Generic cultural.



Theatre.



Amphitheatre.



National park.



Hiking trail.



Horse trail.



4 x 4 trail.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Biking trail.



River rafting.



Scuba diving.



Ballooning.



Namibian national park.



Generic farm.



Wine cellar.



Wine route/estate.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Showground.



Cherry farm.



Ostrich farm and riding.



Ostrich farm.



Fish farm.



Butterfly farm.



Animal theme park.



Generic provincial park.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Gauteng provincial park.



Free State provincial park.



Western Cape provincial park.



KwaZulu Natal provincial park.



Generic resorts.



Country golf club.



Hot springs.



Inland water.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Seaside/beach.



Berg/mountain.



Nature reserve.



Forrest reserve.



Scenic route.



National heritage site.



Botanical gardens.



Gardens(flowers).

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Waterfall.



Lake/dam.



Caves.



View point.



Natural forest.



Motor racing track.



Horse racecourse.



Equestrian events.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Fishing.



Cricket field.



Swimming pool.



Sports stadium.



Wildlife.



Conservancy area.



Game reserve.



Bird park/ sanctuary.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Zoo.



Snake park.



Swimming pool.



Crocodile park.



Rhino park.



Lion park.



Historical place.



Namibian national monument.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



National monument.



Museum.



Historic mine.



Historic railway station.



Historic battlefield.



Historic cemetery.



Geological site.



Coastal tourist attractions.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Marine reserve.



Oceanarium.



Maritime museum.



Aquarium.



Whales.



Dolphins.



Lighthouse.



Dockyard.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Boat launch.



Coastal fishing.



Arts & crafts.



Painting and drawing.



Pottery.



Jewellery.



Weaving and knitting.



Leatherwork.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



African arts and crafts.



Woodwork.



Metalwork.



Telephone.



Emergency cellphone number.



Namibian police.



RSA police.



Police.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: TOURISM SIGN SYMBOLS

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Hospital.



First aid post.



SOS call station sign.



NSRI.



Ambulance/medical service.



Fire station services.



Filling station and workshop.



Filling station.

GUIDANCE SIGNS: TOURISM SIGN SYMBOLS

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Workshop.



Tow in service.



Truck rest and service area.



Restaurant.



Refreshments.



Takeaways.



Small shops.



Free parking area.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Roadside stall/curio shop.



Post office.



Toilets.



Shower.



Drinking water.



Fireplace.



Cooking facilities.



Picnic area.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Tourist information.



Facility for the handicapped.



Rest area class 1.



Rest area class 2.



Rest area class 3.



Motorcars.



Caravans.



Buses.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Trucks.



Delivery vehicles.



Motorcycles.



Accommodation (hotels, inns etc.)



Guest farm.



Ethnic (Zulu).



Chalet/self catering.



Camping site.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



Guest house.



Bed & Breakfast.



Bed (rooms only).



Youth hostel/centre/camp.



Trail shelter.



Straight on.



To the right.



Diagonally to the right.

These symbols indicate the nature of the tourist attractions or amenities and facilities available to tourist.



To the right ahead.



Exit route number.



Parking area.



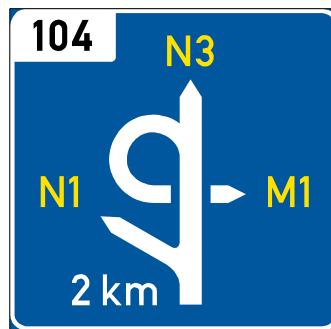
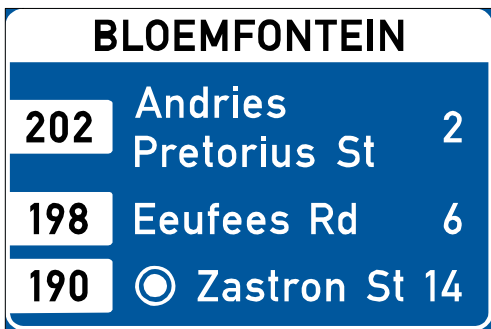
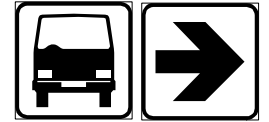
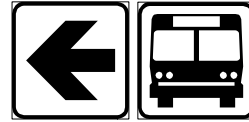
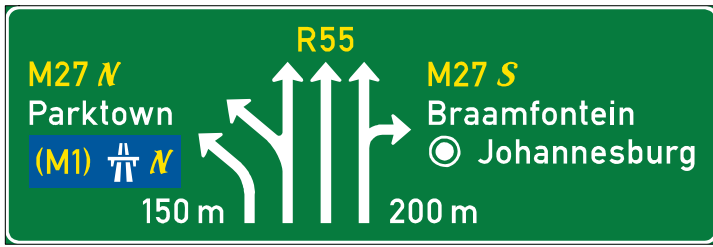
Car wash.



Truck wash.

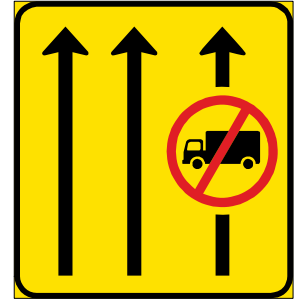
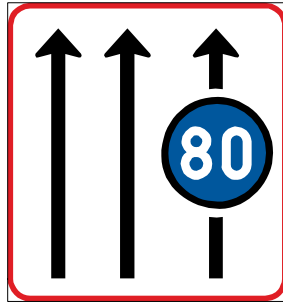
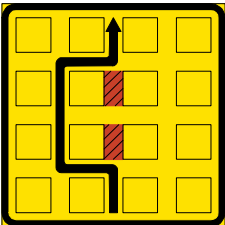
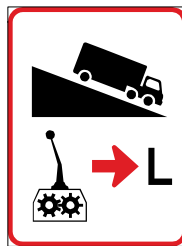
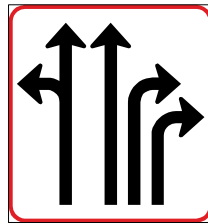
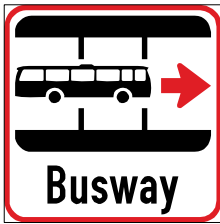
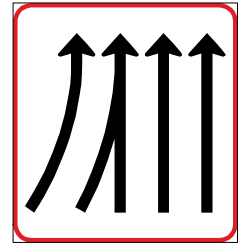
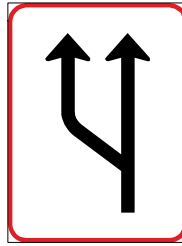
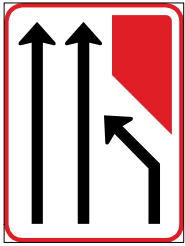
GUIDANCE SIGNS: DIRECTION SIGN EXAMPLES

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



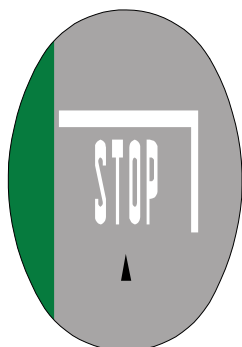
GUIDANCE SIGNS: **DIAGRAMMATIC SIGNS**

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



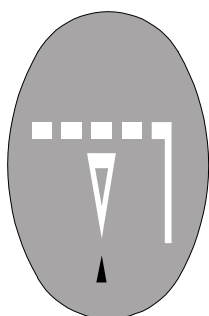
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



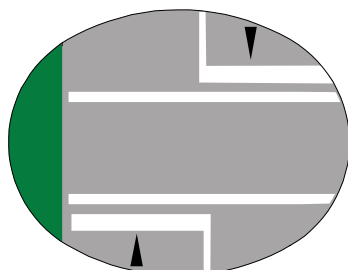
Stop line:

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



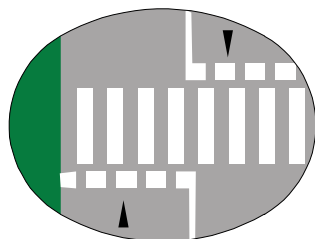
Yield line:

Slow down and give way to cross traffic and pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross your path. Applies also at railway crossing.



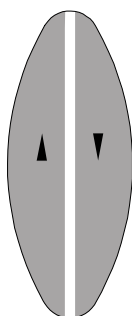
Pedestrian crossing:

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.

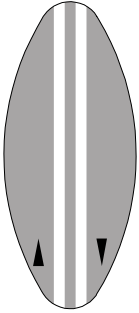


No overtaking line:

(on its own or on your side of a broken divided 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.

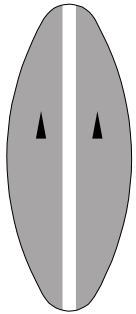
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



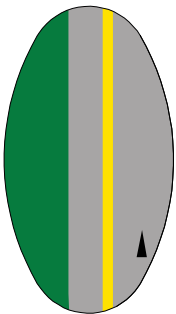
No crossing double-line:

You may not allow any part of the vehicle to cross the line at any time. The two solid lines sometimes have a broken divided line between them.



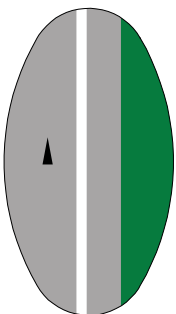
Channelizing line between lanes of traffic moving in the same direction:

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).

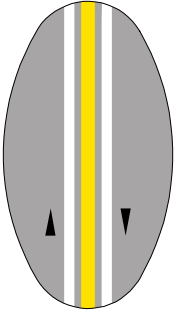


White right edge marking:

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.

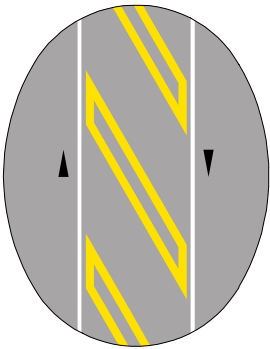
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



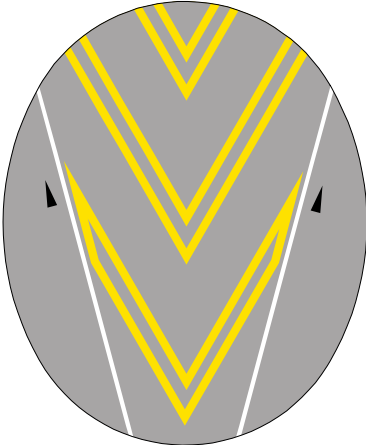
Painted island:

You may not drive or stop over the marking.



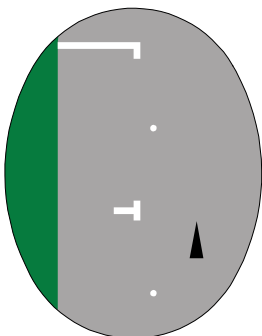
Painted island:

You may not drive or stop over the marking.



Painted island:

You may not drive or stop over the marking.



Parking bay:

Park only in the demarcated area and not on any sidewalk or verge.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



Ambulances



Buses



Taxis



Fire-fighting



Diplomatic vehicles



Mini-buses



Defence force



Police



SOS telephone: in an emergency only



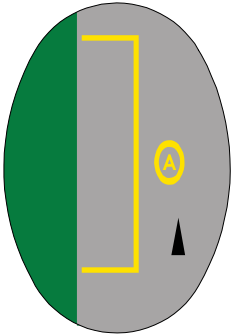
Rickshaws



Loading zone

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



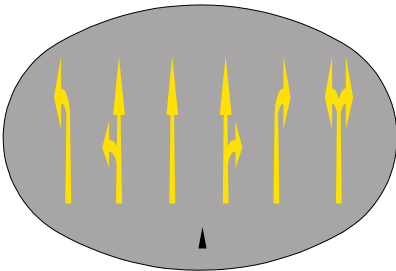
Exclusive parking bay:

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



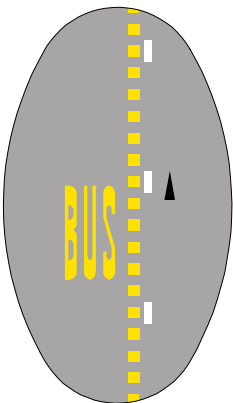
Exclusive parking bay:

For vehicles carrying disabled persons.



Mandatory direction arrows:

Various examples.

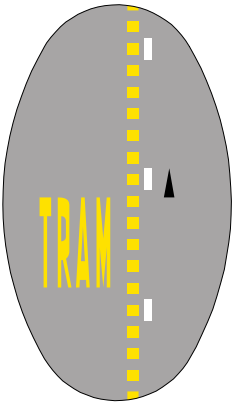


Lane reserved for buses only:

No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.

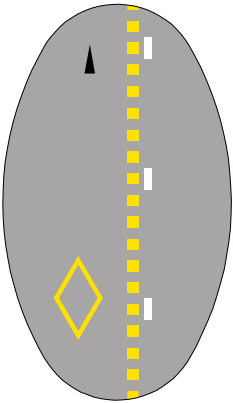
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



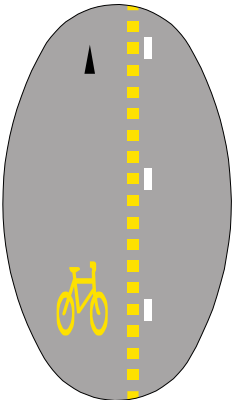
Lane reserved for trams only:

No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



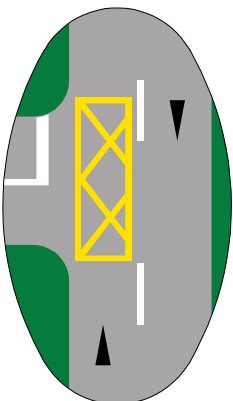
Lane reserved for hazardous goods vehicles only:

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.

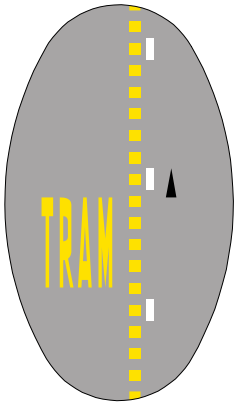


Box junction:

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

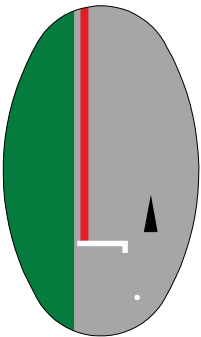
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



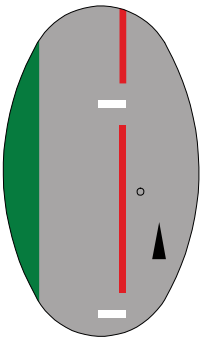
Lane reserved for trams only:

No other vehicle type may drive, stop or park in this lane.



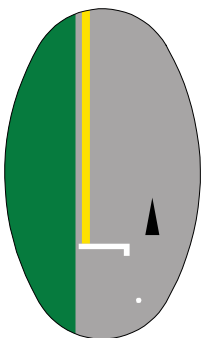
No stopping solid red line:

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.

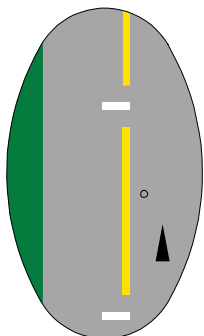


No parking solid yellow line:

You may not park on or next to this yellow line at any time.

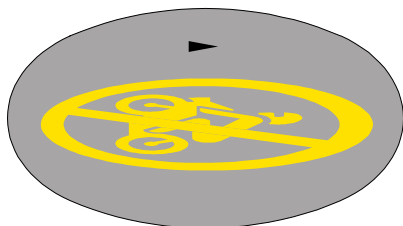
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



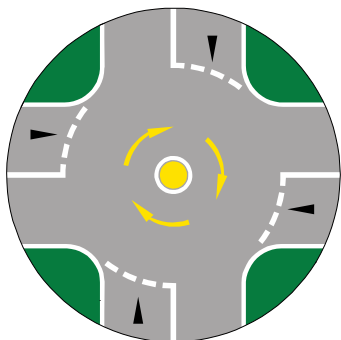
No parking broken yellow line:

You may not park here during the time/s indicated on the accompanying road sign.



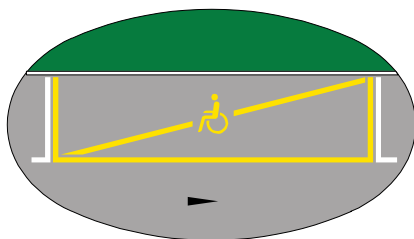
No motorcycles:

Motorcycles may not proceed beyond this marking.



