

DRIVING TEST QUESTIONS



A CANDOA CAREERS GET YOUR PDL & DL INITIATIVE

 CANDOA

Introduction

Candoa Careers is a Career Management Institute where Incredibly Successful People are nurtured. We help people to identify and build thriving dream careers. The Get your driver's Licence Initiative is one of our many initiatives we use to help people under our employability mentorship to build thriving careers. This is just compilation of common driving test questions which will help you to prepare and pass your provisional driving test. That you are reading this compilation means you have made a serious decision to have obtain your Driver's Licence and we say congratulations to you for embarking on this journey of success.

This Compilation is given out at no cost



PAPER 2

1. In rural areas which traffic has right of way?

- A. Traffic on the right B. Traffic on the left C. Traffic first to the junction

2. How far from a corner must you park a vehicle?

- A. 7m B. 7.5m C. 5m

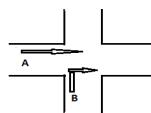
3. When a red robot has an illuminated arrow pointing upwards?

- A. Proceed disregarding the red robot B. Proceed as you have right of way
C. You may proceed going straight ahead

4. Speed limit in urban areas is?

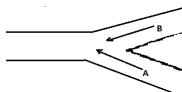
- A. 40km/h B. 80km/h C. 60km/h

5. Which car gives right of way?



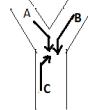
- A. Car A B. Car B

6. Who gives right of way/stops?



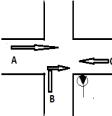
- A. Car B B. Car A

7. Who gives right of way?



- A. Car C B. Car A C. Car B

8. Who has right of way?



- A. Car A B. Car C B. Car B

9. Involved in a serious accident?

- A. Report to the police within 24 hours B. Ignore it
C. Report to the hospital

10. Reflections on the sides of a bus?

- A. White B. Yellow C. Red

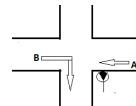
11. Double continuous lines on my right side?

- A. May not straddle to the left B. May straddle only when overtaking slow moving traffic
C. May not straddle it at all

12. At 90km/h my cars length is?

- A. 4 cars B. 5 cars C. 6 cars

13. Who has right of way?



- A. Car B B. Car A

14. Symbol for danger warning sign is?

- A. A triangle B. Circle C. A rectangle

15. Lay-by sign is coloured in which colour?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Green

16. Dipping of lights at night is done?

- A. Following other traffic
- B. Being followed
- C. Giving way to oncoming traffic

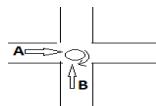
17. When would one straddle broken yellow lines running along the side of a road outside town?

- A. Overtaking slow moving traffic
- B. Overtaking traffic turning right
- C. Overtaking animal drawn wagon

18. At narrow bridges consider?

- A. Length
- B. Width
- C. Height

19.



Which car goes last?

- A. Car A
- B. Car B

20. This sign means?

- A. Road closed
- B. No Turning in the same road
- C. Neither A nor B is correct



21. Where would you find the following sign?

- A. Approaching rail level crossing
- B. When at railway level crossing
- C. At railway station



22. The following sign is associated with?

- A. Weight
- B. Width
- C. Weigh bridges



23. Ambulances have right of way when?

- A. Approaching robots always
- B. Heading for service
- C. Sounding their sirens or emergence lights

24. At 4 cars length speed is?

- A. 60km/h
- B. 75km/h
- C. 90km/h

25. At an intersection with two (2) lanes, going straight you travel in which lane?

- A. Left lane
- B. Right lane

PAPER 5

1. When meeting a learner driver or vehicle displaying L plate you should
A. Overtake as quickly as possible B. Exercise caution and give him space
C. Indicate that he/she is nuisance and should be elsewhere.
2. What must you do when riding a motor cycle?
A. A pair of cycle clips B. Sun glasses C. Crush helmet
3. What does this sign warn of?
A. Cross roads ahead
B. Warning of a stop or give way sign ahead
C. Warning of a robot
4. At a give way sign I should:
A. Stop and give way to traffic from the right B. Stop and give way to traffic from both sides
C. Slow down and proceed when the road is clear
5. What must you do when approaching this sign?
A. You must stop
B. Reduce speed
C. Increase speed
6. Directional arrows used in combination with longitudinal lines have
A. Informative purpose B. Danger warning purpose
C. Regulatory effect and must be obeyed
7. In which group of signs do we find a stop sign?
A. Danger warning signs B. Regulatory signs C. Informative signs
8. What does this sign inform you?
A. Passage is prohibited
B. No through road
C. Previously imposed speed
9. How old should you be to drive a heavy motor vehicle?
A. 20 years old B. 18 years old C. 19 Years old
10. To whom do you give right of way at a robot?
A. Traffic from the right B. Pedestrians C. To all crossing traffic
11. What is the minimum legal age whereby someone can learn to drive?
A. 19 years B. 16 years C. Any age
12. To whom do you give right of way in rural areas?
A. Traffic from right
B. Traffic which has already entered the intersection before you regardless from which side it comes
C. All crossing traffic
13. What does this sign warn of?
A. Robot ahead
B. Rail level crossing



C. Rail level crossing with flashing warning lights

14. What must you do when you get involved in an accident?

- A. Report to the police within 24 hours
- B. Report to the police as soon as possible within 24 hours
- C. Report to the hospital

15. On which side do you have to overtake an animal?

- A. On the left
- B. On the right
- C. On any side of the road which might be safe

16. Which motor cycle must be fitted with crush bars?

- A. Those with an engine capacity of 250cm³
- B. 350cm³ and above
- C. Any motor cycle

17. How far from a corner are you prohibited to park a car?

- A. 30m
- B. 7m
- C. 7.5

18. What must you do when approaching an amber sequence?

- A. You must stop
- B. Proceed with caution and give way to traffic coming from the road on your right
- C. Give way to all crossing traffic

19. What must you do when you are driving on a slippery road?

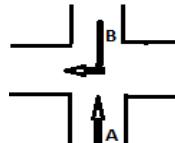
- A. Engage high gears
- B. Pull up your hand brake
- C. Reduce your speed

20. How many trailers are you allowed to pull?

- A. one trailer
- B. Two trailers
- C. Not more than three

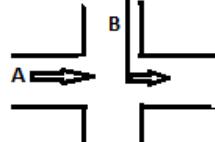
21. Which car must stop?

- A. Car A
- B. Car B
- C. Car C



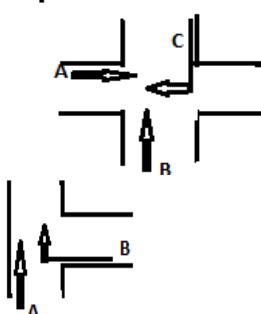
22. Which car goes first?

- A. Car B
- B. Car A



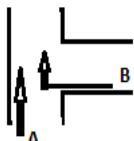
23. Which car goes first?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



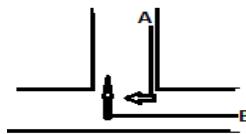
24. Which car has the right of way?

- A. Car B
- B. Car A



25. Which car goes last?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



PAPER 7 A

1. How many passengers is a motor cyclist allowed to carry?

- A. 2 B. 3 C. 1

2. What do you do when you see an aeroplane in your view mirror?

- A. Stop B. Reduce speed C. Adjust your rear view mirror

3. At a stop sign I should?

- A. Reduce speed B. Stop C. Slow down

4. The correct sequence of a robot is?

- A. Green Red Amber B. Green Amber Red C. Red Amber Green

5. A church up ahead sign is in which class?

- A. Danger Warning B. Informative C. Regulatory

6. When driving in a slippery road you should?

- A. Slow down B. Stop C. Reduce speed and exercise caution

7. At a stop sign I must?

- A. Give way to traffic from my left B. Give way to traffic from my right
C. Stop and give way to traffic from both sides

8. When travelling at 75km/h I must allow a gap between my vehicle and the car in front

- A. 4 vehicle from B. 6 vehicle length C. 5 vehicle length

9. This sign is

- A. Traffic lights signal
B. Danger warning sign
C. Informative sign



10. When approaching this sign I would

- A. Be expected to check my vehicle
B. Slow down and expected to be stopped
C. Expected to see road works ahead



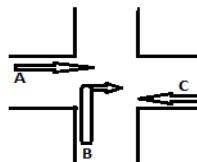
11. At this sign I should

- A. Stop and give way to crossing traffic
B. Slow and proceed when the road is clear on traffic
C. Stop and proceed when the road is clear on both sides



12. Which car moves last at the intersection?

- A. Car B
B. Car C
C. Car A



13. How far from a corner are you forbidden to park a vehicle?

- A. 7m B. 7.5m C. 10m

14. To drive public service vehicle you must have reached the age of

- A. Nineteen B. Twenty-five C. Eighteen

15. This sign regulates that

- A. Vehicles should give right of way to cyclists
- B. Stop and give way to cyclists from the right
- C. Cyclist should stop and give way to crossing traffic



16. Before driving a motor vehicle on public road it must have the following document

- A. A certificate of fattiness, licence and route
- B. A registration book, insurance and vehicle licence
- C. A driver's licence and registration book

17. When oncoming vehicle lights are on bright beam what do you do?

- A. Pull down the sun visor
- B. Switch on your lights
- C. Slow down and cast your eyes slightly to the left.

18. What are the directions given by a fixed of flashing amber robot at an intersection?

- A. Give precedence to all crossing traffic
- B. Give precedence to vehicles coming from the right
- C. Give precedence to vehicles coming from the left

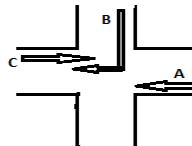
19. This sign is

- A. An informative
- B. A carriage marking
- C. A regulatory sign



20. Which car goes first?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



21. Which sign is this?

- A. Informative
- B. Regulatory
- C. Danger



22. Which sign is this?

- A. De-Restriction
- B. Danger warning
- C. Robot ahead



23. The sign is a?

- A. Danger warning
- B. One way sign
- C. Direction sign



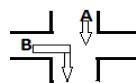
24. The road ahead is a

- A. Give way sign
- B. Junction road
- C. Right junction



25. Which car goes second?

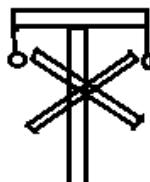
- A. Car B
- B. Car A



PAPER 7 b

1. This diagram means?

- A. Rail Level crossing
- B. Traffic turning
- C. You are entering into a town



2. You dip your lights

- A. When driving in a well lit road
- B. When turning to the left
- C. When entering a bridge



3. This sign means

- A. Danger warning
- B. Narrow bridge ahead
- C. Road narrows both sides

4. What do you consider at a narrow bridge?

- A. Length
- B. Width
- C. Height

5. In which class is this sign under?

- A. Danger Warning
- B. Narrow bridge
- C. Road narrowing from both sides



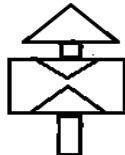
6. Who is the last to go?



- A. Car B
- B. Car C
- C. Car A

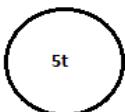
7. At a flash amber light robot means

- A. Stop
- B. Give way to Traffic coming from the right
- C. Give way to Traffic coming from the left



8. This sign means

- A. Height restriction
- B. Width restriction
- C. None of the above



9. This sign means

- A. Five tonnes vehicles only
- B. Weight restriction
- C. Five kilometers to town

10. This sign means

- A. No road
- B. Previously imposed speed limit is cancelled
- C. No through road



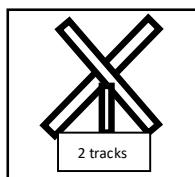
11. Which class is this sign?

- A. Regulatory
- B. Danger
- C. Informative



12. Which class is this sign?

- A. Danger
- B. Informative
- C. Regulatory

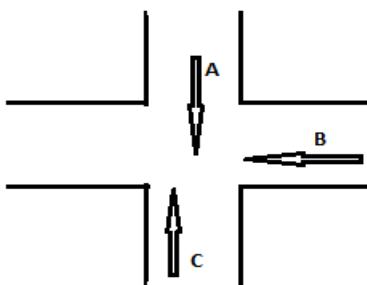


13. When impaired by the use of alcohol or drugs?

- A. Stay off the road
- B. Drive fast
- C. Move slowly

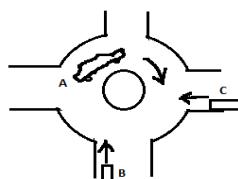
14. Which car goes first?