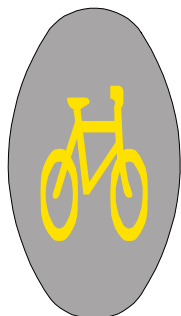
Mini-circle:

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.

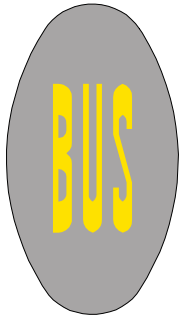


Exclusive use lane symbol:

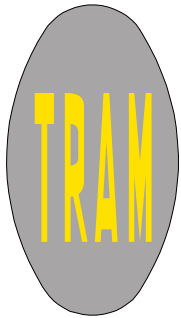
Only vehicles transporting disabled persons may use this lane.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: REGULATORY MARKINGS

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



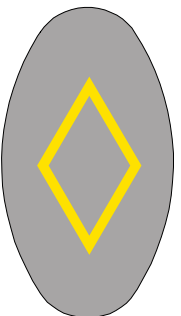
Exclusive use lane symbol:
Only buses may use this lane.



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



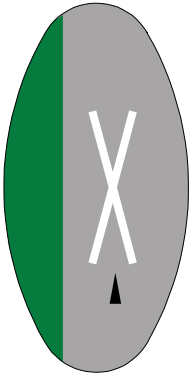
Exclusive use lane symbol:
Only vehicles transporting disabled persons may use this lane.



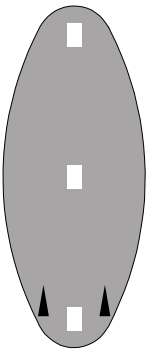
Exclusive use lane symbol:
Only high-occupancy vehicles may use this lane.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.

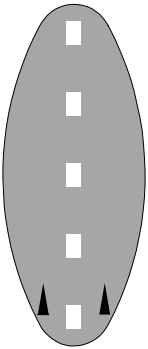


Railway crossing ahead



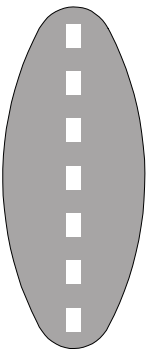
Continuity line:

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.

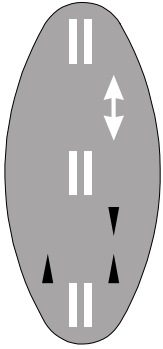


Dividing line:

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

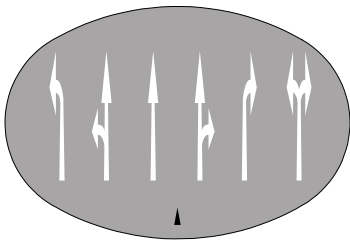
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



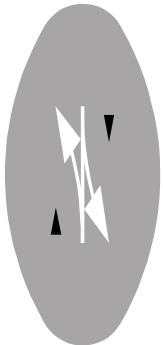
Reversible lane double lines:

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



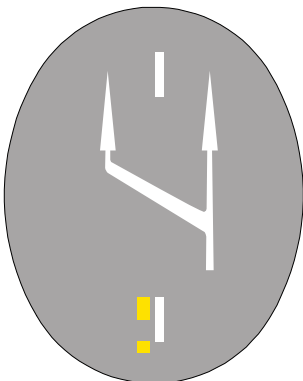
Mandatory direction arrows ahead:

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.

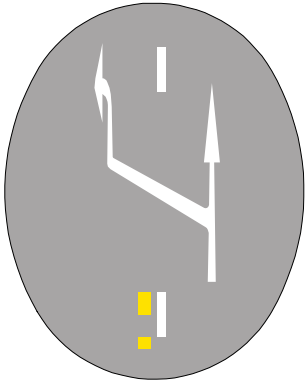


End of exclusive use lane:

Warns that the exclusive use lane ends here.

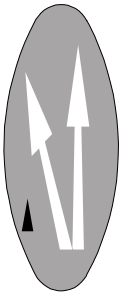
ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



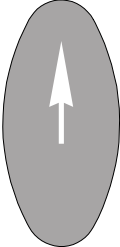
End of exclusive use lane:

Warns that the exclusive use lane ends here.



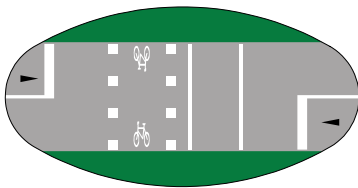
Furcation arrows:

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



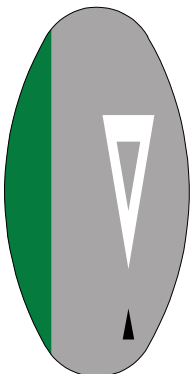
Direction of travel indicators:

Indicate the direction in which vehicles may travel.



Cycle crossing:

Cyclist across the road at the place indicated by the broken lines.

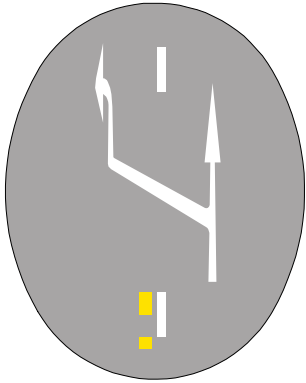


Yield ahead:

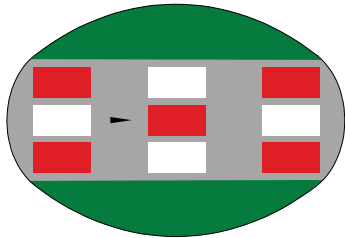
Warns that there is a regulatory yield sign or marking ahead.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

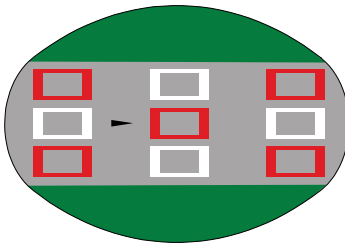
These signs are used to control the actions of drivers and regulate the flow of traffic.



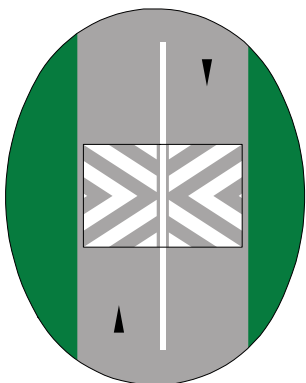
Arrestor bed ahead:
For emergency stopping.



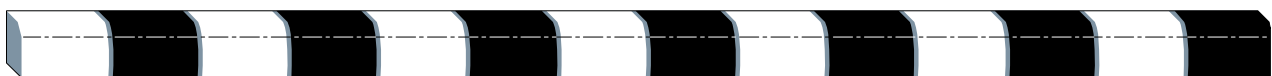
Arrestor bed ahead:
For emergency stopping.



Escape road ahead:
For emergency purpose.



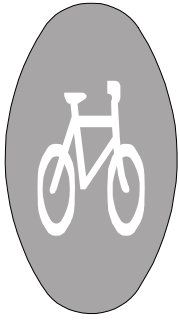
Speed hump:
Reduce speed.



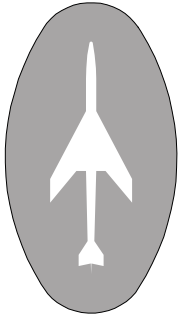
Kerbing:
To indicate the presence of a raised sidewalk or island kerbing.

ROAD SURFACE MARKINGS: **WARNING AND GUIDANCE MARKINGS**

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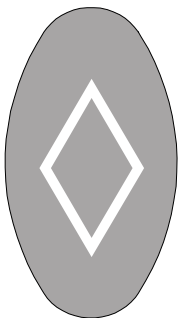
Gives extra guidance:
To road users in respect of cyclists.



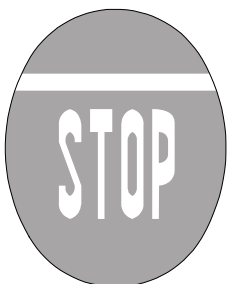
Gives extra guidance:
To road users in respect of direction to the airport.



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

The rules of the road are set in place to regulate traffic and ensure safety. These rules are compulsory and compliance with these road traffic laws greatly reduces the possibility of accidents, injury or deaths on the roads.

General Rules

- All vehicles must have a clearly visible and valid license disc (12 months from the date of issue)

Following Distance

Maintain a safe following distance as part of maintaining a clear space around your vehicle

Increase the distance when:

- Visibility is poor
- In wet conditions
- When travelling fast
- When carrying a heavy load
- Travelling on a loose surface

Mirrors

- Ensure that all mirrors are adjusted correctly so that you have a clear view, if you need to adjust the mirrors you may only do this when the vehicle is stationary
- Every 5-8 seconds glance in all the mirrors to check the situation behind or to the sides of the vehicle
- When approaching a potential hazard, check the in the mirrors in case you need to signal a change in direction

Check the Blind Spots

Before changing direction, turn your head to the appropriate side to check in the areas that are not visible in the mirrors (referred to as blind spots)

Maximum Speed Limits (set in km/h)

Important: A road sign that indicated a different speeds limit from the general speed limit guide below takes precedence



Roads in urban areas



Roads outside urban areas



Freeways



Goods vehicles with a mass exceeding 9000kg on roads outside urban areas



A bus/taxi carrying passengers exceeding 3500kgs on roads outside urban areas

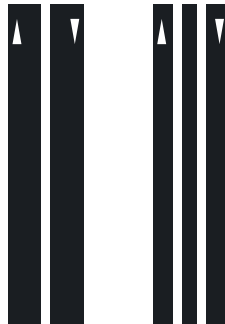
Divided Roads

- When a painted marking or physical barrier divides a road, always stay on the left of the division
- You are only allowed to cross this division if there is an opening or space allocated for this action
- It is a rule violation to drive across a solid dividing marking
- You may only drive across a broken dividing marking to overtake another vehicle or make a U-turn



Overtaking

- Do not overtake if overtaking is prohibited by a road sign or marking
- Do not overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing
- When overtaking a vehicle on the same direction on a narrow road, pass right and keep a safe following distance
- Do not drive on the right hand side of the roadway in the face of oncoming traffic
- Do not drive on the shoulder/verge of the road when overtaking
- Do not overtake on a blind rise, curve or any other area where your view of the road ahead is limited



Overtaking on the left

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

- The vehicle ahead of you is turning right or has indicated to turn right
- The road is a one-way
- The road is wide enough for two or more lanes for traffic moving in the same direction
- 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 you may not pass right onto oncoming traffic

Being overtaken

When being overtaken move over safely to the left to allow the other vehicle to pass, do not accelerate until the other vehicle has passed

Being overtaken on a freeway

- If the driver behind you indicates his desire to overtake by flashing the headlights, signal to move over if it is safe to do so
- Do not hog the right lane, even if you are travelling at the designated speed limit

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.



Exceptions: You may drive to the left of the yellow edge line to allow another vehicle to overtake if:

- It is a single lane roadway
- Its in-between sunrise and sunset
- It won't endanger any road users or property
- You can clearly see any person/s or vehicle/s for at least 150m ahead

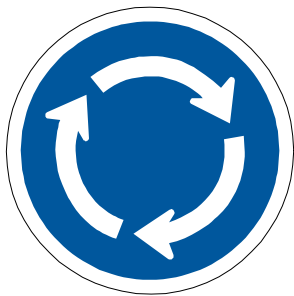
Dedicated public transport lanes

Do not drive in a lane dedicated for public transport or rapid transport vehicles from 6am to 9am and 4pm and 6.30pm Monday to Friday, except public holidays (unless you are driving the permitted class of vehicle)

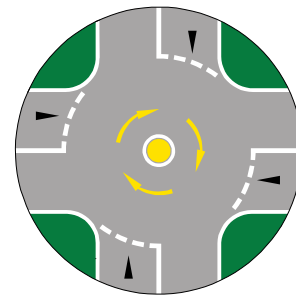
Traffic lanes

- You may not enter or cross a road or traffic lane if your vehicle is likely to cause a dangerous situation or obstruct traffic flow
- Do not cross into a different lane unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic

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 give way to any vehicle that will cross or has crossed any yield line before you, drive clockwise around but not over the marking

Driving signals

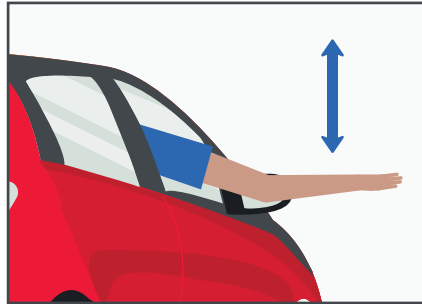
- You must always indicate your intention to change direction, reduce speed or stop
- Indicate clearly to be seen by other road users (using indicators, stop lights or hand signals)

Hand Signals

Hand signals may not be used on a freeway



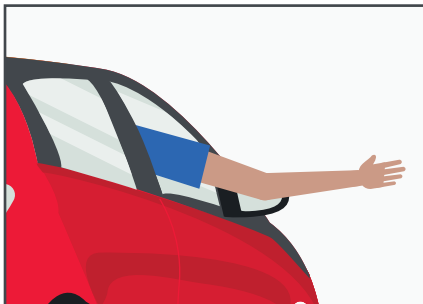
STOP



SLOW DOWN



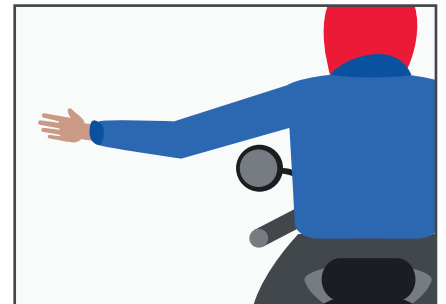
OVERTAKE



RIGHT TURN



LEFT TURN



LEFT TURN

Turning at intersections

- Do not turn unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic
- Obey yellow mandatory direction arrow markings
- Move in accordance with white marking indicating mandatory direction arrows



Turning left

- Before turning left, indicate 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 in good time and keep as close as possible to the right side of the road
- Before turning, yield right of way to any traffic approaching ahead
- Before starting turning into a two way road, cross the centre line so that you turn into the left side of the road
- As you turn, pass left of any traffic island or traffic officer controlling the intersection

Parking

- Always park within a demarcated bay and never on a sidewalk or verge
- If illegally parked, a fine will be issued or the vehicle can be impounded
- Emergency, rescue and construction vehicles or traffic officers are not subject to these rules if they are being used on duty
- You may park on the right side of a one way road provided the outer edges of the right side wheels are not more than 450mm into the road way

Parking Distances Guide

No stopping in/on or closer

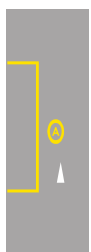
9m from	6m from
A pedestrian crossing	A tunnel
	A subway
	A bridge
	A constricted road

No parking closer than

5m from	1.5m from	1m from
An intersection	A fire hydrant, on either side of it	The road edge outside an urban area, unless in a demarcated parking bay

Other no-parking places

- In any no-stopping area
- In parking bay reserved for the exclusive use of a particular class of vehicle
- Where you would obscure a road sign
- On a pavement/sidewalk
- Across a private or public vehicle entrance
- Over the actuating mechanism of a traffic light in an urban area
- Within the outer edges of the curbside wheels more than 450mm into the roadway
- In an urban road that is less than 5.5m wide unless it is a one way road
- On a traffic island or pedestrian mall or lane



Stopping on a 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.

Other no-stopping places

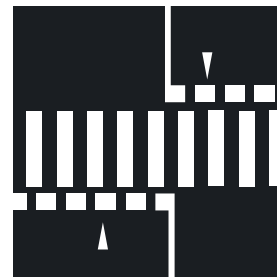
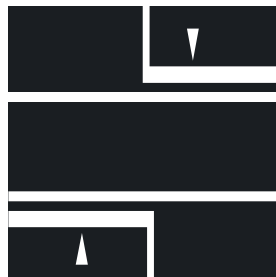
- Next to or opposite an excavation if this obstructs traffic flow
- In a tunnel, subway or on a bridge
- On the right side of the road facing oncoming traffic
- Next to or opposite another vehicle where the road is 9m wide
- Within a railway reserve at a level crossing
- Where you would cause an obstruction or danger to traffic
- On a painted island
- On a freeway

Compulsory Stops

- If directed to do so by a traffic officer, road sign, traffic light or farm animal
- For pedestrians on or entering a pedestrian crossing on your side
- If you are involved in an accident

Pedestrians' right of way at a pedestrian crossing

- Where a pedestrian crossing is situated next to a traffic light, they must cross according to the signal on the traffic light
- Drivers must yield right of way by slowing down or stopping for a pedestrian who is on or entering a pedestrian crossing on your side
- 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 an approaching vehicle has to stop suddenly and unsafely
- Pedestrians should cross the road at crossings only or at a distance more than 50m from the crossing



Towing

- The distance between the two vehicles may not exceed 3.5m. If it is more than 1.8m there must be a clearly visible red flag tied to it
- A licensed driver must control the towed vehicle unless a controlled towing device tows the vehicle
- The towed vehicle must have efficient brakes unless towed by a drawbar or tow-bar
- When towing the maximum speed is 30km/h unless you are towing by means of a solid bar
- You may not carry passengers in the towed vehicle
- Towing on a freeway without a solid bar is unlawful if the freeway has a minimum speed of 30km/h

LMV & HMV Lights

When using any light or heavy motor vehicle on a public road; all lamps must be undamaged, unobscured, properly secured, and capable of being lit at all times

- The headlamps, rear lamps and number plate lamps must be kept lighted during the period:
 - Between sunset and sunrise
 - At any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres
- Provided that these provisions shall not apply to a motor vehicle, which is parked:
 - Off the roadway of a public road
 - In a parking place demarcated by an appropriate road traffic sign
 - Within a distance of 12 metres from a lighted street lamp illuminating the road on which such vehicle is parked

Main Beams (Bright Light)

- Must emit a white light enabling the driver to see any person/vehicle or object of a distance of at least 100m
- Remember to turn off the bright light if there is oncoming vehicles approaching or following another vehicle

Dipped Beams

- Must emit a white light enabling the driver to see any person/vehicle or object of a distance of at least 45m

Parking Lamps

- A vehicle may not be driven on a public road with only the parking lamps lighted while such vehicle is in motion

Rear Lamps

- You may not drive/ride any vehicle on a public road without a rear lamp emitting a red light fitted

Stop Lamps (Brake Light)

- You may not drive a light motor vehicle or motorcycle on a public road unless it is fitted with stop lamps at the rear. When in use, they must emit a red light, which must be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamps and must be visible in normal sunlight at a distance of 30 metres to a person of normal eyesight

Number Plate Lamp

- You may not drive a motor vehicle on a public road, unless it is fitted with at least one number plate lamp at the rear, illuminating the number plate. Every letter and figure of such plate must be visible from a distance of 20 metres by a person of normal eyesight

Fog Lamps

- Front fog lamps  Rear fog lamps 
- No vehicle may be driven on a public road while any fog lamp fitted to such vehicle is lit, except in conditions of poor visibility caused by: snow, fog, mist, dust, or smoke

Spot Lamp

- A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if it is fitted with a spot lamp, which can be so adjusted as to enable a beam of light emit therefrom to be deflect in any direction

Motorcycle Lights

- You may not operate any motorcycle, on a public road unless all lamps fitted to such motorcycles are undamaged, properly secured and capable of being lighted at all times
- When riding a motorcycle on a public road, the headlamp must be lighted at all times (During night and day)

Not allowed on freeways

- Animal drawn vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles with an engine capacity of 50cc or less
- Electrically powered motorcycles with a mass of 230kgs or less (eg: used by people with disabilities)
- Motor tricycles or quad bikes
- Tractors (unless used for roadwork)
- Pedestrians are not allowed on freeways unless: They are in an area demarcated for stopping/parking
- Animals are not allowed on a freeway unless: Inside a vehicle or within an area demarcated for stopping/parking



You can not stop on a freeway except:

- When instructed to do so by a traffic officer or road sign
- In an area demarcated for stopping/parking

Important

Hand signals may not be used on a freeway unless in an emergency. These restrictions do not apply to maintenance/construction workers, emergency crews and officials on duty.

Learner drivers on freeways

A learner driver may drive on a freeway, only if a licensed driver accompanies them

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

No person shall use the hooter of a vehicle except when such use is necessary on the grounds of safety

You may not use a light motor vehicle on a public road unless:

- It is equipped with a warning device (hooter), which is in good working order
- When used, capable of emitting a sound, which is clearly audible by a person of normal hearing from a distance of 90 metres
- Sirens or warning devices that play a tune may not be used in private vehicles

Hindering or obstructing traffic

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

General duties of driver and passengers

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

You may not:

- Travel backwards further than is necessary
- Follow another vehicle too closely
- Allow another person or animal to interfere with your control of the vehicle
- Allow another person to steer
- Leave the vehicle unattended without setting the parking brake or using alternative methods to prevent the vehicle from moving
- Allow any portion of your or passengers body stick out of the vehicle (except for hand signals)
- Run the engine if it is giving off excessive smoke or fumes
- Run the engine while fuel is being pumped or if the fuel tank cap is off
- Leave the engine running if the vehicle is unattended
- Deposit fuel, grease, oil or any other flammable matter or refuse onto or along side the road
- Allow passengers to get on or off while the vehicle is moving
- Drive, pull or push a vehicle onto a pavement
- Fail to give way to emergency vehicles
- Operate a communication device (cellphone or two way radio) you must use a hands free or headset

Abandoned vehicles

Vehicles abandoned on a public road or in a public place may be removed and impounded. The owner is liable for all costs (The vehicle may not be sold to settle these costs)

Abandoned vehicles include:

- Vehicle obstructing other traffic or standing in a way to cause potential danger
- Left more than 24 hours in the same place on a non-urban public road
- Left more than 7 days on a public urban road or testing station
- Found on a public road without a number plate or a false number plate
- Found without any mean of identifying the owner
- Parked on a no-stopping or no-parking area

Damage to public roads

- You may not drag or spin the wheels of a vehicle on the surface of a road
- You may not use chocks or shoes between the wheels and the road

Tyres

- The tread pattern must be clearly visible and have a depth of not less than 1mm across the tyres entire width and circumference (Motorcycles under 50cc 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 on such a state of disrepair or condition that may cause damage to the road or be a danger
- Motorcycles may not be fitted with re-treaded tyres
- Buses and taxis operating with a license 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

Seatbelts

Seatbelts are compulsory to wear when in a moving vehicle. A child is defined as a person between the ages of 3 and 14 years, except when such person is taller than 1,5 metres, then he or she is regarded as an adult, irrespective of age. A person older than 14 years is defined as an adult

Helmets

You may not ride a motorcycle or be a passenger on a motorcycle or in a sidecar attached to a motorcycle, on a public road, unless a protective helmet is worn

Convoys

Vehicles may not travel in convoy over weekends, long weekends and two-day holidays 25 and 26 December during 6pm the night before the weekend/holidays starts until 6am the morning after the weekend/holiday

Animals on public roads

- Animals that are not under the control of someone are not allowed on public roads or in a place that may stray into public
- The people controlling animals on a public road must carry a warning at least 150m ahead of and beyond the herd as follows:
 - Sunset to sunrise: a red light
 - Sunrise to sunset: a 300mm square red flag
- If there are less than 10 animals only one light or flag is required

Emergency triangles

- At least one double-sided reflective triangle, SABS approved, must be carried at all times
- If the vehicle is broken down or stationary on a public road the triangle must be displayed at least 45m from the rear of the vehicle

Unauthorized use of a vehicle

- No one may drive, occupy or tamper with a vehicle without the owners' permission
- It is illegal to change a vehicles engine or chassis number without prior written consent of the registering authority

Pedestrians' legal rights

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

Racing and sport

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

Additional rules for motorcycles, motor-tricycles and quad bikes

- Quad bikes and off road (unlicensed) motorcycles are not allowed on public roads
- The driver and passenger must wear a safety helmet
- Motorcycles must have their headlights on at all times (day/night) on a public road
- Both driver and passengers feet must be kept on the allocated footrests and sit astride the saddle
- You may not carry a passenger if the engine has a capacity of 50cc or less
- 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 big objects may be carried on a motorcycle in a manner that obstructs the riders view or ability to control the motorcycle
- Motorcycles must ride in single file on the 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 wheels stay in contact with the road at all times
- A motorcycle must have one number plate secured on the rear
- A motorcycle may not tow any kind of vehicle

Carrying loads on motorcycles

Projection limits:

- Not more than 600mm to the front axle
- Not more than 900mm to the rear axle
- Not more than 450mm to the side of the motorcycles wheels
- Not more than 300mm to the side of the sidecar wheel
- These provisions do not apply to mirrors or crash bars
- No person, animal or object may be carried in front of the driver on the seat, fuel or handlebars

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 drivers control or view of the road ahead

Loads may not extend more than:

- 300mm beyond the front and 1.8m beyond the rear
- 4.3m high (from the ground) on goods vehicles
- 2.5m wide (2.6m for goods vehicles 12000kgs or more) abnormal loads require permission from traffic authorities
- Any fitted brackets: 150mm beyond the vehicles widest part

Safety markings:

- Loads that project 150mm or more to the side of the vehicle must be marked with:
 - Daytime: 300mm square red flags attached to each corner (front and rear) of the load
 - Night: white reflectors on each corner on front, red reflectors at each corner at the rear and yellow reflectors on the sides
- Loads less than 600mm wide that project 300mm or more beyond the rear of the vehicle must be marked with:
 - Daytime: a single 300mm square red flag attached to the rear of the load
 - Night: white one red reflector at the rear of the load

Accidents

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

- Stop the vehicle immediately
- Check for any injuries
- Provide any assistance where possible to the injured
- Provide your name, address and address of the vehicle owner and vehicle registration number
- Report the accident to the police within 24 hours

In the event of someone being killed during the accident:

- Call the emergency services immediately
- Ensure that all vehicles involved are not moved without a traffic officer's authorization (unless the vehicles are blocking the road or standing in a way to cause potential danger) only after their positions have been marked on the roads surface

Reckless, negligent or inconsiderate driving

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

Intoxicating liquor and narcotic drugs

No person shall drive a motor vehicle on a public road while the concentration of alcohol in a person's body is:

- 0,05 grams per 100ml of blood or more
- 0,02 grams per 100ml of blood or more in a case of a professional driver

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 drivers 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 3m in length During the test, smoking and the use if cellular phones are not allowed.

The Driving license test covers the following

- Light and heavy motor vehicle test
- Motorcycle test

Light and heavy motor vehicle test

- A pre-trip inspection of the vehicle's roadworthiness
- A yard test of your basic maneuvering skills, away from traffic
 - Starting the engine
 - Moving off
 - Turning around in the road: three point turn (light vehicles only)
 - Alley docking: reverse 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)
 - Reversing in a straight line (light vehicles if towing a trailer and heavy vehicles)
- 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
 - Traffic circle
 - Railway level crossing
 - Pedestrian crossing
 - Entering a freeway
 - Passing a free off ramp and an on ramp
 - Overtaking on a freeway
 - Emergency stop

- **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 drivers 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 3m in length. During the test, smoking and the use if cellular phones are not allowed.

Motorcycle test

- A pre-trip inspection of the motorcycles roadworthiness
- Mounting and dismounting the motorcycle correctly
- Maneuvers part one:
 - Starting and stopping engine
 - Speed management and control
 - Moving off and turning left
 - Lane changing
 - Stopping and moving off on an incline
- Maneuvers part two:
 - Moving off and riding
 - Turning speed judgement
 - Emergency stop and emergency swerve
 - Stopping

Time limits for completing the test

- **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 – 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 maneuvers.
- You have been allocated more than 50 penalty points
- You fail any one of the 'immediate fail' items in any

- **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 maneuver
- 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. If you score more than this allowance you will fail the test.

Besides the penalty points applicable to specific maneuver 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

- **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 not roadworthy or not licensed
- 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 curb or touch a boundary line
- Fail to complete a maneuver within the allocated number of attempts
- Allow the vehicle to roll forward or backward
- 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
- Exceed 8 penalty points per minute during the road test

- **Motorcycle test:**

- Use a vehicle that is not roadworthy or not licensed
- Fall of 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
- Don't succeed with three attempts:
 - Moving off and riding
 - Turning speed judgment
 - Emergency stop and emergency swerve
 - Stopping

Penalty point allocation

With each yard test maneuver we have included a table that shows the number of penalty points that can be allocated for any errors in executing the various elements in that maneuver, 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
- You don't do correctly, e.g. position the vehicle for turning

For example if you forget to do a 360 degree observation during a particular maneuver 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.

Penalty points allocation:	
Vehicle rolls back and forwards	
Touch any obstacle	
Not successful in the number of attempts allowed	
360 degree observation	5
Signal intention	5
Moving off	1
Counter-steering	1
Signal cancelled	4

DRIVING LICENSE TEST: USE OF THE VEHICLE CONTROLS

• Use of the mirrors:

- Adjust the rear-view mirror(s) for maximum rear- view vision only while the vehicle is stationary.
- Check the rear- view mirror(s) as you approach any potential hazard.
- Check the rear- view mirror(s) every 5 to 8 seconds.
- Check 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 mirror(s) 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 vehicle 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 maneuver.
- 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.
- Stoplights 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 stand still.
- When the stoplights, 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	3
Hand signal right	3
Hand signal left	3
Hand signal stop/reduce speed suddenly	3
Use of horn	1

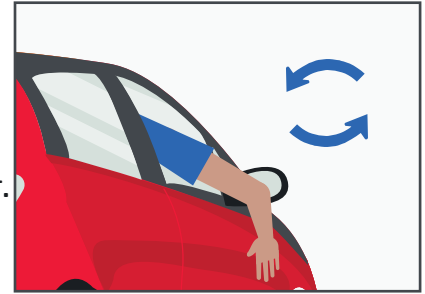
DRIVING LICENSE TEST: USE OF THE VEHICLE CONTROLS

- **Signalling- hand signals:**

- Drivers of heavy motor vehicles are not required to give hand signals.
- Hand signals must be given in a 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 and the test will be continued.

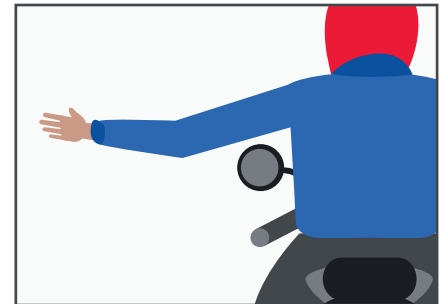
- **Signalling- hand signals (turning left for light motor vehicles)**

1. Check the rear-view mirror(s) and the blind spot on the left
2. Signal your attention 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 a good time.
8. Replace your hand to the appropriate position on 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 attention 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.



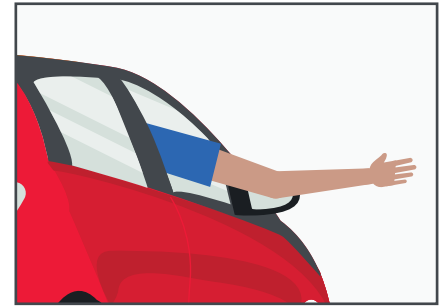
- **Signalling- horn**

1. Check 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 steering, if necessary.

DRIVING LICENSE TEST: USE OF THE VEHICLE CONTROLS

- **Signalling- hand signals (turning right)**

1. Check the rear- view mirror(s) and the blind spot on the right.
2. Signal your attention using direction indicators
3. Check 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 steering wheel before braking, or changing gear or direction.



- **Signalling- hand signals (stop or sudden reduction of speed)**

1. Check in 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 steering before braking, gear selection or steering.



- **Note:** The break 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 stand still.

- **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 laboring or stalling the engine.

- **Notes:**

- When coming to a stop, the brake 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 (hand) 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- 8 seconds for these errors.

Penalty points allocation:	
Smooth and coordinated	1
Slipping the clutch	1
Riding the clutch	1
Coasting	3

- **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 attention, 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 on 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

- **Notes:**

- If the vehicle rolls, you will fail and the test will be discontinued
- If your 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

Penalty points allocation:	
360 degree observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/ selection	1
Waiting too long	1
Stalling the engine	1
Cancel signal	4
Roll back or forwards	

- **Steering:**

1. Position your hands on the steering wheel in the ten to two or quarter to three position with the palms of your hand and thumbs on the circumference of the steering wheel.
2. Keep both hands on steering except for the purpose of gear changing, signaling 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 steering at all times
9. Do not turn the steering wheel whilst the vehicle is stationary

- **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 maneuver 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 penalized every 5 to 8 seconds.