- A. Car A
- B. Car B
- C. Car C



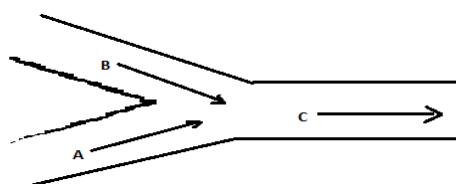
15. Who is breaking the law?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



16. Who gives way?

- A. Car B
- B. Car C
- C. Car A



17. Which car goes first?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B

18. Which is the correct robot sequence?

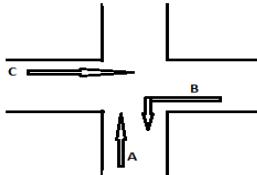
- A. Green Amber Red
- B. Amber Red Green
- C. Red Amber Green

19. In which circumstances may you proceed against a red robot?

- A. When the green arrow is illuminated
- B. When there is no approaching traffic
- C. At mid night

20. A broken yellow line on the side of the road indicate

- A. It may be straddled to overtake traffic which is turning to the right
- B. May be straddled overtaking vehicles turning to the left
- C. It may not be straddled

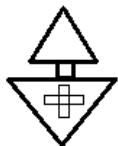


21. Which car is breaking the law?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B

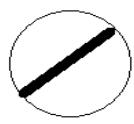
22. This sign means

- A. Stop sign ahead
- B. Give way or stop sign ahead
- C. Give way sign ahead



23. Which class is this sign?

- A. Informative
- B. Regulatory
- C. Danger



24. Direction arrows used in conjunction with longitudinal prohibition lines indicate that

- A. They are in class A Danger warning signs
- B. They are force of law and they guide your route
- C. They are in class D traffic light signal

25. The legal age for one to drive is

- A. 21 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 16 years

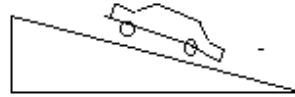
PAPER 11B

1. Which is the sequence of the traffic robot light?

- A. Yellow, Amber, Green B. Red, Green, Amber C. Red, Amber, Green

2. When going down the slope what do you do?

- A. Engage lower gear
B. Engage upper gear
C. Apply the brakes



3. Which document is needed before the vehicle is used on the road?

- A. Insurance, Licence and registration book B. Registration book, Insurance and Fitness
C. Insurance only

4. At which age is a person allowed to apply for driver's licence in Zimbabwe?

- A. 18 years B. 16 years C. 25 years

5. This sign means

- A. Warning of a stop or give way sign ahead
B. Warning of cross roads ahead
C. Proceed with caution



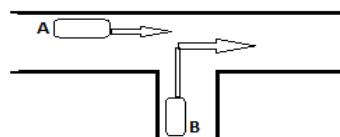
6. In which class is this sign?

- A. Regulatory signs
B. Informative signs
C. Danger warning signs



7. In urban areas which car goes first?

- A. Car A
B. Car B



8. How far from a corner are you forbidden to park your car?

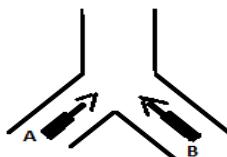
- A. 9m B. 7.5 C. 7m

9. At a give way sign you should.....

- A. Give precedence to all crossing traffic B. Give way to traffic from both sides
C. Stop and proceed when the road is clear to the right

10. Which car has got the right of way?

- A. Car A
B. Car B

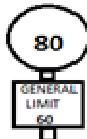


11. At which age is someone allowed to drive public service vehicles

- A. 16 years B. 18 years C. 25 years

12. This sign means....

- A. Speed limit 80km/h to other roads 60km/h
B. Increase speed
C. Speed limit is 60km/h

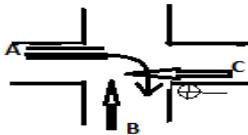


13. Which reflectors do you put in front and back of a vehicle?

- A. White and red B. Yellow and white C. Red and yellow

14. Which car goes first?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



15. When travelling at 75km/h behind another vehicle which I do not intend to overtake

- A. I will leave a gap of 5 cars
- B. I will leave a gap of 10 cars
- C. I will leave a gap of 4 cars

16. How do you overtake an animal drawn wagon?

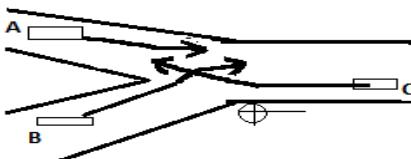
- A. By left side always
- B. By whichever side is safe to do so
- C. By the right side only

17. What is the function of the clutch pedal?

- A. To avoid noise when changing gears
- B. It adds fuel to the engine
- C. It keeps the driver alert

18. Which car goes first?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



19. At a flashing amber robot I

- A. Give way to traffic on my right
- B. Give way to traffic from both sides
- C. Reduce speed and stop

20. When dazzled by an oncoming vehicle at night you should.....

- A. Shift your eyes slightly to the left
- B. Sound your hooter
- C. Dazzle back

21. How do cyclists ride?

- A. Stop immediately before entering the road directly ahead
- B. Proceed with caution
- C. Proceed fast



22. In rural areas to which traffic must you give the right of way?

- A. To traffic from all sides
- B. To traffic that has entered the junction before you
- C. To traffic from my left



23. This sign means?

- A. Warning of physical barrier ahead
- B. Warning of a grid ahead
- C. Warning of a danger sign



24. This sign means?

- A. Warning of a breakdown
- B. Warning to slow down and expect to be stopped
- C. Warning of a danger sign

25 What do you call the process of holding the clutch and accelerator when beginning to move?

- A. Balancing
- B. Change down
- C. Friction point

PAPER 7 C

1. What is hazard perception?

- A. Danger warning sign B. Blind spot C. Drivers expectations of what lies ahead

2. In rural areas which traffic has the right of way?

- A. Traffic on the right B. Traffic which stops first C. Traffic first to the junction

3. At round about indicate?

- A. Entering the round about B. Inside the round about C. Leaving the round about

4. Learners are exempted from wearing safety belts?

- A. Learning to drive B. At parking areas C. Reversing

5. What are diverging lines?

- A. One which splits to two B. Two which splits to one C. Transverse lines

6. A cycle giving way to the right counts as a vehicle?

- A. Yes B. No

7. What is the maximum speed limit in Zimbabwe?

- A. 80km/h heavy vehicles, 120km/h light motor vehicles
B. 120km/h heavy vehicles, 80km/h light motor vehicles
C. 80km/h heavy vehicles, 100km/h motor vehicles

8. On rail level crossing with boom gates open?

- A. Wait until train passes B. Look/check both sides and proceed
C. Wait until the gates closes

9. Correct statement about reflectors is?

- A. White B. Yellow in front C. White in front

10. Do you switch on your headlights at 6:00am?

- A. Yes B. No

11. Parking on the road side use?

- A. Park lights and tail lights B. Park lights C. Tail lights and side lights

12. Restrictions sign means?

- A. Slow down B. Return to previous speed C. Do not exceed stated speed

13. Class (2) Driving students use which vehicles for a test?

- A. Bedford trucks B. Mercedes Benz Trucks C. 5000kg/7m trucks

14. At night in well-lit areas drivers should drive with?

- A. Head lamps on high beam B. Head lamps on low beam. C. Switch off beam lights

15. Drivers medical certificate is valid for?

- A. 12 months B. 24 months C. 36 months

16. Ambulances have right of way?

- A. When approaching robots B. When carrying patients
C. When sounding a siren/ emergence lights

17. It is legally permissible to carry a child under the age of ten years un-accompanied in a pick-up truck which has a canopy on that portion where goods are normally carried?

- A. True B. False

18. Motor cycle use

- A. Right lane B. Left lane C. Center lane

19. Class 5 Licence holders drive agricultural tractors only?

- A. True B. False

20. Tractor driver permit is only used when accompanied by a licenced driver?

- A. True B. False

21. Tractor driver permit holders drive vehicles normally driven by class (5) licence Holders/vehicle

- A. False B. True

22. Ambulances are fitted with safety belts before they are used?

- A. True B. False

23. One wears safety belt as and when one wishes except for passengers or others carried?

- A. Yes B. No

24. Ambulance drivers are required to wear safety belts each time they are driving an ambulance?

- A. True B. False

25. What document is required before one drives a motor vehicle?

- A. Registration book, Vehicle licence, Insurance B. Registration and Licence
C. Driver's licence or learner's licence

PAPER 8a

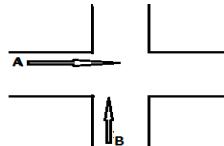
1. Which car has the right of way?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



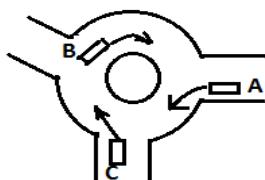
2. Which car gives right of way?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



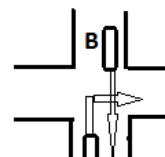
3. Which car has the right of way?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



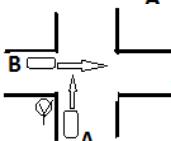
4. Which car is breaking the law?

- A. Car A
- B. Car B
- C. Car C



5. Which car is breaking the law?

- A. Car B
- B. Car A
- C. Car C



6. This sign indicates

- A. Hospital ahead
- B. Broken down vehicle
- C. End of speed restriction



7. When going down a hill I should

- A. Disengage gears
- B. Engage lower gear
- C. Apply handbrake



8. This sign I am

- A. Permitted to make a U-turn
- B. Prohibited from making a U-turn
- C. I can not turn right

9. At a bridge you consider

- A. Height restriction
- B. Width restriction
- C. Cattle ahead



10. At this sign I should.

- A. Stop and only proceed when the road is clear both sides
- B. Stop and proceed when the road is clear on the right
- C. Stop and proceed when the road is clear on the left



11. This sign regulates

- A. I may park my vehicle

B. I may not park my vehicle
C. A lay-by ahead

12. A heavy vehicle may not tow more than
A. One trailer B. Two trailers C. Three trailers

13. When carrying a passenger on a motor bike:-
A. Have head lamps fitted B. Have petrol tank fitted
C. Have a pillion and foot rests firmly fitted

14. When involved in a serious accident I must
A. Report to a hospital B. Report to the police within 48 hours
C Report to the police as soon as possible within 24 hours

15. When driving behind another vehicle at night I should
A. Dim my head lamps B. Switch on my side light C. Drive slowly

16. When should a horn be used?
A. To attract a friend's attention B. Only in emergency C. When cattle are blocking ahead

17. I may park close to a corner no less than:-
A. 9.5m B. 75m C. 7.5m

18. At a flashing amber robot I should:-
A. Wait until the road is clear B. Give right of way to the left C. Give right of way to the right

19. In which circumstances may one proceed against red robot?
A. When the green arrow is illuminated B. When there is no approaching traffic
C. When the green arrow pointing direction is illuminated

20. Which is the correct robot sequence?
A. Red, Amber, Green B. Green, Amber, Red

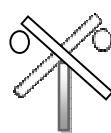
21. A continuous line in the center of the road
A. May be crossed if there is no coming traffic B. May not be crossed
B. May be crossed in rural areas

22. A broken white line besides a continuous white line in the center of the road indicates that
A. I may overtake if the continuous line is on my side
B. I may overtake if the broken line is on my side C. I must keep well left

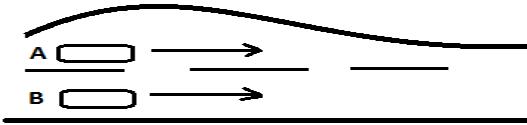
23. A broken yellow line on the left hand side
A. It may not be straddled B. It may be straddled to overtake traffic which is turning right
C. May be straddled to overtake a cyclist

24. What must you do when meeting a motor displaying an "L" plate?
A. Hoot if the vehicle is blocking road B. Exercise extreme caution C. Flash my head lights

25. When you come across this sign it means
A. Boom gate crossing
B. Rail level crossing
C. Danger warning sign



PAPER 9b



1. Which car goes first?
A. Car A B. Car B C. Any car

2. In a vehicle, if you are a learner, how many passengers are you allowed to carry?
A. None B. 2 C. Only one

3. What are the lane changing procedures?
A. Rear view, electrical signal, Blind spot and hand signal
B. Rear view, accelerate signal, blind spot and hand signal

4. A holder of class five drivers' licence can drive agricultural vehicle only
A. False B. Yes C. Even a lorry

5. A holder of class five driver's permit is allowed to drive vehicles normally driven by class five drivers
A. No B. Yes C. Even Four

6. A person under the age of seventeen years is allowed to drive class two motor vehicles
A. No B. Yes C. Under supervision

7. At the age of sixteen years, a person can get a learner's licence in
A. Light motor vehicles B. Heavy motor vehicles C. Light and heavy vehicles

8. At the age of sixteen years, a person can get a learner's licence in
A. Class 3 and 4 B. Class 4 and 5 C. Class 3 and 2

9. A tractor driver's permit is only used when the driver is accompanied by a licenced one
A. False B. True C. None

10. Ambulance vehicles must be fitted with safety belts before they are used
A. True B. False C. Only when the driver wishes

11. At night in well lighted areas, drivers should drive with
A. Head lamps on low beam B. Head lamps on high beam C. Head lamps off

12. A Learner driver is exempted from wearing seat belts only
A. When reversing B. When checking the mirror C. When overtaking

13. You check your view mirror and you see an airplane in the sky
A. Reduce speed and prepare to stop B. Adjust the mirror C. Slow down

14. Which can an applicant apply for a duplication learner's licence?
A. When the original is lost or default B. When you give your friend
C. When the original is expired

15. An accident has just happened, you being the first at the scene what are you expected to do?
A. Render first aid and report to the nearest police B. Report to the hospital
C. Call the police

16. It is legally permissible to carry a child under the age of 10 years in a pick-up truck which has canopy on that portion where goods are normally carried while not accompanied
A. No B. Yes C. None

17. At a Four way stop which car must you give the right of way when you intend to turn to the left?
A. The car which stops first B. The car from left C. Any car

18. A Driver's Medical Certificate is valid only
A. 12 months B. 24 months C. 16 months

19. Class five is allowed to drive tractors only
A. False B. True C. A tractor and a bus

20. What do you do at a detour?
A. You slow down and follow directions B. Increase speed C. Flash your lights

21. Which vehicle is used by class 2 driving students?
A. 5000kg 7m truck B. 2100kg 5m truck C. 700kg 2m truck

22. An ambulance has the right of way when
A. Flashing its emergence lights and sounding its siren
B. In main road
C. When the hazard light a flashing

23. Motor cycle should travel in which position of the lane?
A. Center of the left lane B. Right lane
C. Behind any car

24. Ambulance drivers are required to wear safety belts each time they are driving an ambulance
A. Yes B. True C. Only when they are travelling fast

25. When vehicle ahead of you is towing what do you do?
A. Reduce speed and exercise caution B. Overtake him
C. Reduce speed and follow behind

PAPER 10

1. When do you overtake?

- A. Only when running late
- B. When there are double lanes in the direction of my travel
- C. When driving to the hospital

2. What is the function of a clutch pedal?

- A. It keeps the driver ever alert
- B. It avoids noise when changing gears
- C. Its adds fuel to the engine

3. Fog lights are used

- A. Only when driving at night
- B. Only when a vehicle is parked
- C. When there is a heavy mist

4. A seat belt is not necessary when....

- A. Driving at a low speed
- B. Driving a heavy vehicle
- C. Reversing

5. What does the term “blind sport” mean for a driver?

- A. A portion not covered by your mirrors
- B. An area not covered by your headlights
- C. An area covered by your right hand mirror

6. When do you indicate at a round about?

- A. As you enter
- B. When circulating
- C. When going out

7. You may straddle the broken yellow line.....

- A. When driving a slow moving vehicle
- B. When driving a heavy vehicle
- C. When overtaking traffic turning to the right or when you want to stop

8. What is hazard perception?

- A. Dangerous informative
- B. The transportation of hazardous chemicals
- C. Choosing a safe route when driving

9. How do you overtake an animal drawn wagon?

- A. By the right side always
- B. By the left side always
- C. By whatever side is safe to do so

10. When parking a vehicle on side of the road.....

- A. Use tail lights, side lights, park lights
- B. Use only tail lights
- C. Use only side lights

11. Do you switch on your headlights when travelling at 6:00am?

- A. Yes
- B. No

12. When stopping a vehicle what do you do?

- A. You apply your brakes
- B. Slow down, check the mirror, signal your intention
- C. Stop, signal, check mirror

13. What is the use of a park brake?

- A. It has the same use as the foot brake B. It is only used in emergency
C. To keep the vehicle stationary
14. A hooter is used.....
A. When frustrated by others B. When pedestrians are at the middle of the road
B. When attracting a friend's attention
15. What are diverging lines?
A. One which form two B. One found at a round about
C. One that is not visible
16. Which reflectors do you put in front of a bus?
A. White all over B. Yellow in front C. White in front
17. I may overtake.....
A. Animal drawn vehicles B. Stationary vehicles C. Cars that are indicating
18. On a bridge one should not...
A. Apply brakes B. Sound a horn C. Overtake slow moving vehicles
19. On rail crossing with boom gates open you should,
A. Wait until the train has passed B. Look both sides and proceed
C. Wait until the gates have closed
20. What is the maximum speed limit in Zimbabwe?
A. 80km/h heavy vehicle, 120km/h small/ light
B. 120km/h heavy vehicle, 80km/h small/light
C. 60km/h heavy vehicle, 100km/h small/light
21. Weight is usually associated with.....
A. Hills B. Curves C. Weigh bridges
22. When you are on a straight ahead lane you should
A. Turn right B. Not turn at all C. Give way always
23. On pedestrian crossing...
A. You do not need to stop for slow moving people
B. Exercise caution and proceed if safe to do so
C. You always have to stop
24. A red robot in conjunction with a green arrow pointing upwards means?
A. You may proceed straight ahead B. You must stop if going straight
C. The robot is malfunctioning
25. A ONE WAY sign is in which class of signs
A. Danger warning B. Regulatory C. Informative

PAPER 11A

1. What is the correct sequence of the robot?
 A. Green, Red, Amber B. Amber, Red, Green C. Red, Green, Amber

2. In urban area which car has the right of way?
 A. Approaching from left B. Approaching from the right side

3. When travelling at 75km/h I must allow a gap between my vehicle and the car in front
 A. 4 vehicle front B. 6 vehicle length C. 5 vehicle length

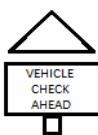
4. This sign is
 A. Traffic lights signal
 B. Danger warning sign
 C. Informative sign



5. This sign warns us of
 A. Physical barrier ahead
 B. Rail level crossing ahead
 C. A grid ahead



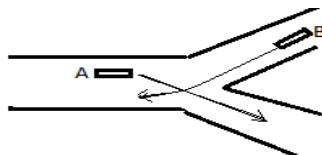
6. When approaching this sign I would
 A. Be expected to check my vehicle
 B. Slow down and expected to be stopped
 C. Expected to see road works ahead



7. When approaching this sign I am expected to
 A. Engage brakes continuously
 B. Engage low gear
 C. Engage high gear



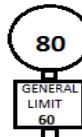
8. Which car goes first?
 A. Car A
 B. Car B



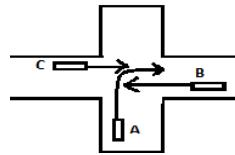
9. At this sign I should
 A. Stop and give way to cross traffic
 B. Slow and proceed when the road is clear on traffic
 C. Stop and proceed when the road is clear on both sides



10. This sign regulates that
 A. The speed limit on this road is 80km/h
 B. Speed limit on this road is 60km/h
 C. Speed limit on this road is 40km/h



11. Which car moves last at this intersection?
 A. Car B B. Car C C. Car A



12. A vehicle should be fitted with efficient reflectors of what colour
 A. Amber at the front and red at the back B. White at the front and amber at the back
 C. White at the front and Red at the back

13. This sign warns us of
A. Stop or give way sign ahead
B. Rail and road crossing ahead



14. When stopping a motor vehicle on a road except in traffic where will you stop?
A. On the extreme right of the road B. Stop on the middle if its safe to do so
C. On the extreme left of the road or in an authorized parking space

15. How far from a corner are you forbidden to park your vehicle?
A. 7m B. 7.5m C. 10m

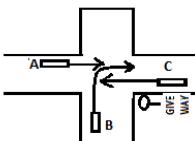
16. When under the influence of drugs or alcohol what must you do?
A. Drive slowly to a safe place B. Stay off the road C. Drive on the extreme left of the road

17. The insignia of a danger warning sign is?
A. Triangle B. Rectangle C. A circle

18. On which side must you overtake an animal drawn wagon?
A. Left hand side B. Right hand side C. Whichever side is safe to do so

19. What are the directions given by a fixed or flashing amber robot at an intersection?
A. Give precedence to all crossing traffic
B. Give precedence to vehicle coming from the right
C. Give precedence to vehicle coming from the left

20. Which car goes first?
A. Car A
B. Car B
C. Car C



21. This sign is
A. An informative
B. A carriage marking
C. A regulatory sign



22. This sign regulates that
A. vehicle should give right of way to cyclists
B. Stop and give way to cyclists from the right
C. Cyclists should stop and give way to crossing traffic



23. Before driving a motor vehicle on a public road it must have the following documents
A. A certificate of fitness, licence and route
B. A registration book, insurance, vehicle licence
C. A driver's licence and registration book

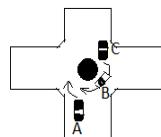
24. When oncoming vehicle lights are on bright beam what do you do?
A. Pull down the sun visor B. Switch on your lights
C. slow down and cast your eyes slightly to the left

25. To drive a public service vehicle you must have reached the age of
A. Nineteen B. Twenty-five C. Eighteen

PAPER 13

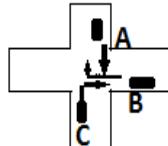
1. Which car goes last?

- A. Car C
- B. Car A
- C. Car B



2. Which car goes last?

- A. Car C
- B. Car B
- C. Car A



3. Class 1 driver applicants must have age of

- A. 16
- B. 18 and defensive
- C. 25 and medical

4. The correct sequence of a robot

- A. Green, Red, Amber
- B. Red, Green, Amber
- C. Red, Amber, Green

5. At this sign I must

- A. Engage brakes continuously
- B. Engage lower gear
- C. Engage high gear



6. When travelling at 60km/h the reaction distance is

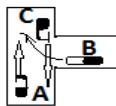
- A. 27.7m
- B. 8.3m
- C. 16.7m

7. Which vehicle cannot have a fire extinguisher?

- A. Motor cycle
- B. Motor parked at home
- C. Registered motor travelling in the road

8. Which car is the right of way?

- A. Car C
- B. Car B
- C. Car A



9. When entering a robot controlled intersection and already crossed pedestrian crossing line:-

- A. Stay where you are
- B. Turn to the left
- C. Reverse your vehicle

10. Which vehicle does not have a reverse gear?

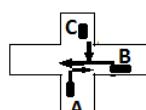
- A. Combine harvester
- B. Motor cycle
- C. Tractor

11. When you drive behind another vehicle at night

- A. You put your headlight on but at bright bream
- B. You dip your headlights
- C. you switch off you lights

12. Which car goes first?

- A. Car A
- B. Car B
- C. Car C

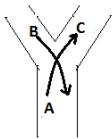


13. When involved in a serious accident:

- A. Report to hospital within 24 hours
- b. Report to police immediately within 24 hours
- C. Proceed with your journey is safe to do so

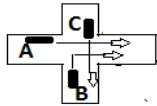
14. Which car gives the right of way?