DRIVING LICENSE TEST: **USE OF THE VEHICLE CONTROLS**

Penalty points allocation:	
Push-pull method	1
360 degree observation	5
Steering too wide/cutting corner	4
Wanders	2
Positioning the wheel	2
Straddling lane lines	2

- **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

- **Notes:**

- If the speed of 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

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

DRIVING LICENSE TEST: USE OF THE VEHICLE CONTROLS

- **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 complete 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

- **Note:**

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

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

DRIVING LICENSE TEST: USE OF THE VEHICLE CONTROLS

- **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)

- **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 laboring

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

- **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 speed decline.

DRIVING LICENSE TEST: USE OF THE VEHICLE CONTROLS

- **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 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.

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 minimize 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.

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

- **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 break 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 break 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.

- 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.

- **Abbreviations used:** The below explains what each abbreviation means.
- **Observe 360 degree:**

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 maneuver. To do this you must look ahead and also to both sides, use 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 mirrors 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 maneuver.
- **Check blind spot(s):**

Check the areas not visible in the mirrors (called blind spots) to see if there is a potential hazard behind your vehicle. In some maneuvers 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 maneuvers it is only necessary to check on the side to which a hazard may be possible. In these maneuvers the instructions on the text box will specify which blind spot to check. Your wheels should always be straight when you check the blind spot.
- **Signal:**

After ensuring that it will be safe to execute the maneuver, use the indicator to signal your intention before changing lanes or direction, and before turning. If you intend on slowing down by braking, your brake lights will serve as the indication to motorist 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 maneuver the particular gear to be selected is mentioned, e.g. 1st gear, reverse gear.
- **N/P:**

Select neutral gear (manual transmission) or Park (automatic transmission)

- **Position vehicle:**

Steer to the position applicable for the maneuver. 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 maneuver in the yard test.

- **Apply parking break:**

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 break:**

Release the parking break 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 min.	2 secs	3 secs	
Recommended safe min.	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 backward, according to the slope of the roadway.

- **Group of K53 actions:** K53 actions are performed in groups.

Pre trip inspection of the vehicle – Exterior

The examiner will accompany you to the vehicle, where a pre-trip inspection will be conducted prior to entering the vehicle. The examiner may allow minor defects to be rectified however there is no extra time allocated for this. If any item under this inspection is found not to be operating, the vehicle will be considered as unroadworthy and will be recorded as an immediate fail.

- **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 Mention The Other Wheels
- If You Don't Check Both Sidewalls Of A Tyre For Damage

- 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
- Make sure the licence disc is valid
- Inspect the wheels and tyres (tread, 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 holders 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
- 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 there is no extra time allocated for this. If any item under this inspection is found not to be operating, the vehicle will be considered as unroadworthy and will be recorded as an immediate fail.

- 1. Ensure from the drivers 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 seat belt and request any passengers to fasten their seat belts
 17. Ensure that the passengers know how to operate the release mechanism of the seatbelts

- **The yard test maneuvers :**

The yard test maneuvers are completed before you go out onto public roads to do the road test. These maneuvers 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 maneuvers, the examiner will give you the following information:**

- The full yard test (the pre-trip inspections as well as the maneuvers) must be completed within 20 minutes and 59 seconds (stopwatch time)
- Stopping the vehicle will be permitted at any stage during some of the maneuvers
- 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 maneuvers
- 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 obstacles or mount a kerb during any of the maneuvers. 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 maneuvers
- 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 maneuver, instruct you to apply the parking brake, select neutral and cancel the signal, if applicable. The requirements of the maneuver will then be explained to you while the vehicle is stationary and before you start the maneuvers.

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

- **Starting procedure:**

1. Ensure that the parking brake is applied
2. Ensure that the gear lever is in the neutral position (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:
 - Select the engine control switch to ON
 - 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 systems malfunction
11. Heavy vehicles: building 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

- **Incline start:**

The examiner will tell you:

- Drive up an incline and stop where indicated, without allowing the vehicle to move backwards
- Move off without rolling back
- That only one attempt will be permissible

- **When instructed to do so, perform this maneuver 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 1 attempt will be permitted

Penalty points allocation:	
Vehicle rolls back	
Touch any obstacle	
Parking brake application	5
Parking brake ratchet used	1
Selecting neutral or drive	1
360 degreee observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/ selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Signal cancelled	4

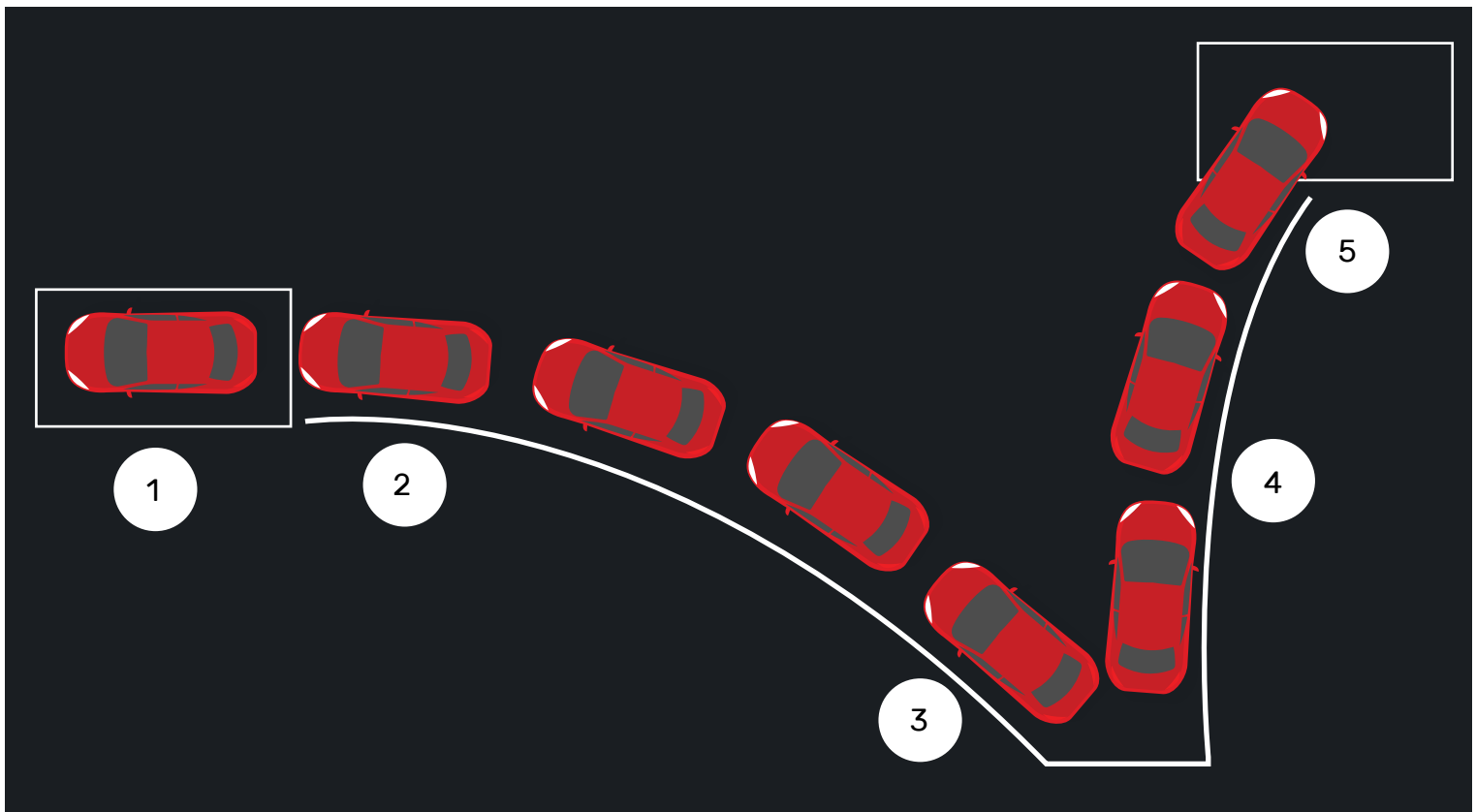
- **Alley Docking:**

- 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)
- For each of these maneuvers you will be allowed only 2 attempts to complete the maneuver correctly
- You may not bump the kerb or any obstacles, or change direction during the maneuver

The examiner will tell you:

- To position the vehicle at the starting point
- To reverse into the demarcated area without touching any obstacles
- That stopping is permissible at any stage
- That no forward movement will be permitted while entering the bay
- That 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 (P for automatic transmission) and wait for instructions.



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

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal left
4. Select reverse
5. Obtain clutch control
6. Observe 360 degrees
7. Release parking brake
8. Move backwards
9. Check right blind spot before turning to the left
10. Steer into bay
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

- **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 degree
7. Release parking brake
8. Move forward, out of the demarcated area
9. Cancel signal

- **Notes:**

- If the vehicle rolls backwards or forwards, you will fail, and the test will be discontinued.
- If this maneuver 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 maneuver, but if you are stationary for longer than 5 seconds an observation must be done before moving
- You will not be penalized for 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
- 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 a 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 degree observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Counter-steering	1
Signal cancelled	4

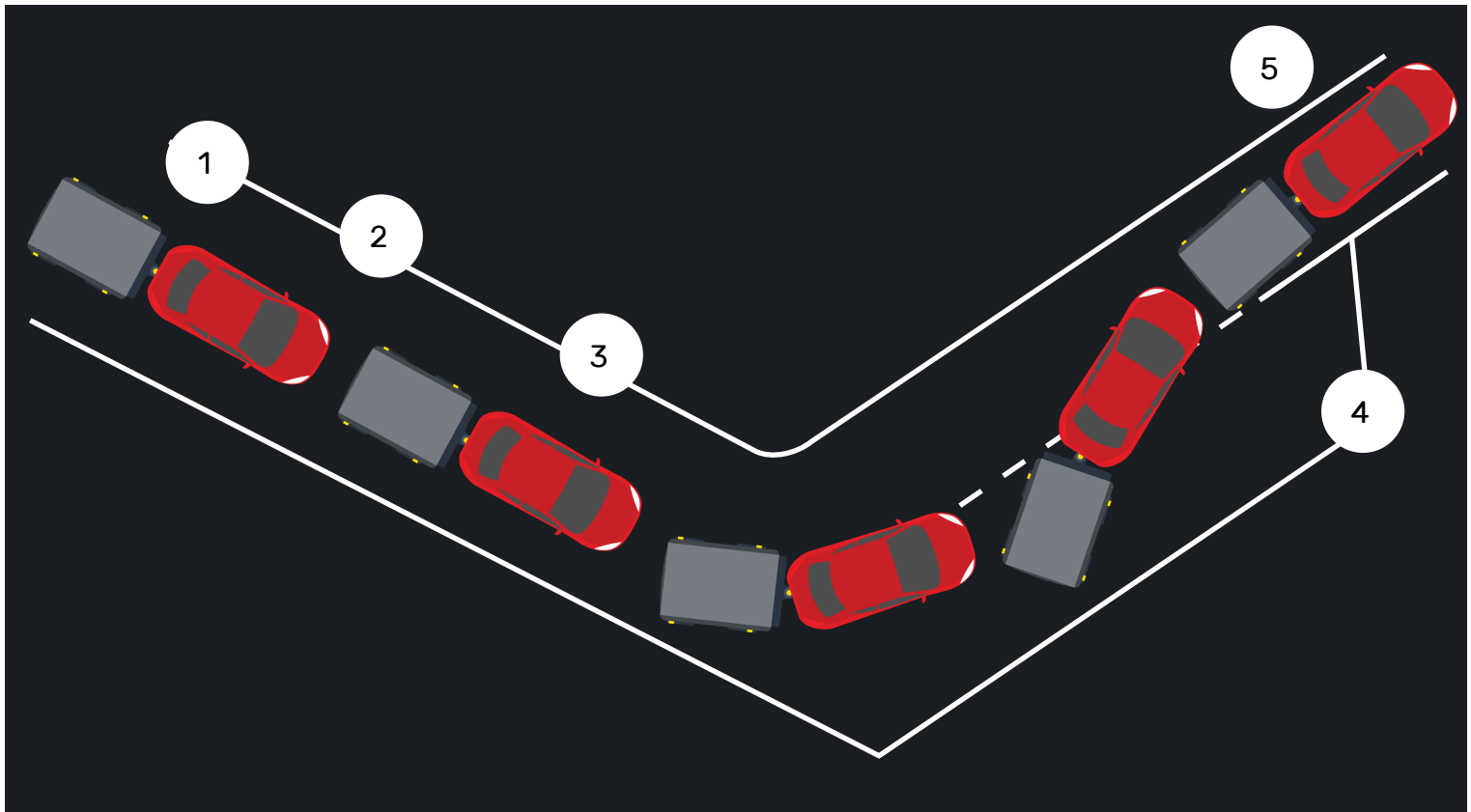
- **Left turn (only for a vehicle towing a trailer over 750kg, and heavy motor vehicles):**

The examiner will tell you:

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

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

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



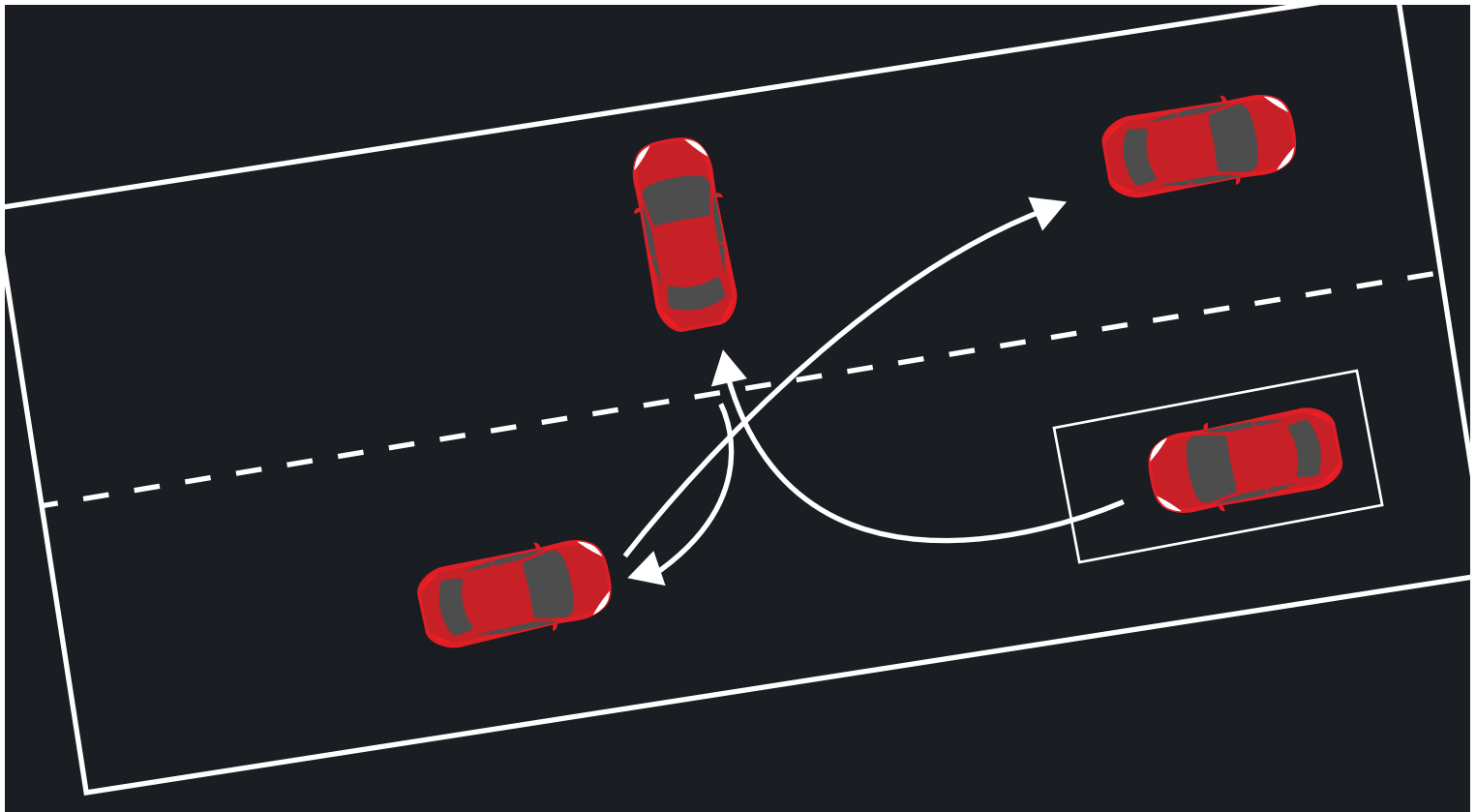
• **Notes:**

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

- **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 12m 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 demarcated lines with any wheel, or end up straddling the centre line
- That you must complete the maneuver and leave the demarcated area on the left-hand side of the road