- A. Car B
- B. Car C
- C. Car A



15. Which car is breaking the law?

- A. Car A
- B. Car B
- C. Car C

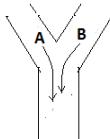


16. How many classes of road signs do we have in Zimbabwe?

- A. 50
- B. 5
- C. 55

17. Which car gives the right of way?

- A. Car A
- B. Car B
- C. Car C



18. If you see an 'L' plate display on vehicle in front

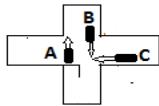
- A. Increase speed and takeover
- B. Reduce speed and drive cautiously
- C. Put on hazards

19. At what distance do you put a reflective triangle?

- A. 7.5m
- B. 30-50m
- C. 15-20m

20. Which car is breaking the law?

- A. Car A
- B. Car B
- C. Car C



21. What do you do when seeing this sign?

- A. Stay off the road
- B. Reduce speed and exercise caution
- C. Engage lower gear



22. How many reflecting triangles does a lorry carrying 2 trailers have?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 6

23. When travelling at 120km/h total stopping distance is:-

- A. 113.3m
- B. 130.0m
- C. 16m

24. This sign is

- A. Informative
- B. Traffic light signal
- C. Danger warning



25. The broken white line in conjunction with continuous line has

- A. Informative message
- B. Regulatory effect and drivers must obey
- C. Danger warning sign



ZIMBABWE

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

FOREWORD

From January 2000 to December 2008, 333 860 road accidents were reported, of which 16 296 people were killed and 51 770 injured, some sustaining permanent disability. An analysis of these statistics has shown that most of these accidents are attributable to human error.

A vehicle is a good means of transport but a dangerous weapon in the hands of reckless people.

The country cannot afford the cost of such continuous loss of lives and property, and remember, a traffic accident can happen to you and me, people with family responsibilities, or young people in the prime of their lives, who have no wish to kill or to be killed. But this is happening daily, and the cost in terms of human suffering and material loss continues to escalate unabated.

This is a very sad state of affairs which each and everyone of us should try to combat through better driving habits and greater courtesy towards other road users.

The Highway Code has a message for all road users who include:-

- Pedestrians
- Cyclists, and
- Motorists

I hope you will make the best possible use of the Highway Code.

Zimbabwe requires all its resources, human, material and financial, in order to fulfill its development goal. Please accept the responsibilities of being a safe road user and help promote the spirit of courtesy and consideration for other road users. Together we can significantly reduce unwarranted wanton carnage on our roads. After all, many countries experience much lower accident rates.

Thank you for your sincere co-operation.

Hon. N T Goche (MP)

**MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS
AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT**



TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Greater safety on our roads, for citizens and visitors alike, is the constant concern of the representatives of the people, who annually vote large sums for:-

- road works,
- traffic control,
- the enforcement of traffic control, and
- the enforcement of traffic laws.

This code sets out to help you use the road safely. It shows you how to drive better so that you may be equipped to conduct yourself as becomes a member of a civilized society. In common with other worthwhile achievements, good road behaviour does not come about of its own accord; it is the outcome of intelligent thought, the practice of self-discipline and execution thereof.

You are required to know your traffic laws; to disobey them is a betrayal of the trust that Society placed in you when you were authorized to share the roads with others. But obeying laws is not in itself enough for good or safe road behaviour unless there is constantly present a sense of responsibility and an awareness of the ever-lurking accident. These are pre-requisites for the state of alertness necessary in an emergency if you are to be able to apply your skill in avoiding, or at least minimizing, the seriousness of a collision.

The Highway Code suggests many ways in which you can contribute to your own safety as well as to the safety of others. Do not merely read it, STUDY it, for should you be involved in a killing or maiming—and the possibility is high—you may be haunted all your life. The bitter consequences could have been avoided if you had behaved as your Highway Code urges you to.

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TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE

INTRODUCTION

To make for easier reference, much of the subject matter in this booklet has been grouped under headings relating to the different classes of road user. This does not, of course, offer a short-cut to the study of the Code since nothing less than an intimate knowledge of all of it is needed by everyone to assure the vitally necessary understanding between road users.

The Code is not a manual of traffic law, although some of the measures dealt with in it are prescribed by law. Others are dictated by good sense and courtesy, and no one category is more important than another.

In Zimbabwe vehicular traffic is required to "Keep to the LEFT" of the road and the Code has been compiled on this basis.

Visitors from countries where the "Keep to the Right" rule operates are urged to be on their guard, for what might be the correct procedure to follow in their country could be highly dangerous here where we keep to the left.

In responsible hands, the motor vehicle has contributed much to a better way of living; in reckless hands, much to a violent way of dying.

FOR ALL ROAD USERS

What follows in this part deals with road safety considerations of a more or less general nature and is, therefore, the concern of all road users.

Remember that few people can successfully do two things at the same time and none can use the road with safety unless all their faculties are consciously directed towards doing so.

Cultivate this thought and assist others by avoiding anything that may distract their attention.

No one should be using the road if he is in a temper, excited or upset, so try to develop in yourself and others a calm frame of mind conducive to safe behaviour.

Do not make unnecessary noise or do anything else which may irritate others.

When someone else appears to behave recklessly or in bad taste, control yourself and never stoop to retaliate; it is both degrading and dangerous.

Vehicles displaying "L" plates are in the charge of learners and inexperienced drivers and riders; be wary of them, and give them a chance.

Be particularly patient with old people, the blind and the infirm and assist them where possible, for they have a special problem in negotiating traffic.

Children on the road are a particular danger; they need your protection and guidance in safe road behaviour. Do for every child what you would for your own.



If you are not fit, do not venture into complicated traffic situations. Narcotic drugs and alcohol impair your judgment. Stay off the roads if you are under their influence.

NEVER VENTURE WHERE YOU CANNOT SEE.

LICENCES AND INSURANCE

You must be in possession of a Zimbabwean or other recognized driver's licence. If you hold no recognized licence you may take out a learner driver's licence which allows you to drive on public roads to gain experience before undergoing the test for your full driver's licence. The learner's licence is only issued after you have passed a test on the rules of the road and the traffic signs and signals.

When you drive on a learners licence a fully-licensed driver must always accompany you except on certain motor vehicles which only have a seat for the driver. You may not carry a passenger on an auto-cycle or a motorcycle.

The learners licence allows you to drive on public roads to gain experience before undergoing the test for your full driver's licence. (Remember, though, that even when you become a fully-licensed driver you have much to learn, so apply yourself to the task of becoming an accomplished driver, being particularly careful while you are gaining experience.)

Your vehicle must be registered and licensed.

You must be covered by insurance against death and injury to third parties.

If you are a visitor to Zimbabwe, you need an international driving permit or the domestic licence of your own country. Your vehicle must carry your country's registration mark and international plate and it is also necessary to have an insurance policy valid for the length of your stay.

FOR ROAD USERS ON WHEELS

These road users are the drivers or riders, as the case may be, of motor-cars, trucks, buses, motor-cycles, and power- or pedal-propelled bicycles and tricycles, and whilst the principles of good road behaviour are basically the same for them all, it does not follow that the proper negotiation of all traffic situations is likewise so.

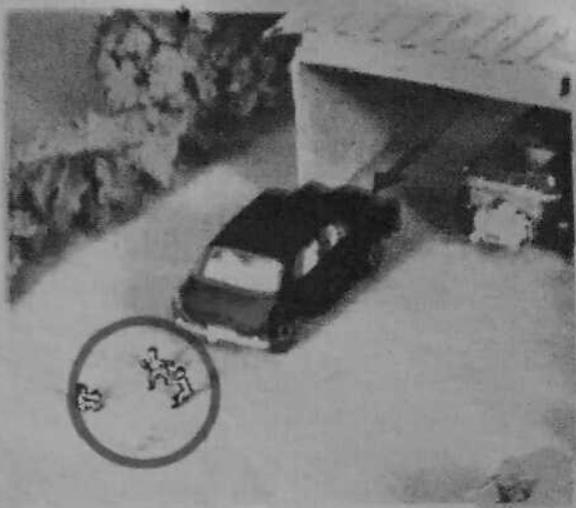
The self-propelled vehicle is the most lethal of those using our roads and on its driver, therefore, devolves a special responsibility in respect of the comparatively unprotected cyclist and pedestrian.

The mere thought of killing is abhorrent to you, yet our tragic road toll is evidence of thousands of drivers with feelings no different to yours who are haunted by memories of killings in which they have been involved.

Study this code and reduce the risk of a similar predicament.

YOUR EVERY DAY

Make it a habit never to set your vehicle in motion until you have looked round and under it for children and animals.



Starting off

Do not move your vehicle from a parking place until the road is clear of traffic or you are certain that you can safely do so without causing danger to other vehicles.



Keep to your side, the left of the road

Once on the road, keep as near to the left of it as possible, more particularly if you are driving slowly, unless, of course you are about to OVERTAKE (page 14) or TURN RIGHT (page 11).

Never drive on the crown of the road.



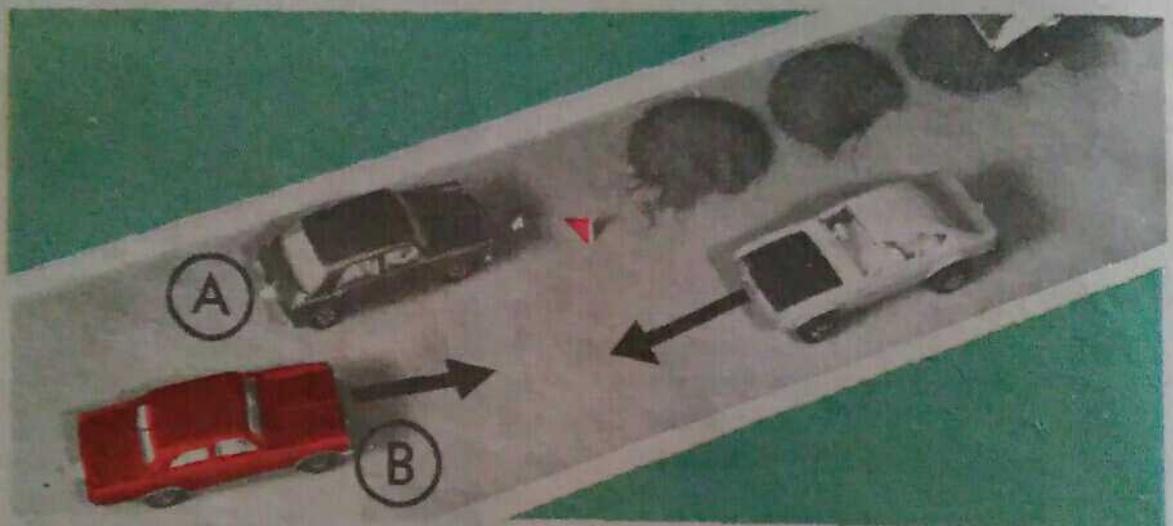
Never travel on the wrong side of the road

Unless the police, carriageway markings or other traffic controls specifically require you to do so, never cross from your side so as to encroach on to the opposite side of the road:

- (i) in violation of carriageway markings or other traffic control devices;



Do not cross this continuous line;



- (ii) in the face of oncoming traffic;
- (iii) by making a right-hand turn or U-turn in front of oncoming traffic;
- (iv) when you cannot see enough of the road ahead to be sure that you have ample time to return to your correct "well left" position if traffic should suddenly appear;

*Do not behave like B.
Give way like A has.*

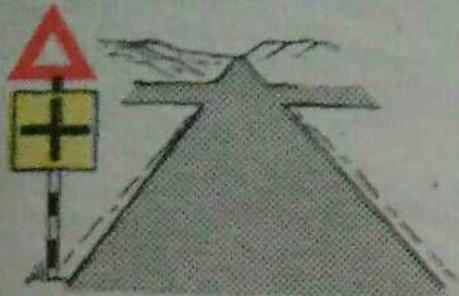
*Don't cut the
blind corner.*



*Keep well left on
blind rises.*



(v) at or on the approaches to any road intersection, railway level crossing, bridge, tunnel, etc.



MEETING OTHER VEHICLES

When you meet oncoming vehicles, keep well to your side of the road.



On Strip Roads your offside (right hand) wheels should be on the left-hand strip. Motor cyclists are entitled to the use of one strip.

On Single Lane (narrow) tarmac roads move sufficiently far to your left to allow the other vehicle enough room to pass safely. As there is not sufficient room on these narrow surfaces for two cars, your nearside (left hand) wheels should be well on the gravel verges at passing.

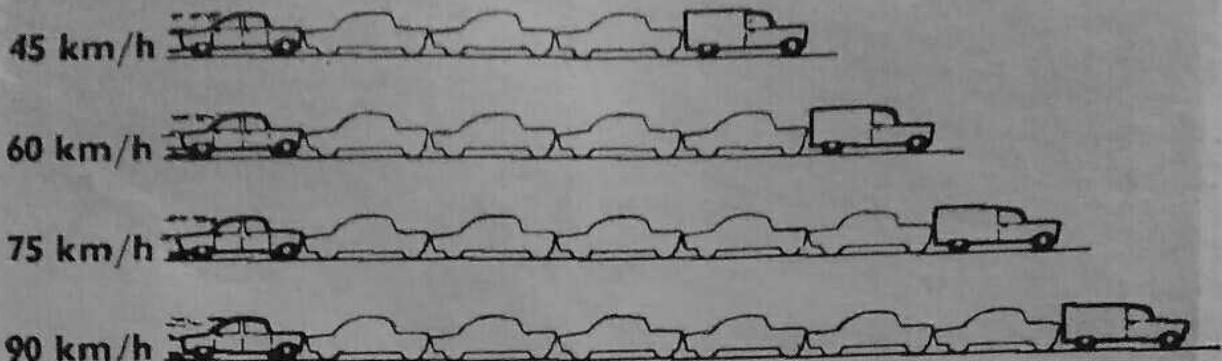
TRAVELLING BEHIND OTHER VEHICLES

The risk of collision or the need to take necessary avoiding action will be substantially reduced if you try to anticipate what the driver in front is going to do by keeping a safe distance behind and a sharp look-out for any hand, mechanical or light signals he may make to indicate his intention to slow down, stop or turn. (See pages 23 and 24 for signals.)

Watch the stop-light.



Remember that the higher the speed the greater the distance before you can stop. For every 15 km/h (10 miles per hour) of your vehicle's speed allow a gap of at least one vehicle length between your vehicle and the next car in front:



Increase these gaps in bad light and on wet or dusty roads.

KEEP TO YOUR LANE

(See also Page 42)

If your side of the road is divided into traffic lanes by carriageway markings, choose the proper lane for your route and stay in it until for good reason you must move to another.

Do not cut in from one lane to another, even if the traffic in your lane has slowed up.

Changing Your Position on the Carriageway (Changing Lane)

Before you move right or left from the lane or the stream of traffic you are in:

- (i) make sure that it is safe to do so and will not inconvenience other traffic;
- (ii) check on the position of following traffic, give the signal:
"I am going to move over to the right" (see page 23)
or
"I am going to move over to the left" (see page 23)
and be sure that your signal has been understood before you move over.

WHEN VEHICLES WISH TO OVERTAKE YOU

If you have been watching the road behind you by frequently glancing in your rear-view mirror, as you always should do, you will be aware if there is a following vehicle wanting to pass you.

Give the driver the opportunity to do so by moving carefully over to the left.

If the way ahead is clear and there is sufficient space in front of you for the overtaking vehicle to move back to the left after passing you, you may signal that you are ready to be overtaken.

Never accelerate while you are being overtaken, for you will cause the other driver to misjudge distances, mistime his operation and expose both of you to serious danger.

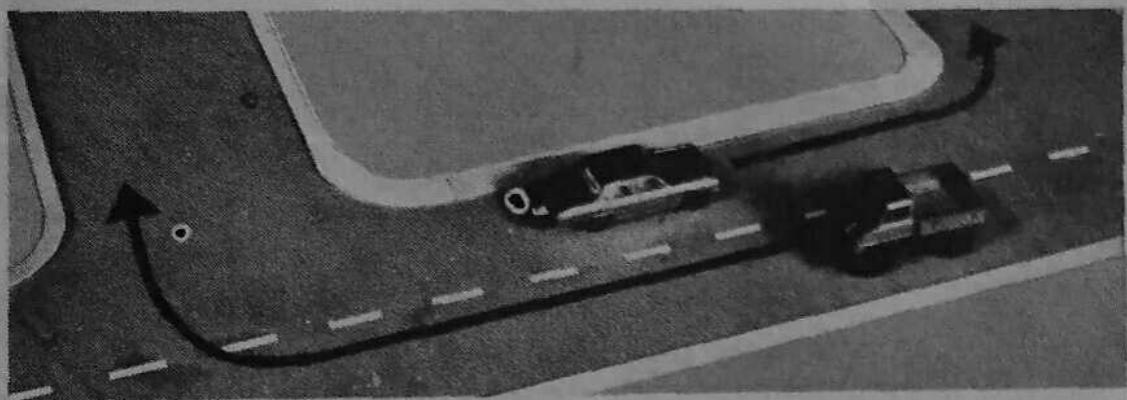
ROAD JUNCTIONS

(These include intersections and access points)

Wrong behaviour at road junctions often results in accidents; therefore, never make or act on last minute decisions; rather overrun the junction and return.

Approaching Road Junctions

Decide what you intend doing at the junction ahead in sufficient time for you to take up your correct position on the road.



Your correct position for a LEFT TURN is as far to the LEFT of the carriageway as possible and for a RIGHT TURN as far to the RIGHT of your side of the carriageway as possible.

If your side of the carriageway has been divided by markings, your correct lane is as shown on page 29.

Moving into Position at Road Junctions

Do not deviate from the lane or stream of traffic you are in to move into your correct position before you have taken all steps and precautions given for "changing lane" (see page 6).

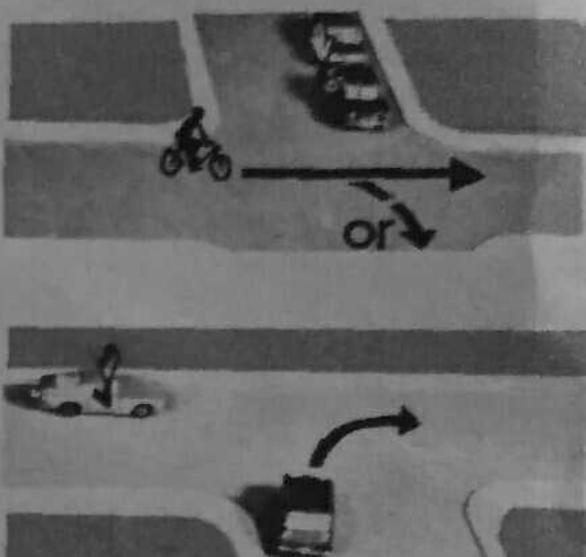
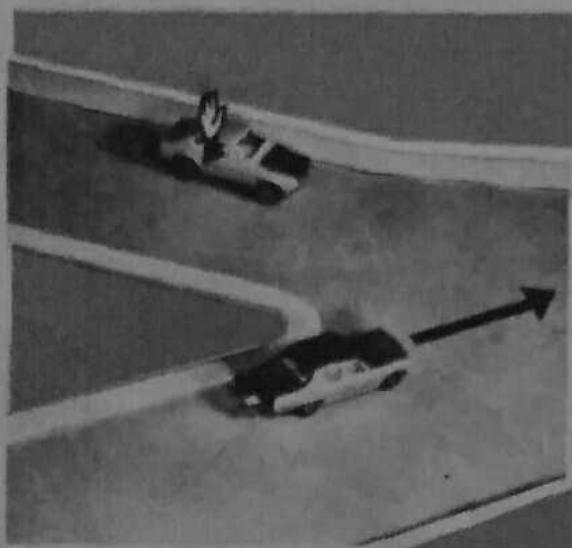
Because of the more complicated traffic movement at junctions, it is particularly important to anticipate the course of both leading and following traffic, so keep a sharp look out for signals indicating intention (see pages 23 and 24).

Even when you are in your correct position for negotiating the junction, signal your intention if you intend to turn by giving the signal "I am going to turn right" (see page 23) or "I am going to turn left" (see page 23).

Before entering a junction, SLOW DOWN, even stop if necessary, so as to give precedence to traffic that enjoys the right of way.

Right of Way

In urban areas you must give precedence to vehicles (including cycles) approaching you on a road to your right unless traffic is controlled by STOP or GIVE WAY signs or TRAFFIC LIGHTS or by a policeman.



In rural areas, if traffic is not controlled by STOP or GIVE WAY signs or TRAFFIC LIGHTS there is no specific provision requiring you to give precedence, but you should nevertheless yield right of way to any vehicle that has entered the junction before you.

When you enter a MAJOR ROAD from a minor one concede right of way to the traffic on the major road.

It is dangerous to assume that because another road-user should concede right of way to you, he will necessarily do so.

Remember a red light, give way or stop sign does not give anyone a right of way—it only takes certain rights away from the traffic facing them.



A fire-engine, ambulance or police vehicle sounding its special warning device or operating its flashing beacon takes precedence over all other traffic; move out of its course and stop. Remain stationary until it has passed.

Watch for this sign; it means that you are approaching a STOP or GIVE WAY sign.



Stop Sign

If your entry into a junction is controlled by a STOP sign you must stop immediately behind the "stop" line, if one is marked on the road surface. If there is no line, stop your vehicle so that it will not interfere with traffic coming from any direction other than your own. Give precedence to all other traffic until you can proceed safely.



Give Way Sign

If your entry into a junction is controlled by a GIVE WAY sign, you need not necessarily stop, but you must give precedence to all other traffic until you can proceed safely.



The Robot

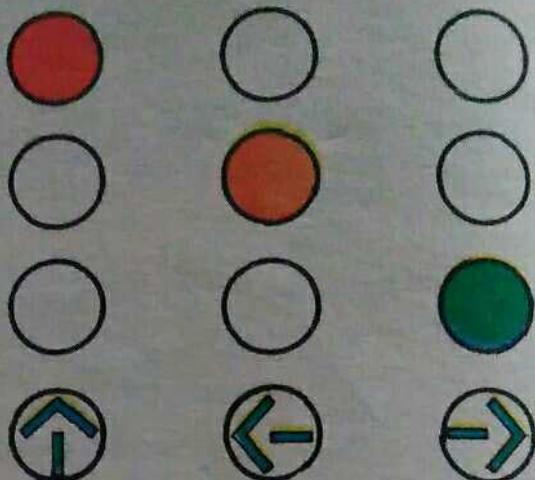
If traffic at the junction you are approaching is controlled by a robot (traffic lights), the instruction conveyed by these devices overrides all others, except those of a policeman controlling traffic.

Briefly:

You STOP on the RED AND AMBER;

You may GO on the GREEN;

You may follow the GREEN ARROW.



(See pages 25 and 26 for more detail.)

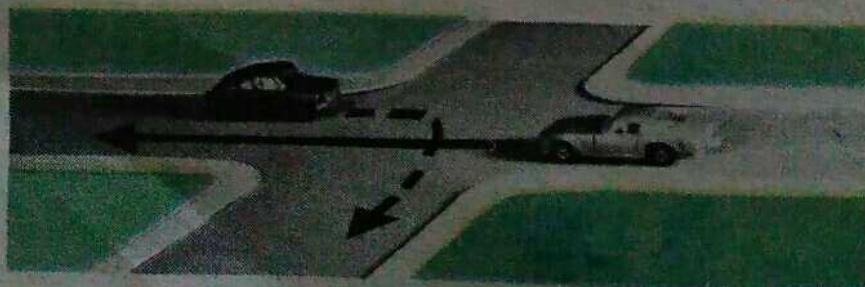
Entering and Negotiating Junctions

Do not enter a junction unless you are satisfied *not only* that you have the right to enter the junction *but also* that it is safe to do so.

It is always dangerous to overtake at a junction as your vision is usually partly obscured. In fact it is an offence to overtake at a junction unless—

- (i) the side road is controlled by a stop or give way sign AND your road has more than two traffic lanes; or
- (ii) the traffic is being controlled by a normal robot or policeman; or
- (iii) the driver of the other vehicle has indicated his intention to turn.

Never TURN RIGHT in front of ONCOMING traffic.



How to Turn

If you wish to make either a left turn or a right turn, here is how you do it:



Make a smooth turn or follow guide lines if marked.