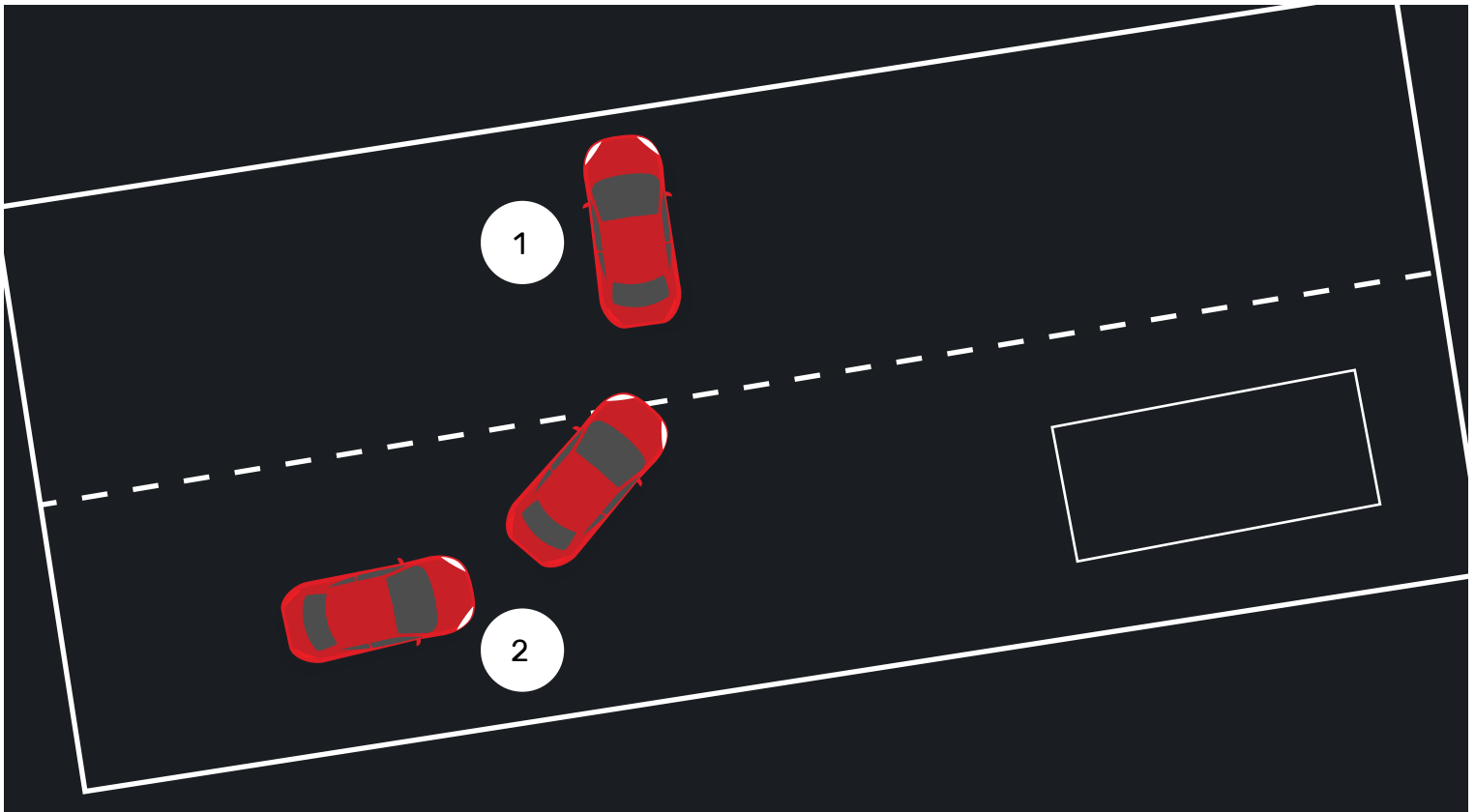


- **Movement 1: forward**

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

- **Movement 2: Reverse**

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check left blind spot
3. Signal left
4. Select reverse gear
5. Observe 360 degree
6. Release the 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

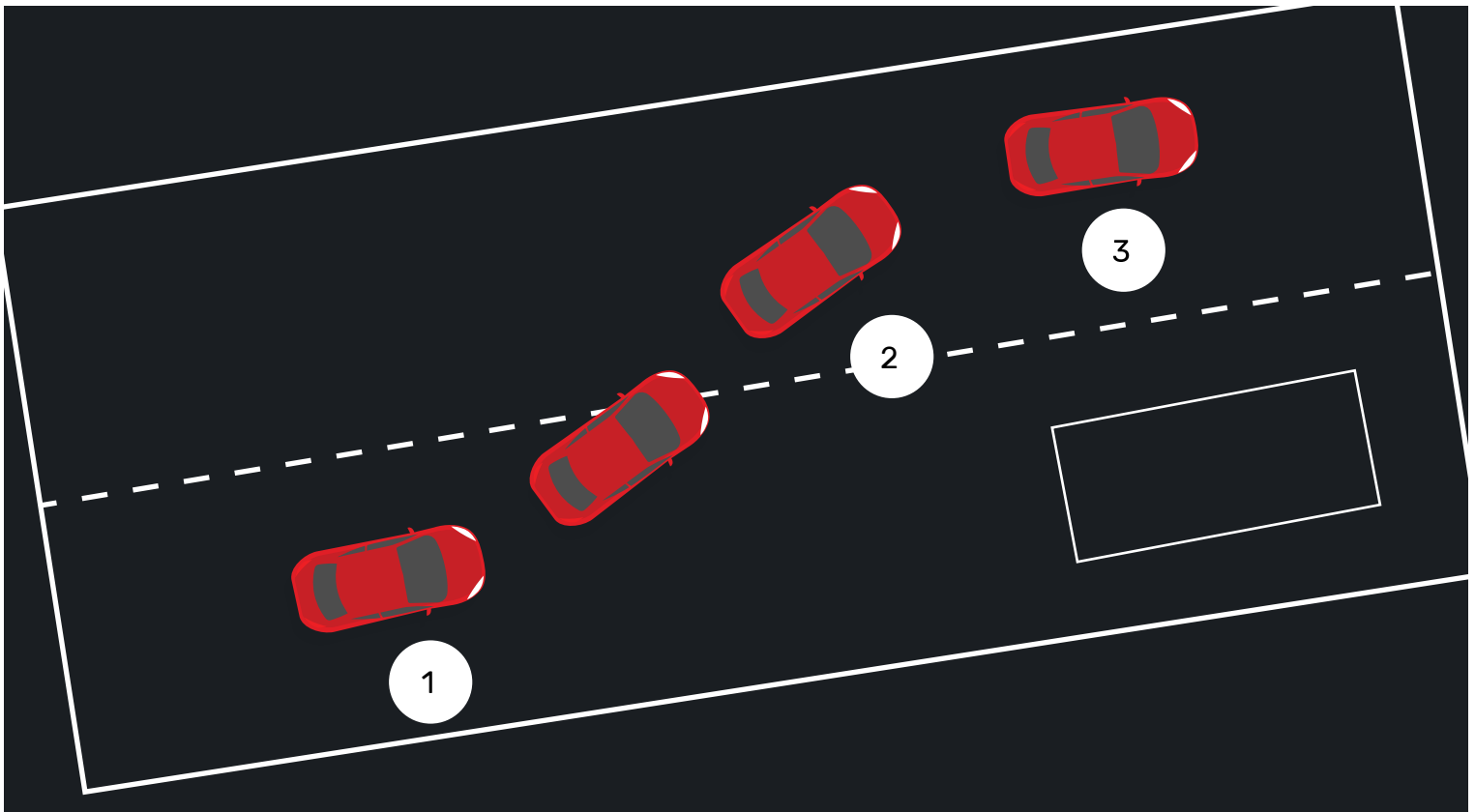


- **Movement 3: Forward**

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

- **Notes:**

- This maneuver must be completed in 3 movements, one forward, one reverse and one forward
- The boundary line must not be touched by 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 degree 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 maneuver
- If you select the wrong gear at the starting point, this will not be regarded as an attempt



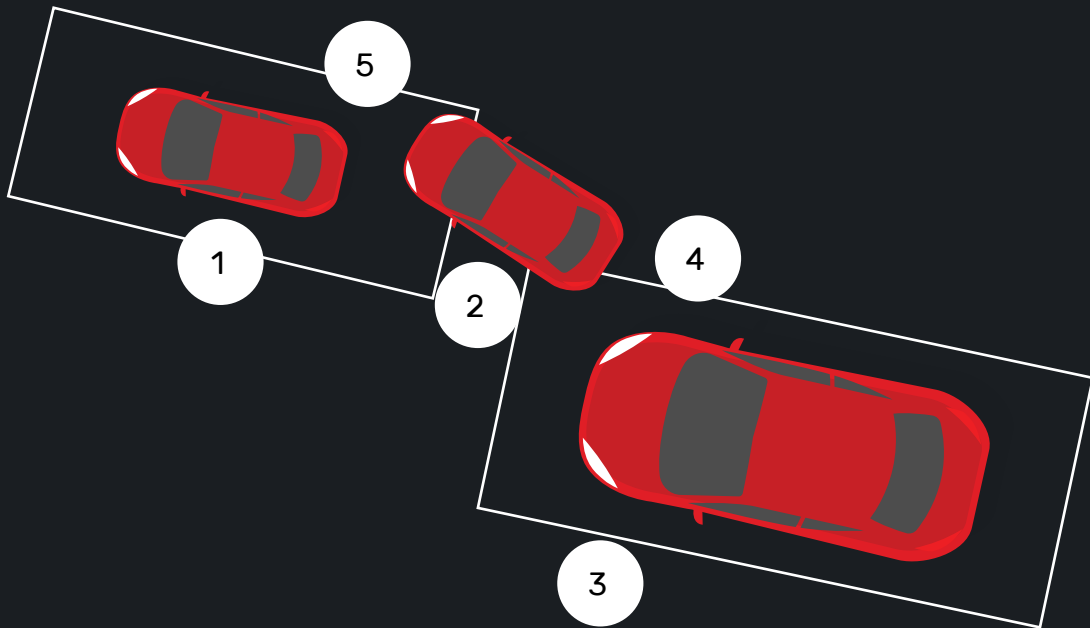
Penalty points allocation:	
Vehicle rolls back and forwards	
More than 3 movements	
Mount kerb/ touch line or road marking	
Parking brake application	2
Parking brake ratchet used	1
360 degreee observation	5
Signal intention	5
Gear change/ selection	1
Moving off	1
Stalling the engine	1
Counter-steering	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 must be performed from the left or right. This will be determined by the examiner. Light motor vehicles towing a trailer over 750kg will perform this without a 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
- That a second (final) attempt may be made if the first attempt was unsuccessful, provided that no obstacle was touched or the kerb mounted



- **Reversing:**

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:**

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

- **Straightening into the bay:**

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

- **Leaving the bay:**

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 degree
7. Release parking brake and move forward
8. Steer out of the parking bay without touching any obstacles or mounting the kerb
9. Cancel signal

- **Notes:**

- Only three movements are permissible: a reverse movement into the parking bay and two additional movements, all done without leaving the parking bay
- You must turn the steering wheel immediately before coming to a stop and not while the vehicle is stationary
- If this maneuver cannot be complete in the first attempt, you must position the vehicle again at the starting point and a second (final) attempt can be made
- The number of movements to leave the parking bay are unlimited, a full 360 degree observation must be done every time before moving
- Indicator must be on when you leave the parking bay and move forward
- No signal is necessary for movements within the demarcated parking bay
- Stopping and moving off in the same direction is not regarded as another movement
- Stopping is permitted at any stage, if you are stationary for longer than 5 seconds, a full 360 degree observation must be done

Penalty points allocation:	
Vehicle rolls back and 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 degree 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:

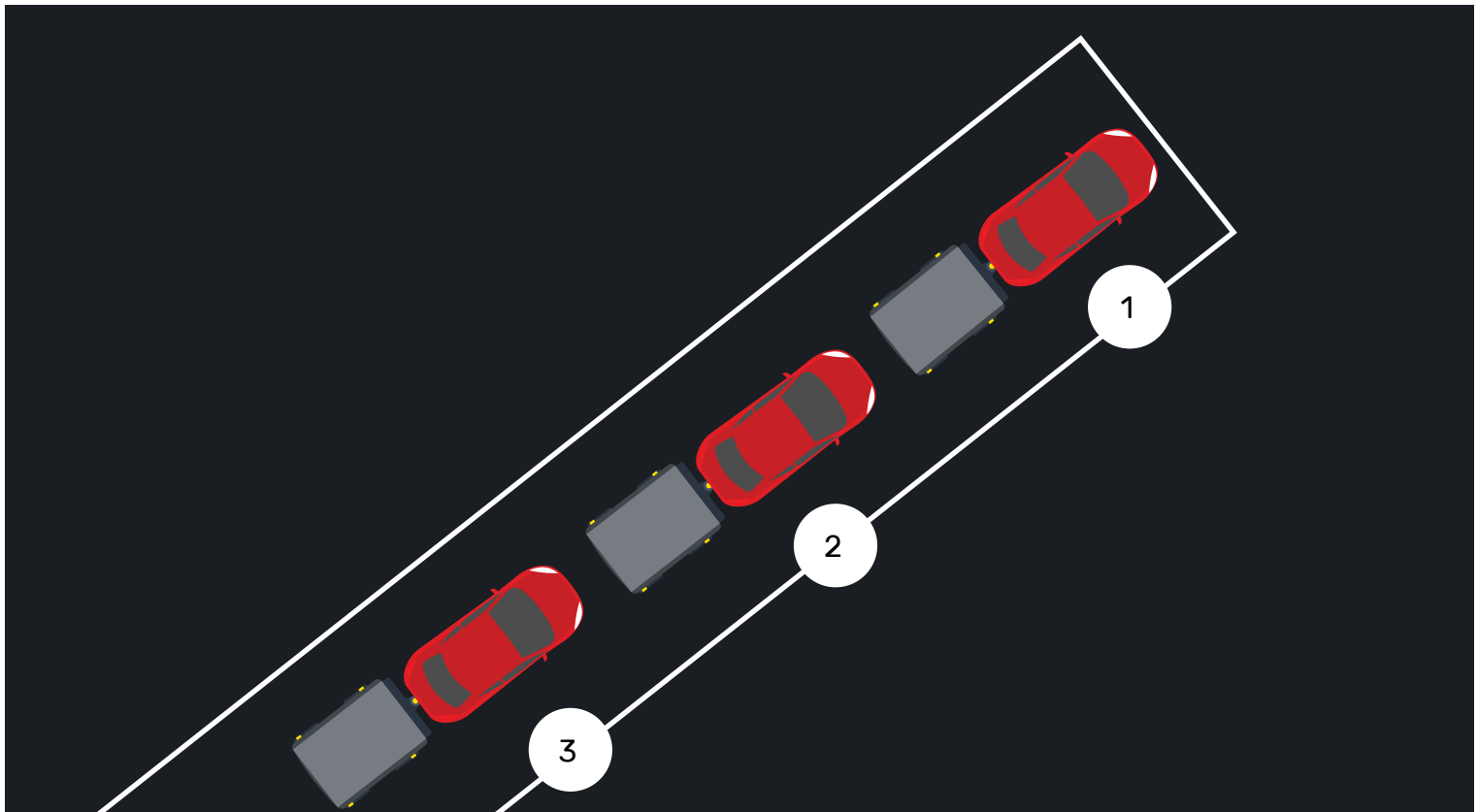
- Stop with the front end of the vehicle immediately above or over the starting line
- Reverse the vehicle within the demarcated area without stopping
- Complete the maneuver in one attempt without touching any side boundary line
- Stop with the rear wheels of the vehicle within or beyond the 5m stopping zone

1. Select reverse gear
2. Obtain clutch control
3. Observe 360 degree
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 and forwards	
Touch a boundary line	
Fail first attempt	
Position and apply parking brake	2
360 degree observation	5
Gear selection	1
Move off smoothly	1
Stalling the engine	1

• **Notes:**

- Only one attempt will be allowed
- If the vehicle rolls back or forward, you will fail and test will be discontinued
- If you coast during this maneuver, it will be regarded as an “uncontrolled action” and you will fail the test
- If you select the incorrect gear when moving off from starting point, this will not be regarded as an attempt



Once you have successfully completed the yard test, you will then move on to the road test. You are given a minimum of 20 minutes and up to 45 minutes to complete the road test. No more penalty points will be recorded if you exceed this time limit. Only errors that lead to immediate failure will be recorded.