③

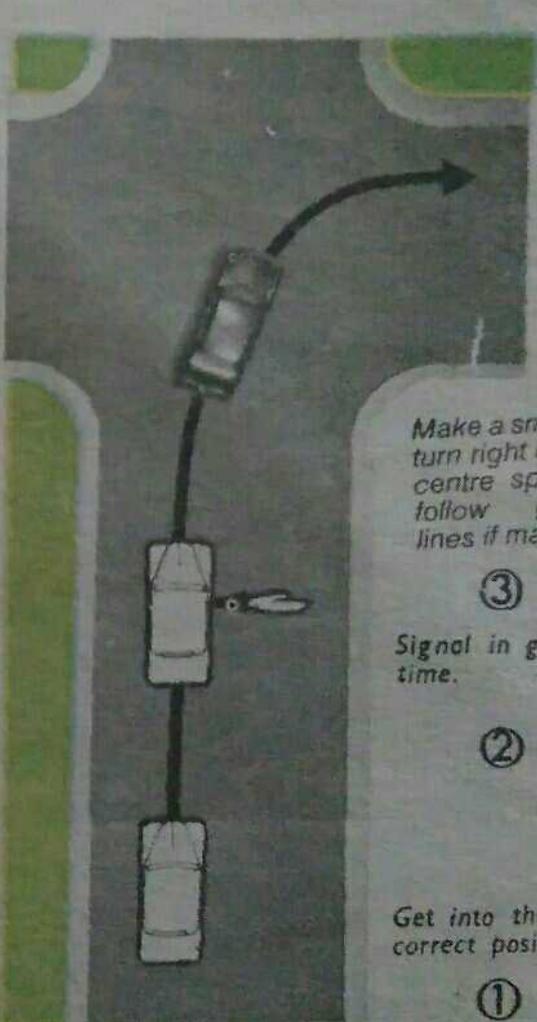
Signal in good time.

②

Get into the correct position.

①

Left Turn



Make a smooth turn right of the centre spot or follow guide lines if marked.

③

Signal in good time.

②

Get into the correct position.

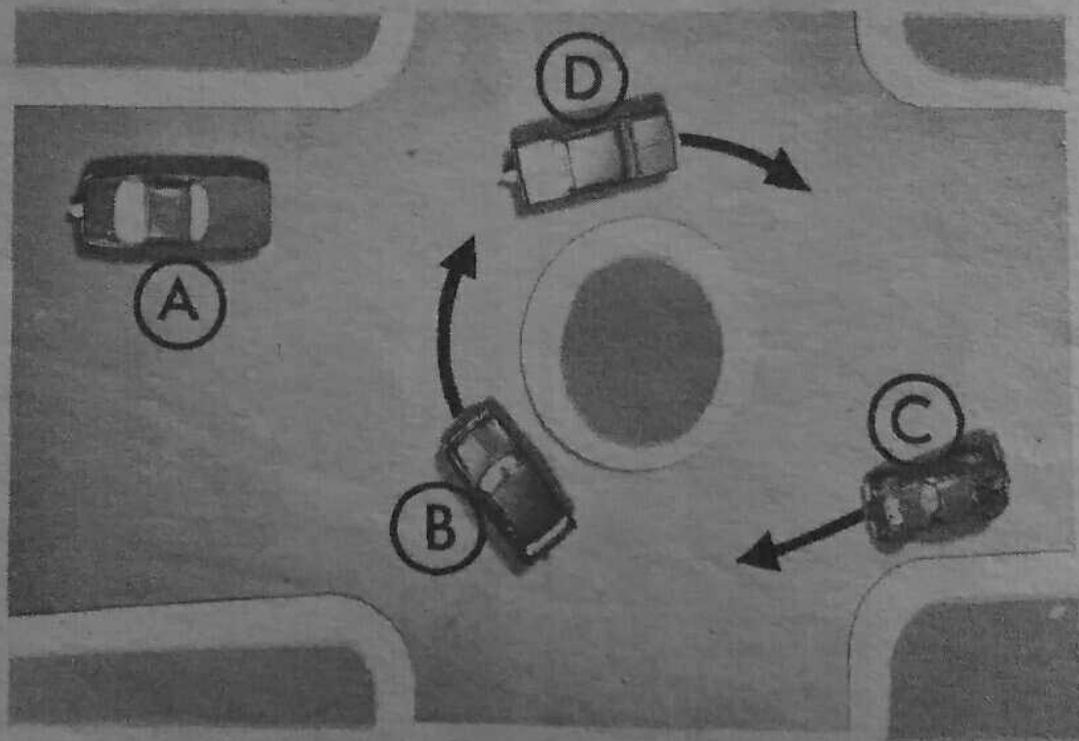
①

Right Turn

Traffic Circles

When you come to a traffic circle around which traffic is already circulating you must always give precedence to such traffic—it has absolute priority. This does not mean that before entering the traffic circle you must necessarily wait for all the circulating traffic to be out of the intersection; you may enter the circle ahead of vehicles already circulating provided you can do so without getting in their way, or causing any of the drivers of these vehicles to brake to take avoiding action.

As the movement of traffic in a traffic circle is necessarily complex, entailing as it inevitably does a certain degree of "weaving" to enable drivers to make their way to their intended exit points, a high degree of alertness and consideration for other drivers in the circle is obviously called for.



C may enter as he has sufficient room to do so without interfering with D.

A must not enter circle as he will interfere with B.

OVERTAKING OTHER VEHICLES

The desire to overtake for overtaking's sake becomes an obsession.
FIGHT IT.

If you have good reason to overtake another vehicle, pass it only on its **RIGHT**.

Provided that you are absolutely certain you can do so without endangering yourself or others, this rule for passing may be relaxed, for instance—

If your side of the carriageway has two or more traffic lanes;
or
if the driver ahead has signalled that he is turning right;

CORRECT



If, under these permissive circumstances you intend passing on the LEFT, be warned:

- that you should not do so if it means encroaching on the shoulder of the road or if the full width of the traffic lane on your left is not clear, so that you have to encroach on an occupied lane;
- that none of these circumstances in any way exempts you from the rules governing your approach to road junctions and entry into them (see page 7).



Do not overtake on the road shoulders.

Do not "jump" lanes. Make sure the road is clear.



Do NOT move either to the right or left from your lane or stream of traffic, in anticipation of overtaking, BEFORE:

- you have seen that the road ahead is clear of traffic;
- you have taken all the precautions for changing lane (page 6);
- you have warned the driver ahead that you want to pass him;
- you have checked his speed and satisfied yourself that you can successfully overtake without resorting to excessive speed and causing danger to others. You must not assume that the driver ahead will slow down.

The Act of Overtaking

It is your responsibility to ensure that you overtake in safety and encouraging or reassuring signals given by others in no way relieves you of this responsibility.

When it is safe to overtake, the first step is to move gradually into the proper position well before actually starting to overtake. In this way, you can reassure yourself that the road ahead is still clear.

If it is, accelerate and pass. If it is not, you will have left yourself enough room to return to your position on the left.

When you have passed a vehicle do not cut back sharply in front of it. Get ahead and then ease gently back to the left.

If you really had cause to overtake a vehicle, you will now get away and not "hog" the road ahead of it.



When Not to Overtake

Never overtake—
in the face of oncoming traffic;
where carriageway marking or
some other traffic control forbids
it; when visibility is bad (in dust,
rain, mist, etc.), and on or ap-
proaching blind corners or blind
rises. (If you can't see, stay
behind);
another vehicle that has slowed
down or stopped to let pedestrian
or other traffic pass;
on or approaching restrictions to
traffic flow, such as bridges, fly-
overs, tunnels, etc.;
on or approaching level crossings;
at pedestrian crossings or ap-
proaching road intersections (ex-
cept as explained on page 10).

RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSINGS

Keep a lookout for these signs;
they may save an argument between
you and a railway train: you can't
win this argument.



When you approach a level crossing REDUCE SPEED AND BE READY TO STOP. ALL heavy vehicles including buses must stop at ALL level crossings.

Be particularly careful at night or in bad weather.
You may have to rely mainly on your eyes, nevertheless keep a window open so as not to exclude sound.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CROSS a railway track—

unless you are quite sure that you have time to get over safely;
if a train is bearing down on the crossing or sounding its siren;
if physical barriers (gates) are closing;
immediately after the train has passed.

Check well if there are two or more tracks. If there are, make certain that all of them are clear.

If warning lights are flashing you must stop; then you may only proceed with caution.

Never overtake any vehicle which has stopped at a crossing to give way to railway traffic.

Never try to race a train to a level crossing.

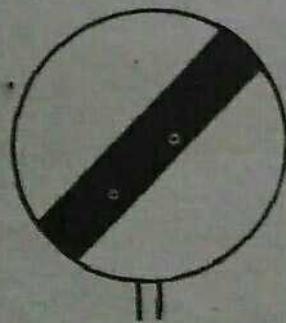
SPEED

Speed limits are the MAXIMUM speeds allowed by law and are not necessarily safe speeds at all times.

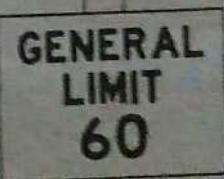
Speed limits in Zimbabwe are expressed in kilometres per hour. The signs do not therefore have to remind you of this unit of speed.



The speed limit on the section of road beyond this sign is 80 kilometres per hour.



When you pass this sign the previously imposed speed limit is cancelled.



While the speed limit on the road beyond this sign is 100 kilometres per hour the general speed limit on all other roads in the area you are entering is 60 kilometres per hour.

For safety you must adjust your speed to suit the weather, the light, the road, the traffic conditions and your ability to control the vehicle.
Reduce Speed

Reduce Speed

at night and at dusk;
in rain, mist or dust;
as you approach an intersection, level crossing or bridge;
on narrow winding roads, even if you know them well, for you never know what may be round the corner;
when you meet another vehicle on a narrow or strip road;

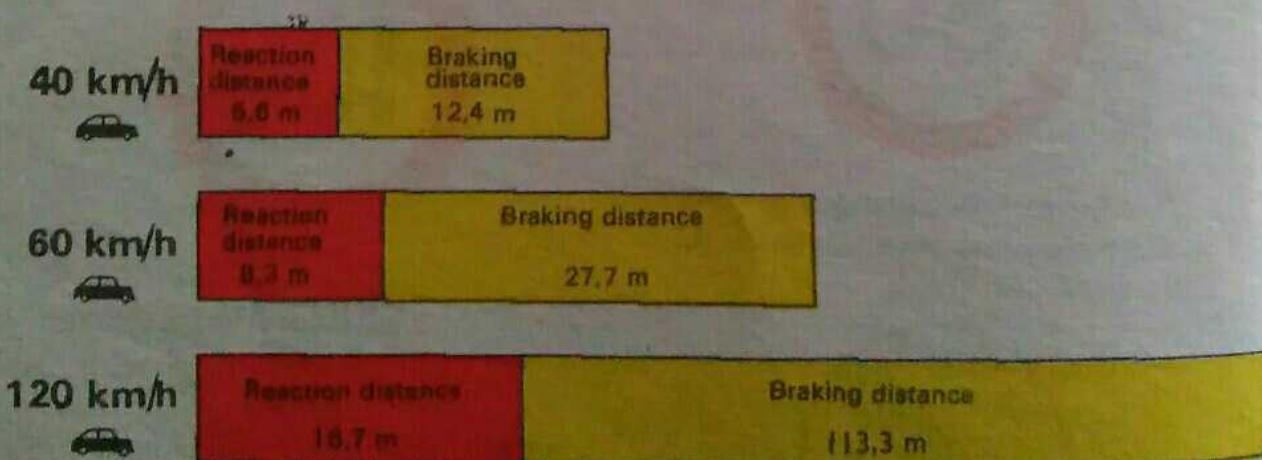
when you meet animals or there is a possibility of meeting them.



A cannot see B.
Reduce Speed.

In an emergency high speeds increase the chances of skids, roll-overs and serious injury and lessen your chances of escape. At speed you need more room to stop.

After first registering danger, it takes the average driver about half of a second before he starts applying his brakes, thereafter the vehicle travels further the greater the speed; this means that with efficient brakes the following distance will have been covered before the vehicle can be brought to a stop:



See back cover

STOPPING AND PARKING

Do not stop suddenly except in an emergency. Always give the "I am going to STOP" signal (page 23) in good time.

Do not stop or park your vehicle:
opposite or alongside a refuge,
road repairs, stationary vehicles
or other obstacles;
on or near an intersection,
corner, bridge, subway, blind
rise, or the running surface of
any road outside an urban area;
at or near a pedestrian crossing
or bus stop;
where it will obstruct traffic or
obscure traffic signs;
where stopping or parking is
prohibited.



DANGEROUSLY PARKED

In the event of a breakdown, get your vehicle as far off the road as you can and before leaving, clear the road and verges of all obstructions (stones, etc.) which you may have used as wheel blocks or otherwise.

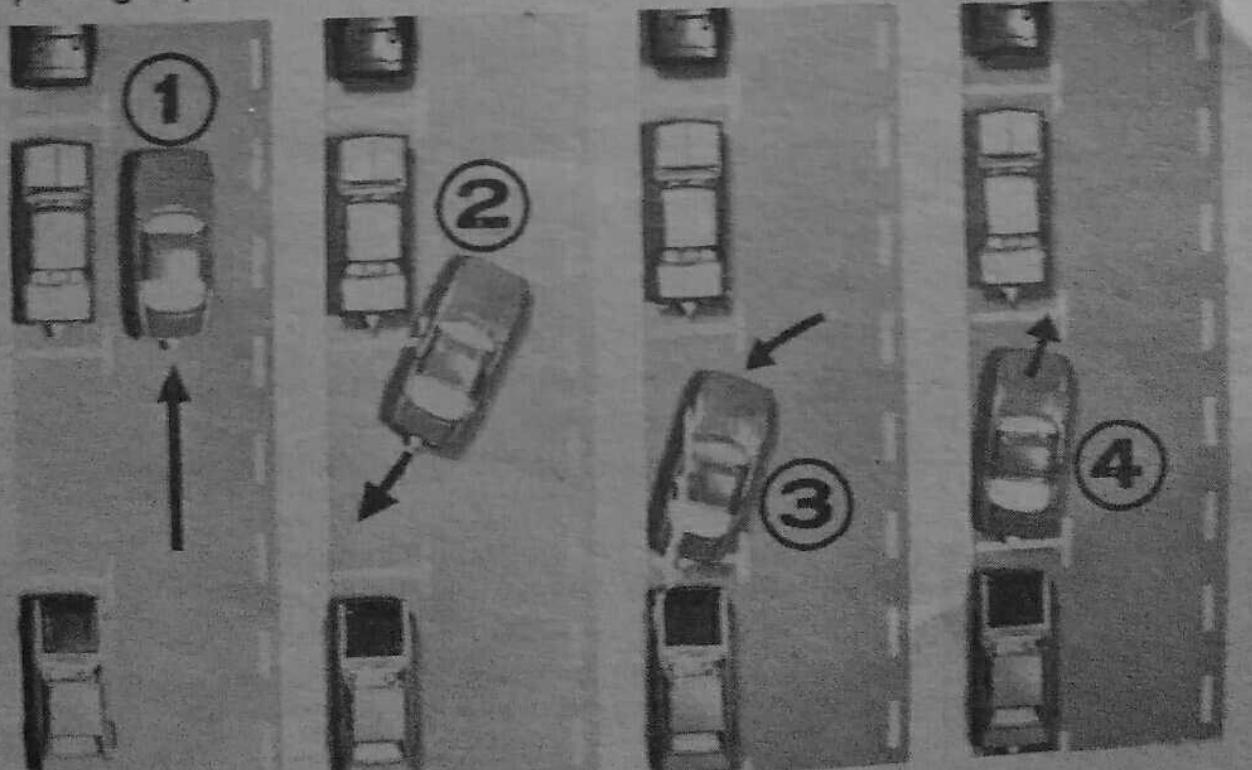


Stones left on the road are dangerous.

Before leaving your vehicle, always apply the hand brake, switch off the engine, lock the vehicle and take the keys with you.

Parallel Parking

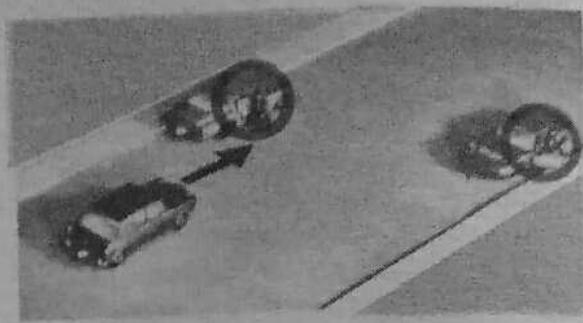
The following illustration shows the correct way of manoeuvring a vehicle into a parking bay:



Allighting

Never get out or even open the door of a vehicle until it is stationary and you have made sure from the vehicle's position and traffic conditions that it is safe to do so.

Your proper exit is via the nearside doors.



Refuelling

If you stop to refuel, switch off your engine and do not strike matches or smoke while at the petrol pumps.

Pushing other vehicles

The law does not permit you to push other vehicles with your vehicle.

PASSENGERS

Ensure proper control of your vehicle by not carrying too many passengers, to avoid cramping the driver and overloading the vehicle.

Do not allow anyone to ride on the bumpers, bonnet, mudguards, or any other part of the vehicle except the seats.

Generally passengers may not be carried in goods vehicles but if you are permitted to carry passengers in an open vehicle, see that they are under strict control and that they remain seated while the vehicle is in motion.

NIGHT DRIVING

Persons driving a vehicle on the road are required to have their headlights on between 5.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m.

Several factors relating to vision make it more hazardous to drive by night or in failing light.

You will make it easier for yourself if:

your windscreen and headlamp glasses are clean;

you do not wear tinted glasses—unless of course they have been prescribed for night wear;

you avoid dazzling yourself by not looking at oncoming lights—cast your eyes slightly to the left.

Pedestrians, cyclists and unlighted vehicles are particularly difficult to see at night; REDUCE SPEED so as to be able to stop well within the distance illuminated by your headlamps; it is particularly important to remember that when your lamps are dipped you cannot see very far ahead.

A single headlight may be a cycle but it could be a motor vehicle with one light out of order. Keep clear.

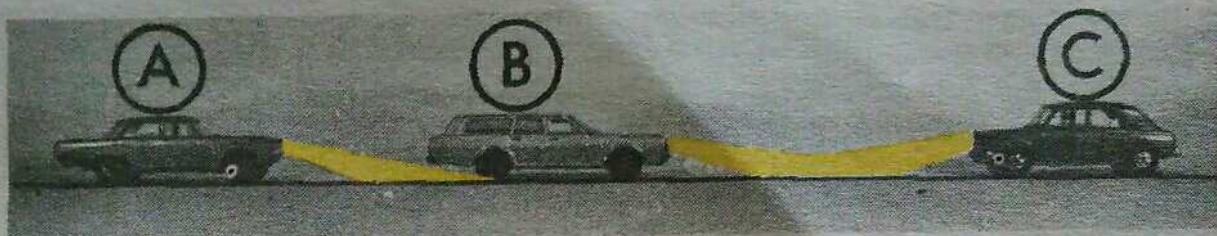
Meeting Other Vehicles

A heavy vehicle might be drawing a trailer. Keep well clear until the whole train has passed.



Dazzle

Don't dazzle others. Always dip your lights—
for oncoming traffic;
when you are following behind another vehicle;
for a policeman directing traffic;
when there is adequate street lighting.



A dip for B

B dip for C

C dip for A and B

If you are dazzled by the lights of other vehicles, don't add to the danger by retaliating; rather get out of the way and slow down. Stop if necessary. You may remind the driver of the other vehicle to dip his lights by quickly flicking your own lights up and down once.

Dip your lights before they shine into the eyes of oncoming drivers.

Stopping at night

If you have to stop on the open road at night, get right off the road if possible. If you cannot, pull as far to the left as you can and use your parking lights so that others can see you.

Long journeys at night can be dangerous because fatigue upsets your judgment and slows down your reactions. You may be able to stave off drowsiness by keeping a window open, but if you begin to feel sleepy you should stop, off the road, and rest.

ANIMALS

Zimbabwe is cattle country.

Always be watchful for stray and herded cattle on the road ahead and remember that they are particularly difficult to see at night.

Keep a sharp lookout for wild animals, especially in areas remote from cities and towns.

DANGERS PECULIAR TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF VEHICLES

What has been said so far in this part of the Code concerns all road users on wheels. What follows deals with obligations and precautionary measures peculiar to the driver or rider of specific classes of vehicles.

HEAVY VEHICLES AND VEHICLES DRAWING TRAILERS OR CARAVANS

The extra mass and length of your vehicle make it more difficult to handle.

The additional mass of your vehicle means that you must leave yourself more space in which to pull up.

Safety considerations and the law limit your speed.

You are difficult to overtake so keep a constant lookout for vehicles wishing to overtake you and help them to do so.

Trailers and caravans have a tendency to sway, so keep control and exercise special care when passing or overtaking other road users.

At Night

When passing at night give as much room as possible in case the other driver does not realize you are drawing a trailer or trailers.



If you are the driver of a heavy vehicle and have to stop at night and cannot move right off the roadway you must give advance warning of your presence to other traffic by means of a red reflective triangle set more than 30 metres but not more than 50 metres behind your vehicle.

Reversing

Your view to the rear may be partially obscured so be particularly careful when you reverse and, if at all possible, get someone to direct you.

PEDAL-CYCLISTS, AUTO-CYCLISTS, MOTOR-CYCLISTS

All cyclists are especially vulnerable on the road, have little protection and, unlike pedestrians, share the carriageway with larger vehicles.

As a cyclist, it behoves you to stay out of trouble and avoid involving others in accidents through endeavouring to avoid collision with you.

If your side of the road is divided into lanes by carriageway markings, your correct position is on the left side of the appropriate lane (see page 27).

If no lanes are marked, you should ride on the left side of motor traffic.

Keep a regular course and do not "weave" in and out of other traffic.

When traffic becomes congested, do not endanger yourself and others by riding down the space between stationary vehicles in order to gain a forward position.

Never ride more than two abreast—SINGLE FILE IS MUCH SAFER.

Do not risk injuring pedestrians and children by riding your machine out of a gate and across a sidewalk—wheel it on to the road before you mount.

Do not hold on to other cyclists or vehicles.

Keep both hands on the handlebars unless you are signalling.



Sit only on the saddle of your machine.

If you are wearing long trousers, cycle-clips will prevent them from catching on projecting parts of the machine.

Give other road users a chance of seeing you at night by wearing something white.

In windy weather, be prepared for sudden gusts that may cause you to swerve.

Pedal Cyclists Only



Where a cycle track is provided you are required to use it and forbidden to use the road.

Watch out for these "Give Way" and "Stop" signs. They apply to cyclists particularly and must be obeyed.



There are limits to the passengers and loads that you may carry; be sure that any you do carry do not interfere with your control of the machine.

Auto-cyclists only

Where a cycle track is provided you must use it if your machine is not being propelled by its engine, but you may not use a cycle track if your machine is travelling under engine power.

Motor-cyclists

Have effective silencers and avoid causing distraction or offence by noisy acceleration.

If you carry passengers they must sit only in the side-car or astride the pillion; only one passenger may sit on the pillion, and foot-rests are necessary.

Because you are fast and vulnerable, you must wear a crash-helmet, which can materially help to reduce the severity of head-injury if you should unfortunately be involved in an accident.

ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES

Animal-drawn vehicles are not common nowadays but you may have occasion to drive one.

Avoid obstructing other traffic and keep your slow-moving vehicle to the left unless you have to turn.

Sit on the vehicle in a position where your signals can be clearly seen.

SIGNALS, SIGNS AND OTHER TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

Included in the above are:

- (i) Signals given by road users.
- (ii) Road Signs, e.g. Danger Signs, Regulatory Signs, Informative Signs.
- (iii) Traffic light signals such as robots, flashing lights, etc.
- (iv) Carriageway markings.
- (v) Police control.

The purpose of all these is to help you and supplement your knowledge of road conditions, to make for orderly road use and so contribute to your convenience and safety.

SIGNALS BY ROAD USERS

Let others know what you want to do by giving clear and correct signals—do not just dangle your arm or hand out of the window. Remember, however, that signalling by itself does not necessarily entitle you to carry out your intention; you must be sure that it is safe to do so.

As a general rule signal well before you brake. Remember, it is no use signalling what you are doing, you should signal what you are going to do.

Here are the hand signals you should use (although a car is illustrated, these signals should be given by all road users on wheels):



I am going to slow down.

When about to slow down, extend the right arm with the palm of the hand turned downwards and move the arm slowly up and down keeping the wrist loose.



I am going to turn right.

When about to turn to the right, extend the right arm with the palm of the hand turned to the front and hold them rigid in a horizontal position straight out from the offside of the vehicle.



I am going to turn left.

To indicate an intention to turn left, extend the right arm and rotate it from the shoulder in an anti-clockwise direction.