Once the road test is completed and the vehicle has come to a complete stop the stopwatch will be stopped. The scoring will continue until you have closed the door from the outside.

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 should 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
 - Where you 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 intersections will require crossing of a two-way traffic
- Flashing green arrow indicators for turning vehicles will not form part of the crossing mentioned on the last two points

Travelling behind other vehicles

- Maintain a safe following distance behind any vehicle ahead of you. The recommended safe following times is 3 seconds if you are driving a LMV and 6 seconds for a HMV
- The following distance must be increased under adverse conditions such as rain, slippery road surfaces, poor visibility, carrying heavy loads, or when being followed too closely

Important

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

Single lane changing

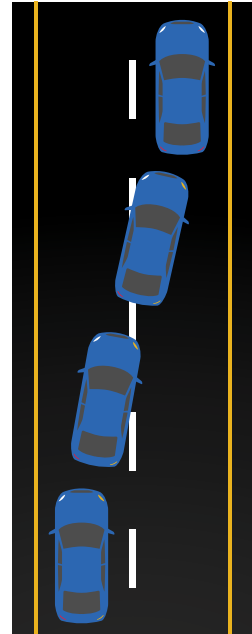
- Changing lanes within an intersection would be avoided
- Where more than one lane is changed in one movement the appropriate blind spot must be checked prior to crossing each lane

Procedure:

1. Check mirrors > Check the blind spot > Signal
2. Check the blind spot again
3. Steer into the next lane when safe
4. Position vehicle in the new lane
5. Cancel signal

Penalty points allocation

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



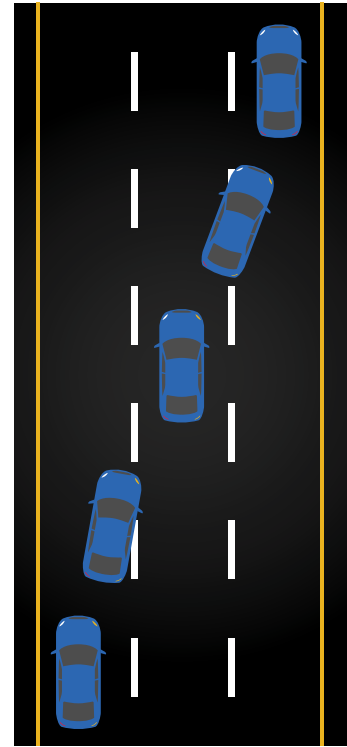
Multiple lane changing

Procedure:

1. Check mirrors > Check the blind spot > Signal
2. Check the blind spot again
3. Steer into the next lane when safe
4. Position vehicle in the new lane
5. Check the blind spot
6. Steer into the next lane when safe
7. Position vehicle in the new lane
8. Cancel signal

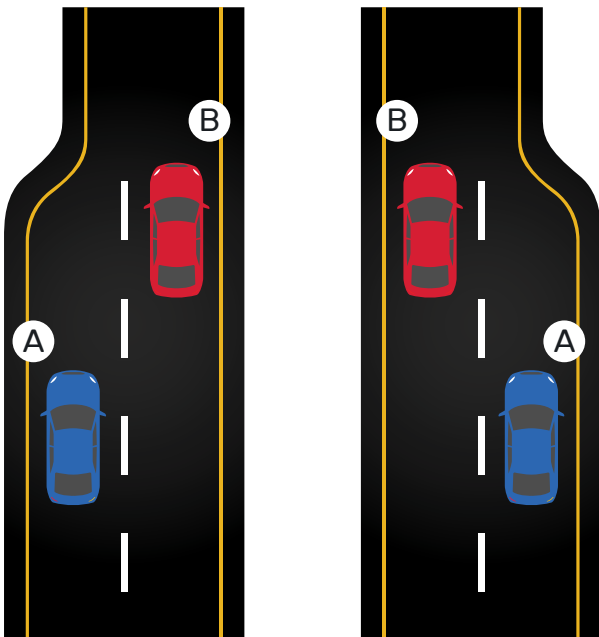
Penalty points allocation:

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



Lane Ending

- If you are driving vehicle A, you are required to do a lane change
- If you are driving vehicle B, you are 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



Stopping - in traffic

The parking brake should be applied when for any length of time or where there is a possibility of rolling

Procedure:

1. Check in the rear-view mirror
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 clutch just before the vehicle is brought to a complete stop, without stalling the engine
5. Maintain a clear space behind or alongside any obstruction or road user, approximately 4-5m behind the vehicle ahead of you.
6. Stop in accordance with the road traffic signals, rules and markings
7. Apply the parking brake
8. Select neutral, if necessary

Penalty points allocation

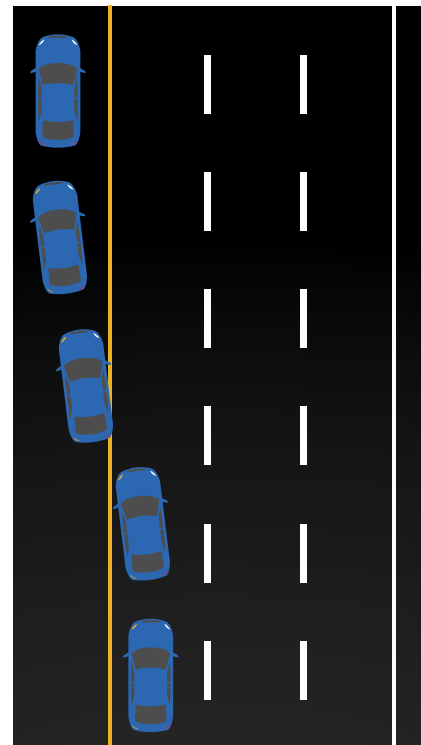
1. Check the mirrors	3
2. Check the blind spot	5
3. Signal intention	5
4. Braking	2
5. Disengaging the clutch	1
6. Keeping a clear space	5

7. Parking brake application	2
8. Parking brake ratchet used	1
9. Selecting neutral/drive/park	1
10. Signal cancelled	4
11. Needless stopping	1

Stopping - for parking

Procedure:

1. Check mirrors > Check the blind spot > Signal
2. Position vehicle if necessary
3. Check mirrors
4. Decelerate/brake
5. Steer safely to the side of the road
6. Disengage clutch
7. Maintain a clear space
8. Stop
9. Apply parking brake
10. Cancel signal
11. Switch off engine
12. Engage gear to prevent moving
13. Check mirrors and blind spots before opening doors

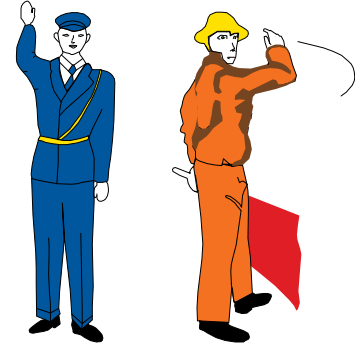


Traffic control signs

- Traffic control signs are directions given by police or traffic officers in uniform, members of scholar patrol, road workmen and persons leading, driving or riding animals

Procedure

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

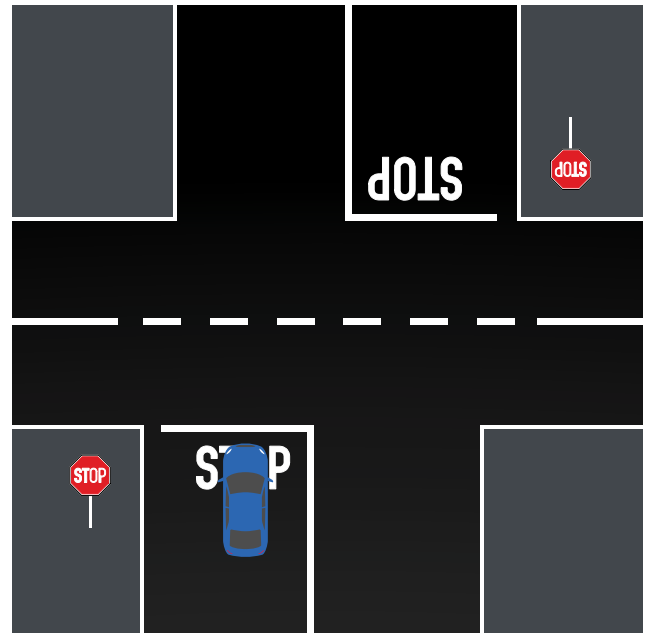


Stopping before turning left or right

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

Procedure

1. Check mirrors > Check blind spot > Signal
2. Check mirrors> Reduce speed
3. Check blind spot
4. Steer to the side of the lane in the direction of turn
5. Brake with both hands on steering
6. Disengage clutch
7. Stop with both hands on steering
8. Engage parking brake
9. Select neutral



Penalty points allocation

1. Check the mirrors	3
2. Check the blind spot	5
3. Signal intention	5
4. Braking	2
5. Disengaging the clutch	1
6. Keeping a clear space	5

7. Parking brake application	2
8. Parking brake ratchet used	1
9. Selecting neutral/drive/park	1
10. Signal cancelled	4
11. Needless stopping	1

Intersections - turning left

- For heavy vehicles and vehicles with trailers check in the left mirror to ensure follow-through

The following two illustrations show the correct K53 sequence for:

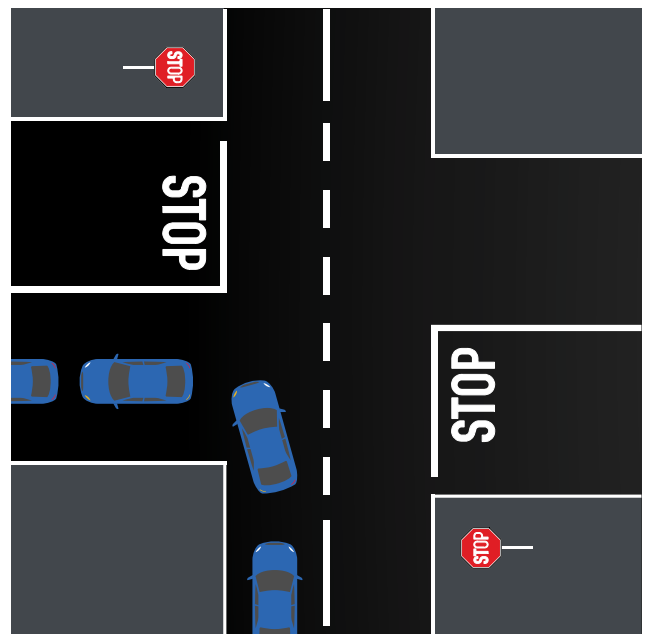
- Turning left without stopping
- Turning left after stopping

Procedure for turning left without stopping:

1. Check mirrors > Check left blind spot > Signal left
2. Check left blind spot
3. Steer to the left of the lane
4. Check mirrors
5. Decelerate/brake if necessary
6. Select a lower gear if necessary
7. Yield to pedestrians if necessary
8. Select next lower gear if necessary
9. Check traffic to the right
10. Observe 360 degrees
11. Check the left blind spot
12. Steer round the corner into appropriate lane
13. Obey all road traffic signs and rules

Penalty points allocation

Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	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

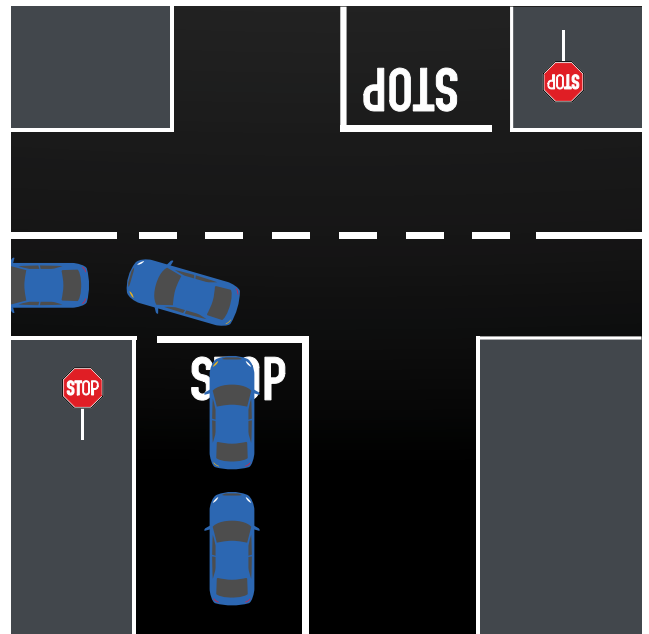


Procedure for turning left after stopping:

1. Select first 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. Steer around the corner
9. Accelerate smoothly
10. Check the mirrors
11. Cancel signal

Penalty points allocation

Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	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 - turning right

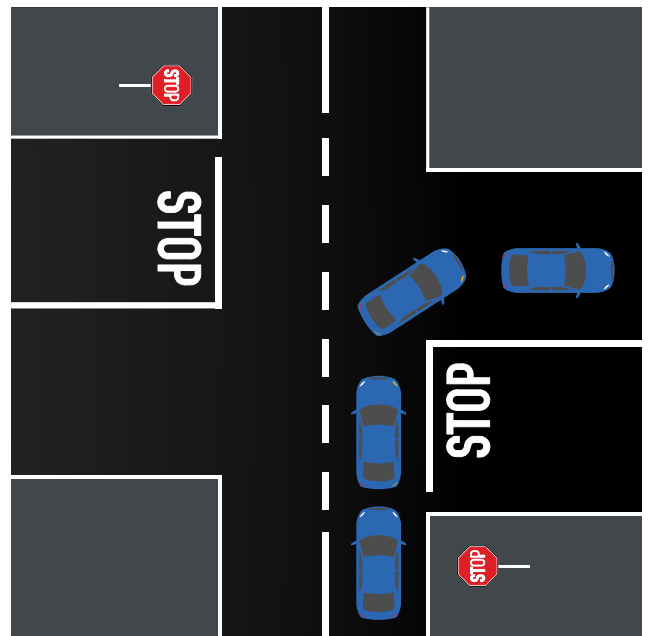
- Before you start the turn, position the vehicle as close as possible to the centre of the intersection
- If the traffic signal changes to green, allow any vehicles waiting within the intersection to leave
- Check the blind spot before changing direction

The following illustrations show the correct K53 sequence for:

- Turning right without stopping
- Turning right after stopping

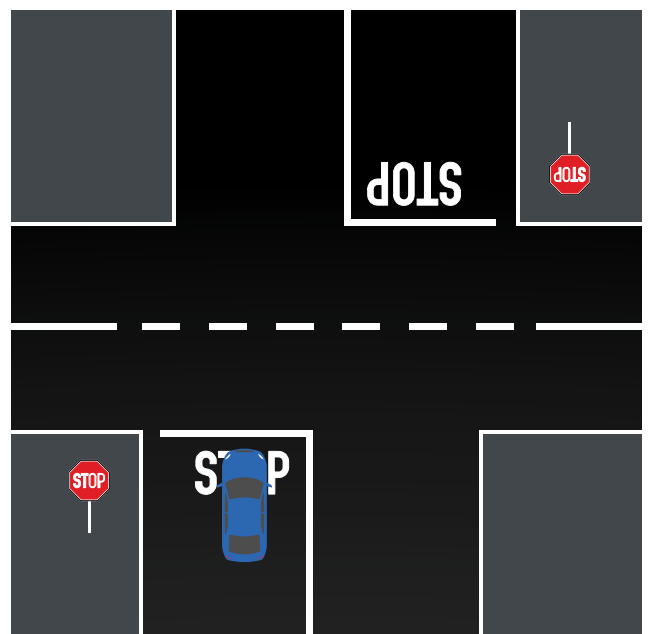
Procedure for turning right without stopping:

1. Check mirrors > Check left blind spot > Signal right
2. Check mirrors
3. Reduce speed/brake
4. Select lower gear
5. Continue braking
6. Check right blind spot
7. Position vehicle to immediate left of the centre lane
8. Check mirrors
9. Decelerate/brake if necessary
10. Select a lower gear if necessary
11. Check for traffic to right and left
12. Check right blind spot
13. Steer round the corner
14. Steer into appropriate lane
15. Accelerate as necessary
16. Cancel signal



Procedure for stopping:

1. Check mirrors > Check blind spot > Signal
2. Check mirrors
3. Reduce speed/brake
4. Check relevant blind spot
5. Steer vehicle to correct position on the lane
6. Brake with both hands on the steering wheel
7. Disengage clutch
8. Stop with both hands on the steering wheel
9. Engage parking brake
10. Select neutral

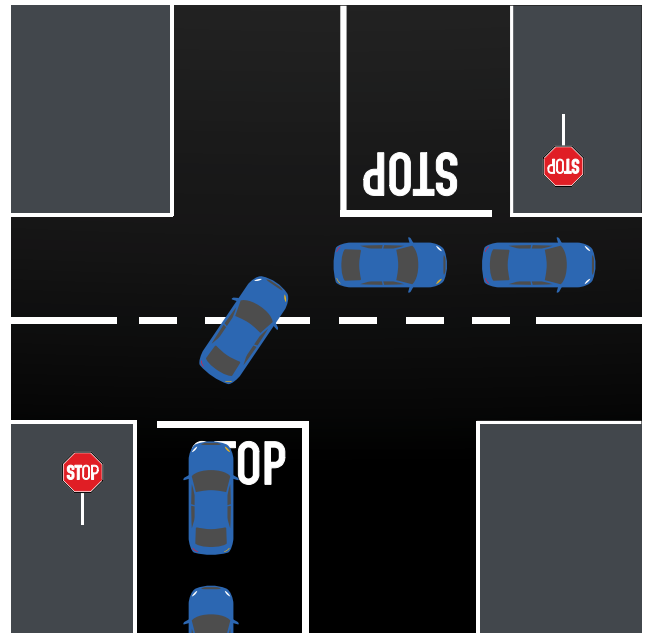


Procedure for turning right after stopping:

1. Select first 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/intersection clear, release parking brake
8. Move off
9. Keep front wheels straight
10. Check the right blind spot
11. Steer round the corner into suitable lane
12. Accelerate as necessary
13. Check mirrors
14. Cancel signal

Penalty points allocation

Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	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



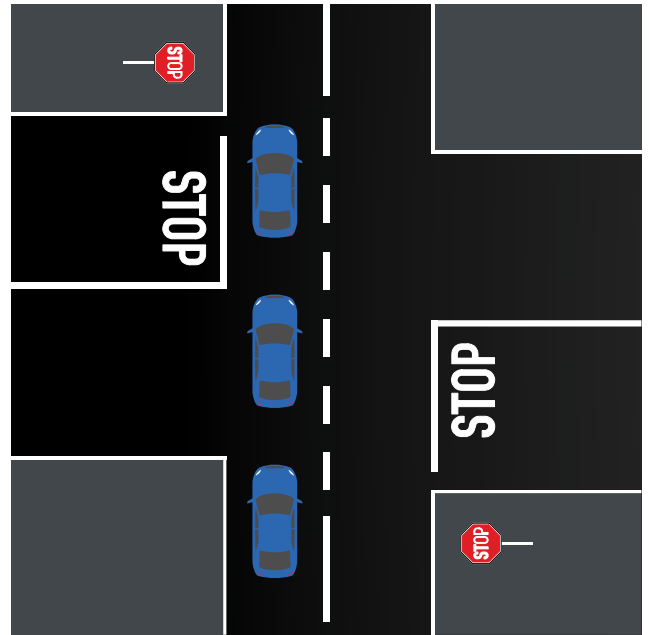
Intersections and vehicle entrances – proceeding straight ahead

Procedure

1. Check mirrors
2. Before entering intersection check left and right for cross-traffic
3. Check ahead for approaching traffic
4. Select appropriate gear
5. Proceed if safe to do so
6. When leaving intersection, observe 360 degrees and check mirrors

Penalty points allocation

Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	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 - stop signs

- 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

Procedure:

1. Check in rear view mirror
2. Decelerate
3. Brake
4. Stop
5. Apply parking brake if necessary
6. Select neutral if necessary

Penalty points allocation

1. Check the mirrors	3
2. Check the blind spot	5
3. Signal intention	5
4. Braking	2
5. Disengaging the clutch	1
6. Keeping a clear space	5

7. Parking brake application	2
8. Parking brake ratchet used	1
9. Selecting neutral/drive/park	1
10. Signal cancelled	4
11. Needless stopping	1



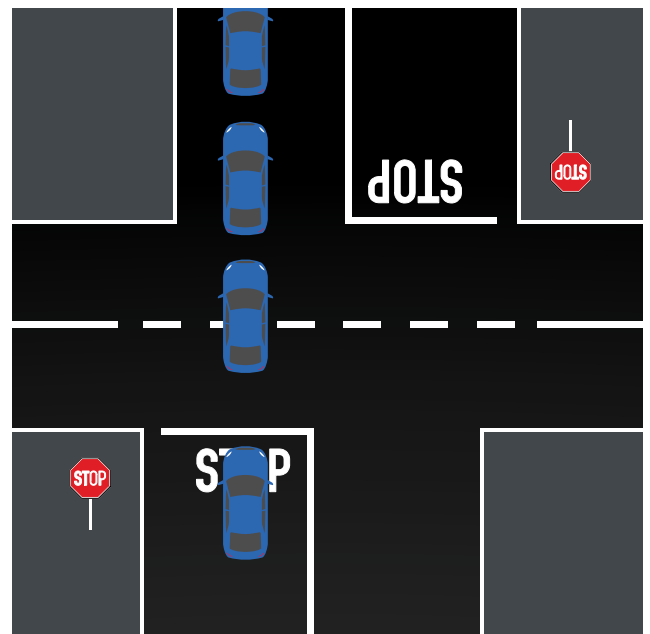
Moving off after stopping

Procedure:

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

Penalty points allocation

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



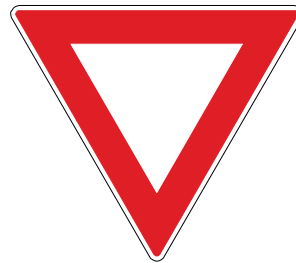
Intersections - yield signs

Procedure:

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

Penalty points allocation

Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	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

Procedure:

1. Check the rear view mirror
2. On approach, look 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 appropriate gear
6. Proceed if safe to do so
7. If necessary, stop before the broken yield line to give way
8. Apply the parking brake
9. Select neutral or P if applicable
10. Select an appropriate gear
11. Observe 360 degrees, check ahead, in the mirrors and blind spots
12. Release the parking brake
13. Move off if safe to do so

Penalty points allocation

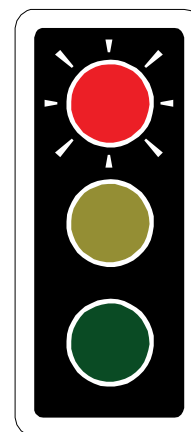
Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	5
Signal intention	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Wheels straight for turning	3
Signal cancelled	4

Intersections – traffic lights (flashing red)

A flashing red light indicates a traffic signal is out of order

Procedure:

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



Penalty points allocation

1. Check the mirrors	3
2. Check the blind spot	5
3. Signal intention	5
4. Lane changing	3

5. Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
6. Position for the turn	4
7. Wheels straight for turning	3
8. Signal cancelled	4

Intersections – traffic lights (steady red)

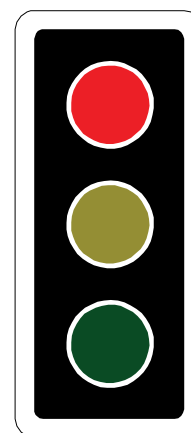
A steady red light indicates you must stop and wait for the green light. A flashing green arrow in conjunction with a steady red light indicates that you may proceed in the direction of the arrow but you must give way to any pedestrians and vehicles lawfully within the intersection

Procedure:

1. Check the rear view mirror
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

Penalty points allocation

Check the mirrors	3
Check the blind spot	5
Lane changing	3
Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
Position for the turn	4
Signal cancelled	4

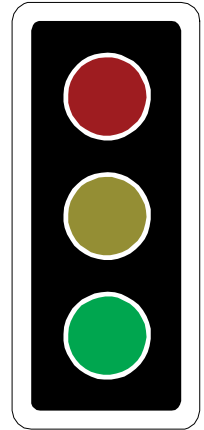


Intersections – traffic lights (green)

A green light/arrow indicates that you proceed in that direction but you must give way to any pedestrians and vehicles lawfully within the intersection

Procedure:

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

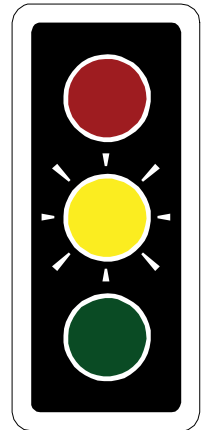


Intersections – traffic lights (flashing amber)

A flashing amber light indicates that you may proceed with caution but you must give way to any pedestrians and vehicles lawfully within the intersection

Procedure:

1. Check the rear view mirror
2. On approach, look 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 appropriate gear if necessary
6. Proceed if it is safe to do so
7. Apply the parking brake if necessary
8. Select neutral or P if necessary
9. Observe 360 degrees, check ahead, in the mirrors and blind spots
10. Release the parking brake if necessary
11. Move off if safe to do so



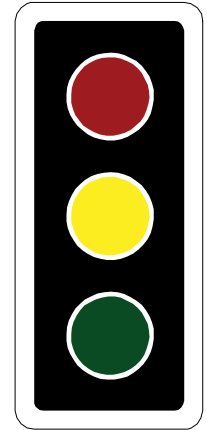
Penalty points allocation (same for both)

1. Check the mirrors	3
2. Check the blind spot	5
3. Signal intention	5
4. Lane changing	3

5. Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
6. Position for the turn	4
7. Wheels straight for turning	3
8. Signal cancelled	4

Intersections – traffic lights (steady amber)

A steady amber light indicates that the 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



Procedure:

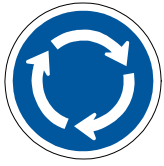
1. Check the rear view mirror
2. Decelerate/brake
3. Stop
4. Apply the parking brake if necessary
5. Select neutral or P if necessary

Penalty points allocation

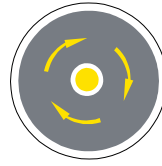
1. Check the mirrors	3
2. Check the blind spot	5
3. Signal intention	5
4. Lane changing	3

5. Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
6. Position for the turn	4
7. Wheels straight for turning	3
8. Signal cancelled	4

Intersections – traffic circle (roundabout)



A traffic circle (roundabout) is a large, round island in the centre of an intersection

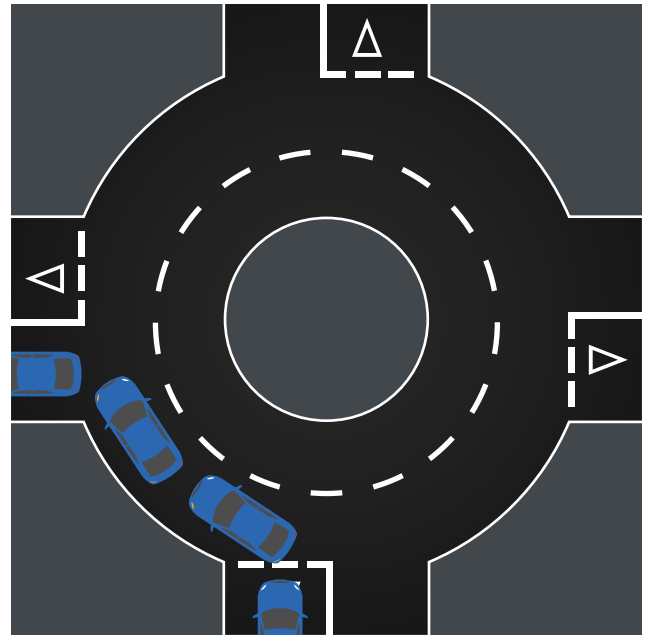


A mini-circle is small, raised yellow and white circle in the centre of an intersection

Entering a traffic circle and leaving at the first exit

Procedure

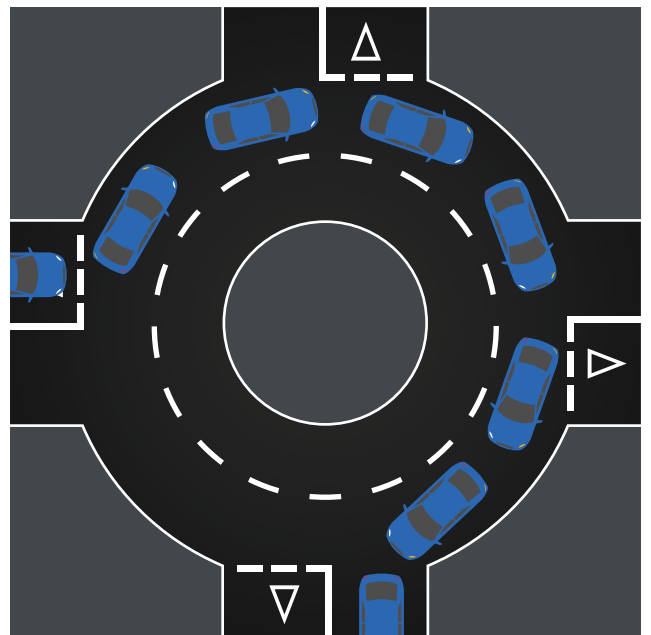
1. Check mirrors
2. Check the left blind spot
3. Signal to the left
4. Check the mirrors
5. Reduce speed and then select suitable gear
6. Check for traffic in the circle
7. Check the left blind spot
8. Enter traffic circle
9. Check left blind spot
10. Exit traffic circle
11. Cancel signal
12. Check the mirrors
13. Accelerate



Entering a traffic circle and leaving at the second or third exit without having to stop

Procedure

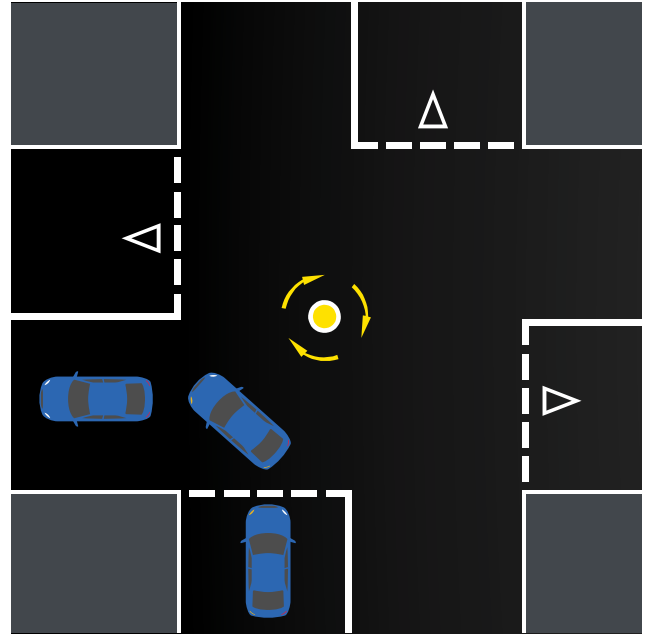
1. Check mirrors
2. Reduce speed/brake
3. Check for traffic in circle
4. Reduce speed further/brake
5. Enter traffic circle if safe
6. Check mirrors
7. Check left blind spot
8. Signal left
9. Check left blind spot
10. Exit traffic circle
11. Cancel signal
12. Check mirrors
13. Accelerate



Turning left at a mini-circle

Procedure

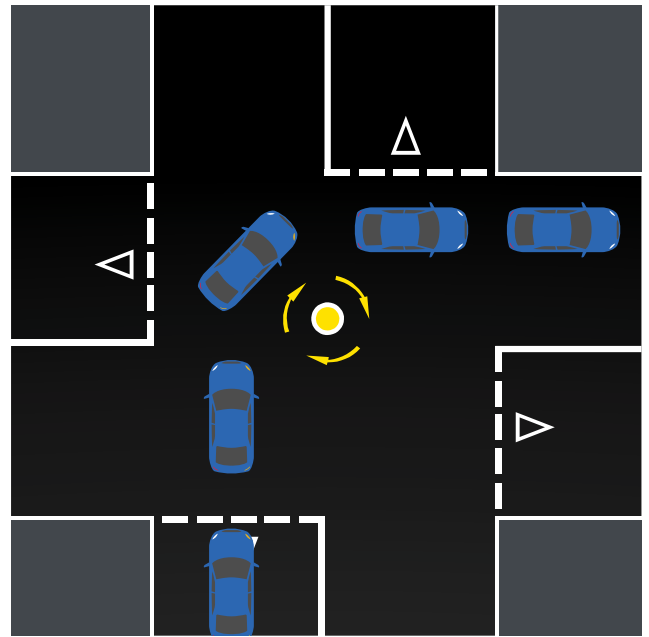
1. Check the mirrors
2. Check the left blind spot
3. Signal to the left
4. Reduce speed/brake
5. Check for cross-traffic
6. Check left blind spot
7. Enter intersection, keeping to the left of mini-circle
8. Turn left
9. Cancel signal



Turning right at a mini-circle

Procedure

1. Check the mirrors
2. Check the 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 mini-circle
7. Check right blind spot
8. Turn right
9. Cancel signal
10. Check mirrors
11. Accelerate



Penalty points allocation

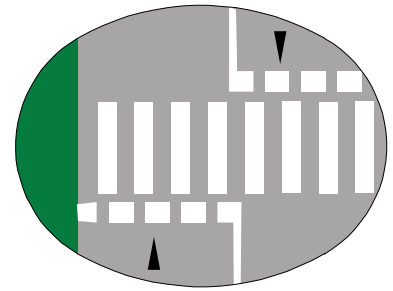
1. Check the mirrors	3
2. Check the blind spot	5
3. Signal intention	5
4. Lane changing	3

5. Check left and right for cross-traffic	5
6. Position for the turn	4
7. Wheels straight for turning	3
8. Signal cancelled	4

Block pedestrian crossing - uncontrolled

Procedure

1. Check in rear view mirror
2. On approach, look to the left, then the right for pedestrians crossing or intending to cross
3. Decelerate/brake if necessary
4. Select appropriate gear if necessary
5. Proceed if safe to do so
6. Stop if necessary
7. Apply the parking brake if necessary
8. Select neutral or P if necessary
9. Select appropriate gear if necessary
10. Observe 360 degrees, check ahead, in the mirrors and blind spots
11. Release the parking brake if necessary
12. Move off if safe to do so



Penalty points allocation

1. Check the mirrors	3
2. Check the blind spot	5
3. Signal intention	5
4. Braking	2
5. Disengaging the clutch	1
6. Keeping a clear space	5

7. Parking brake application	2
8. Parking brake ratchet used	1
9. Selecting neutral/drive/park	1
10. Signal cancelled	4
11. Needless stopping	1

Level crossing - guarded

Procedure

1. Check the rear view mirror
2. On approach, look to the right, then the left for rail traffic
3. Decelerate/brake if necessary
4. Select appropriate gear if necessary
5. Proceed if safe to do so
6. Stop in accordance with any traffic sign
7. Apply the parking brake if necessary
8. Select neutral or P if necessary
9. Select appropriate gear if necessary
10. Observe 360 degrees, check ahead, in the mirrors and blind spots
11. Release the parking brake if necessary
12. Move off if safe to do so



Level crossing - unguarded

Procedure

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



Overtaking - to the left of a hazard

Procedure

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



Penalty points allocation

	L	R
Check the mirrors	3	3
Check the blind spot	5	5
Signal intention	5	5
Signal Cancelled	4	4
Keeping a clear space	5	5

Overtaking - to the right of a hazard

Procedure

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



Penalty points allocation	L	R
Check the mirrors	3	3
Check the blind spot	5	5
Signal intention	5	5
Signal Cancelled	4	4
Keeping a clear space	5	5

Being overtaken - to the left-hand side

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.

Procedure

1. Check the rear view mirror and the blind side on the right
2. Steer and position the vehicle in the centre of the traffic lane
3. Do not accelerate while being overtaken

Being overtaken - to the right-hand side

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

Procedure

1. Check the rear view mirror and the blind side on the left
2. Steer and position the vehicle in the centre of the traffic lane
3. Do not accelerate while being overtaken

Freeways - entering

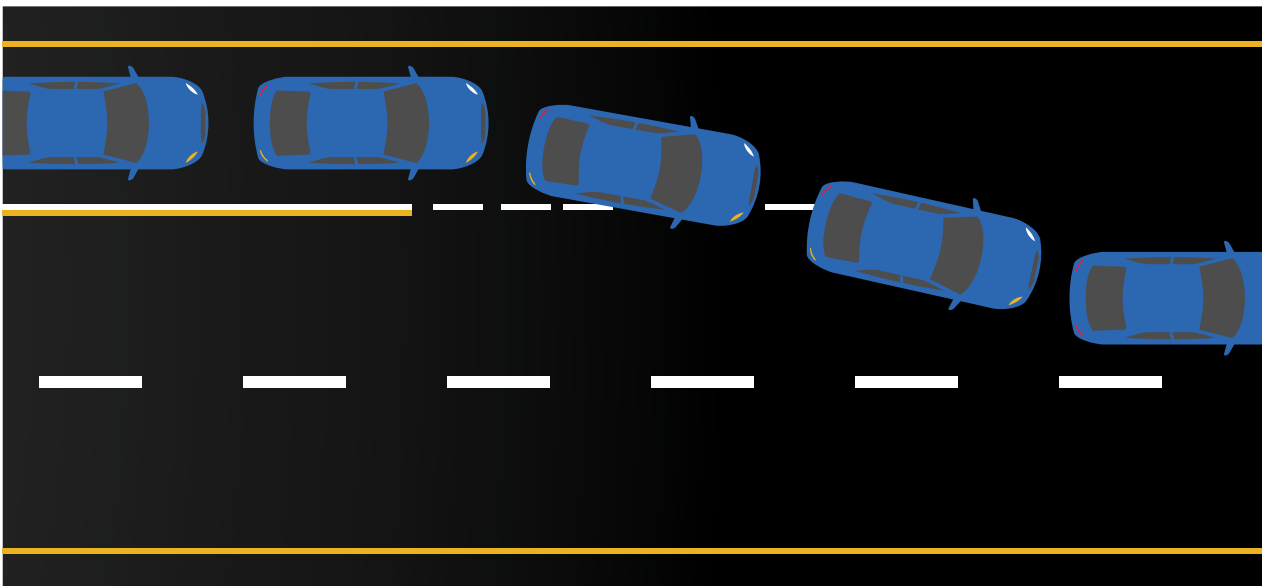
This illustration shows entering a freeway to the right of the on-ramp.

Procedure

1. Select the appropriate lane of the on-ramp
2. Check mirrors
3. Check blind spot
4. Signal intention
5. Accelerate if necessary
6. Check mirrors if necessary
7. Decelerate if necessary
8. Brake if necessary
9. Yield if necessary
10. Stop if necessary
11. Select appropriate gear if necessary
12. Observe 360 degrees, check ahead, in the mirrors and blind spots
13. Move off/proceed
14. Check blind spot
15. Merge with traffic and obtain a sufficient clear space
16. Cancel signal



Penalty points allocation	L	R
Check the mirrors	3	3
Check the blind spot	5	5
Signal intention	5	5
Signal Cancelled	4	4
Keeping a clear space	5	5

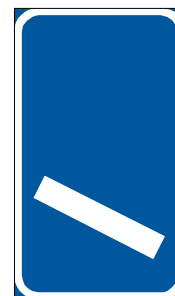


Freeways - leaving

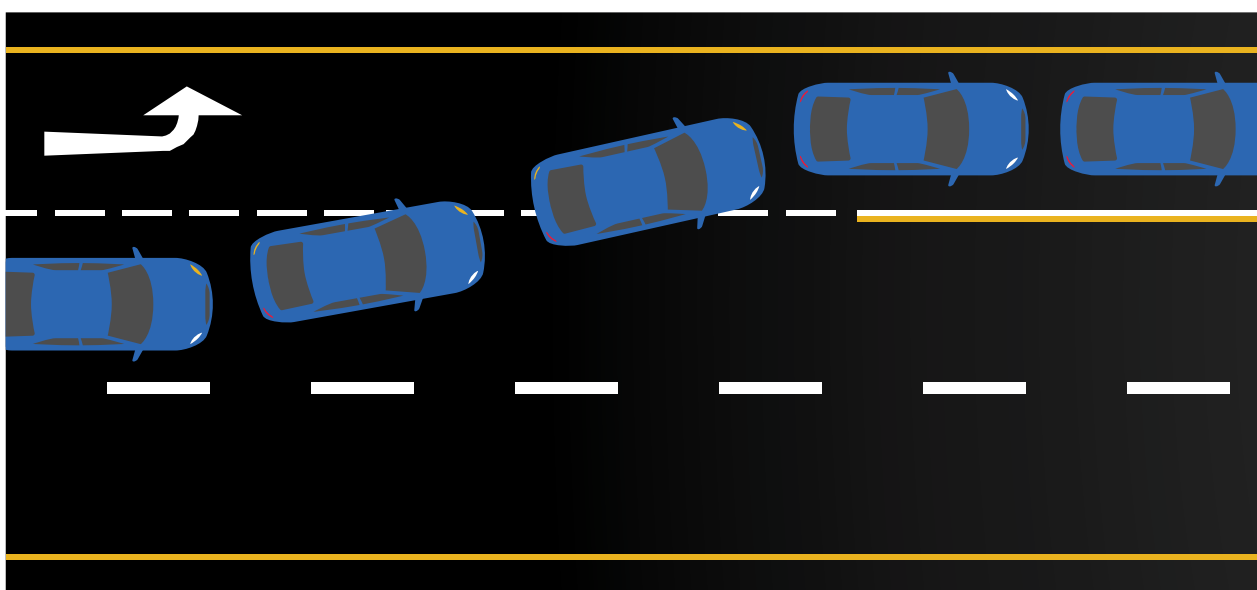
This illustration shows exiting a freeway to the left of the off-ramp. You must not overtake on a single lane off-ramp.

Procedure

1. Check mirrors
2. Check blind spot
3. Signal intention
4. Maintain speed
5. Check both blind spots
6. Maintain speed
7. Enter off-ramp
8. Cancel signal
9. Check mirrors
10. Decelerate if necessary



Penalty points allocation	L	R
Check the mirrors	3	3
Check the blind spot	5	5
Signal intention	5	5
Signal Cancelled	4	4
Keeping a clear space	5	5

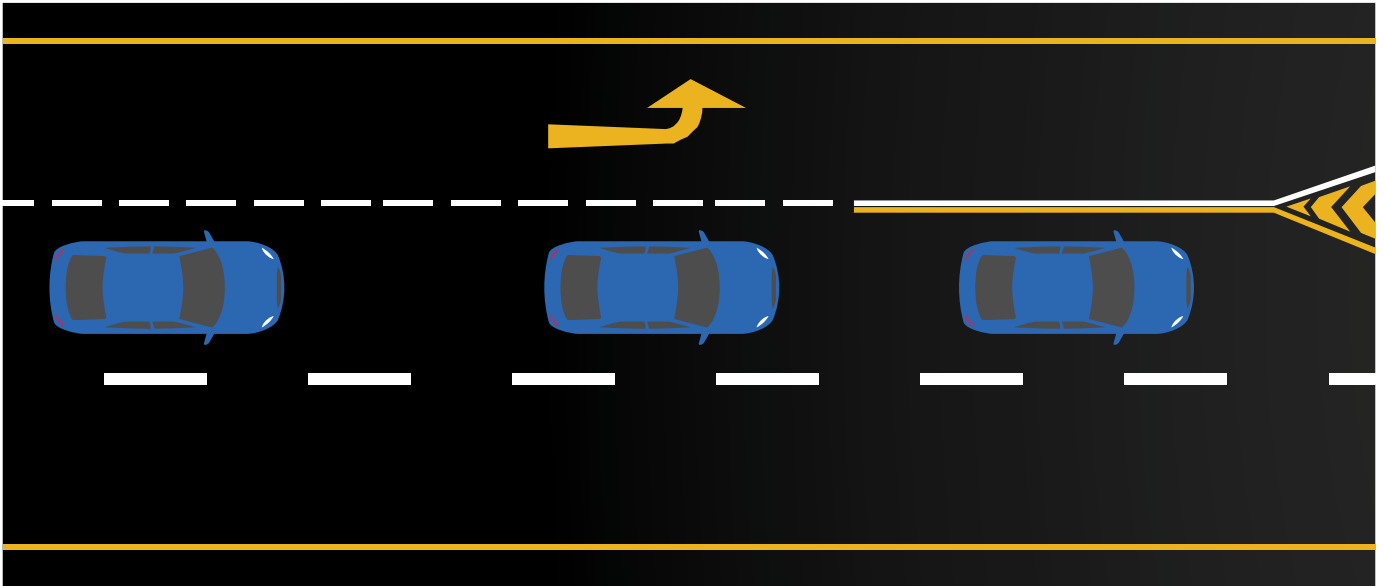


Freeways - passing an off-ramp

You will be penalized for not checking the blind spot when passing an off or on-ramp

Procedure

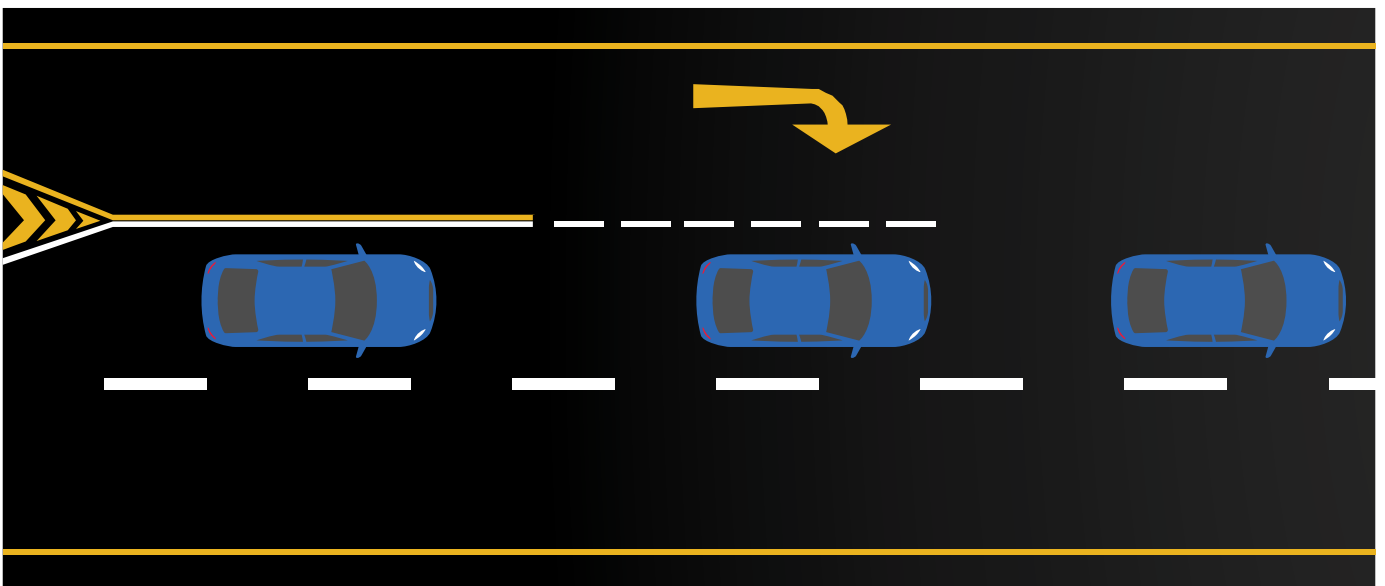
1. Check the blind spot to the right for vehicles cutting in front to leave the freeway from the right lane
2. check the blind spot to the left for vehicles cutting on front to re-enter the freeway across the painted island



Freeways - passing an on-ramp

Procedure:

1. On approach, check mirrors
2. Before passing the on-ramp, check left blind spot for merging traffic
3. Adjust your speed and positing 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 a straight road. As soon as it is safe to do so you will be given the instruction to: STOP! You must bring the vehicle to a complete stop in the shortest possible distance as if in an emergency

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 distance possible

Penalty points allocation

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