If you are riding a two-wheeled vehicle you may signal your intention to turn left by extending your left arm horizontally with the palm of your hand facing forward, or with the upper arm in the downward position and the forearm in the horizontal position. The right arm should be used for right turns.



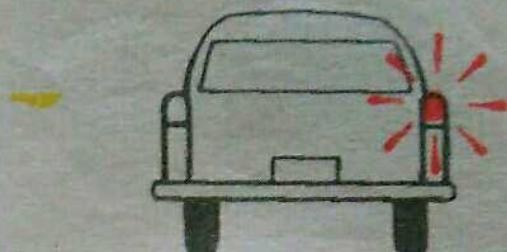
I am going to stop.

To indicate an intention to stop extend the right arm with the forearm and hand vertical and with the palm of the hand turned to the front.



You may indicate to following traffic that it may overtake you on your right by extending your right arm and hand below shoulder level and moving them backwards and forwards.

If your vehicle has direction indicators, you may signal with these but make quite sure they are in good working order and that they return to neutral when your turn is complete.



Signal at least 50 metres before you turn in ordinary city traffic, and 100 metres before you turn when travelling at high speed on a main road.

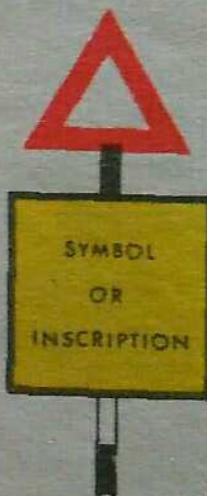
ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

The devices prescribed for use in Zimbabwe are illustrated and described in the supplement to this booklet. Study them until you recognize and understand them individually and by class. Be constantly on the lookout for them and pay heed to the message the road authority is endeavouring to pass to you in this way.

Danger Warning Signs

The red triangle (the insignia of danger) in combination with symbols or inscriptions indicates not only impending danger but also the nature of the hazard ahead.

Immediately you see these signs, which are usually red and yellow, be alerted and reduce speed so as to have your vehicle in absolute control.



Regulatory Signs

The insignia of regulation is a red ring and in combination with symbols or inscriptions indicates the nature of the regulation you are required to obey. Do so, the requirement has the force of law.



Informative Signs

With few exceptions, the direction or information is white on a black background on these rectangular signs.

The colour blue on informative signs is commonly associated with parking or stopping areas.

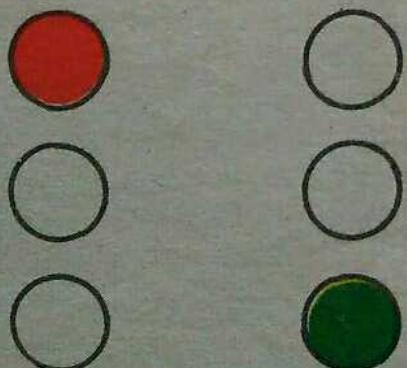


TRAFFIC LIGHTS

The Robot

When approaching a Robot, make sure you are in the correct traffic lane for the course you wish to follow, and be prepared to bring your vehicle to a gentle halt.

By means of coloured light signals, the Robot directs road users to behave in the manner as outlined in the following extract from the regulations:



Meaning of light indications

The directions given by the lights of any robot shall be—

- (a) Red—subject to the provisions of para. (e), no vehicle facing the signal shall cross the stop line.
- (b) Green—all vehicles facing the signal shall, subject to due precaution being taken, proceed straight ahead or to the left or to the right:

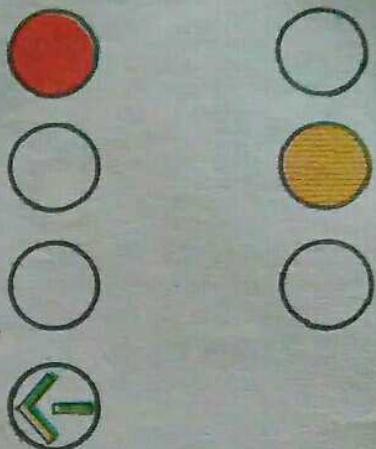
Provided that the movement is not contrary to any specific regulatory sign.

(c) Amber (when in a light sequence)—no vehicle facing the signal shall cross the stop line unless, when the amber light first appears after the green light, or green arrow, as the case may be, the vehicle is so close to the stop line that a stop cannot safely be made behind such stop line, in which case the vehicle shall proceed subject to due precaution being taken.

(e) Green arrow—all vehicles facing the signal shall, subject to due precaution being taken, proceed straight ahead, or to the left or to the right as indicated by the arrow, notwithstanding any indication given by any other lens illuminated at the same time: Provided that—

(i) where the green arrow pointing to the left or to the right is illuminated in conjunction with the red lens, traffic facing the signal shall give precedence to other traffic within the intersection or junction:

(d) Amber (fixed or flashing when not in a light sequence)—all vehicles proceeding across the stop line shall do so with caution and at an intersection or junction shall give precedence to traffic approaching on the road on the right hand side.



(ii) no green arrow pointing to the left or the right shall be illuminated in conjunction with the green lens, unless all other traffic at an intersection or junction is facing a red light.

The full sequence of robot lights might not be justified at all hours and the amber light may be shown alone. Under these circumstances, vehicles entering the intersection shall exercise particular caution and shall give precedence to all traffic approaching from a road on the right hand side.

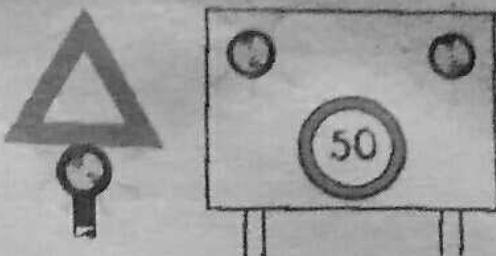
Remember it is an offence to enter a robot controlled intersection in a straight ahead lane if traffic conditions are such that you are unlikely to be able to proceed through the intersection without having to stop.

When you move forward on the green light, give consideration to pedestrians crossing with the lights and stop if necessary.

Disobeying the instruction of a robot, or endeavouring to "beat the red" are violations of the law and amongst the most criminally dangerous actions that can be perpetrated on the road.

Flashing Lights

The purpose of the flashing yellow light is to emphasize the existence of a danger warning sign, a regulatory sign or a signal or, on its own, to warn road users to exercise caution.



CARRIAGEWAY MARKINGS

Any prohibition lines, guide lines, pedestrian crossings, parking lines and other directions or warnings painted or otherwise displayed on the carriageway are referred to as carriageway markings. They make a very substantial contribution to orderly road use and it is important that you understand their message and behave accordingly.

The following markings are commonly used in Zimbabwe:

Longitudinal Lines

Lines on the carriageway conforming roughly to the direction of the traffic flow (longitudinal lines) are there to demarcate the road centre line, or traffic lanes, or to indicate the course vehicles should take. They are usually white and may not be straddled.

If the line is a broken (dotted) line, it is there to guide you and you may cross it but only if you are quite satisfied that it is safe to do so.

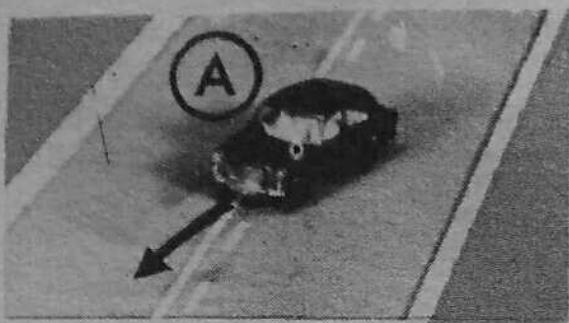
This driver is wrong for crossing line in face of oncoming traffic.



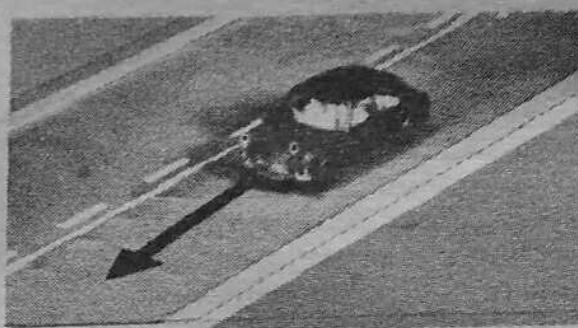
Continuous white line on this hill or this bend confines approaching vehicles to their proper sides and so avoids collision where sight distance is insufficient to allow of avoiding action if they were using the same traffic lane.

If the line is continuous, you are prohibited from crossing it and to do so will be an act of criminal folly and a punishable offence.

A broken line is sometimes used in combination with a continuous line; the line on your side of the road is the one that governs your behaviour just as if it were on its own.



Provided there is no oncoming traffic and if it is safe to do so, Car A may cross the continuous line because the broken line is on his side of the road.



This car may not cross the continuous line because the continuous line is on his side of the road.

A carriageway marking consisting of two continuous lines side by side directs that no vehicle shall either cross these lines or be driven to the right of them at any time.

Transverse Lines

Prohibition or Stop Lines.—Where a continuous line (usually white) crosses your traffic lane, you must not cross that line until you have complied with the instruction of the traffic sign or signal that controls your action at that point.

"Stop" Lines at Robots (see page 25).—You may not cross the "stop" line unless by doing so you obey the robot's instruction.

Note.—A "stop" sign requires you to stop immediately before continuing into the road directly ahead (see page 9), and if it is used in conjunction with a "stop" line you must stop immediately behind the line.

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

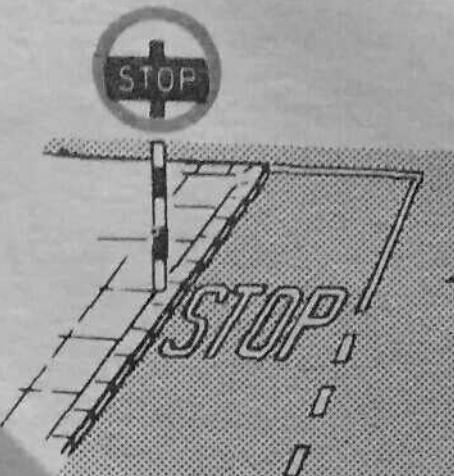
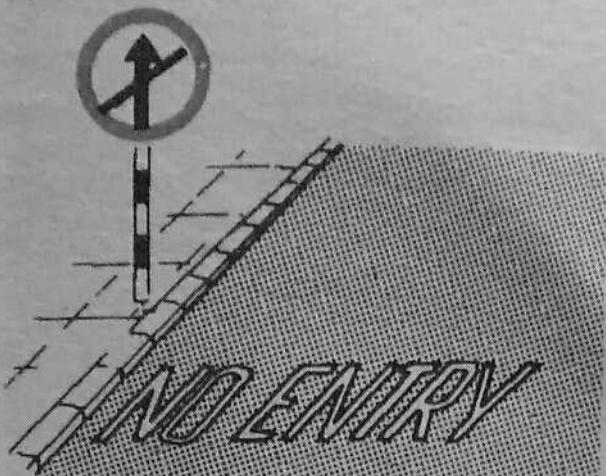
Where pedestrian crossings are demarcated at robot-controlled intersections, respect them and give the pedestrian a chance to cross the road safely. A vehicle turning left or right must yield right of way to any pedestrian within a crossing.

Where pedestrian crossings are provided at positions other than road intersections, they are of the Zebra variety, i.e. alternate wide stripes of black and white and the driver is warned of their existence by advance warning signs. At such crossings the driver must concede right of way to the pedestrian unless, of course, traffic at the crossing is controlled by light signals or a policeman. Always be on the lookout for these crossings.

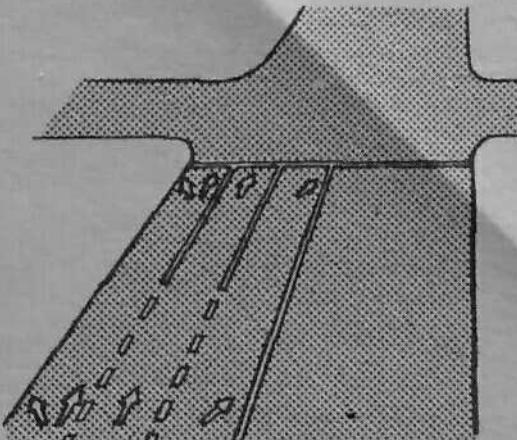
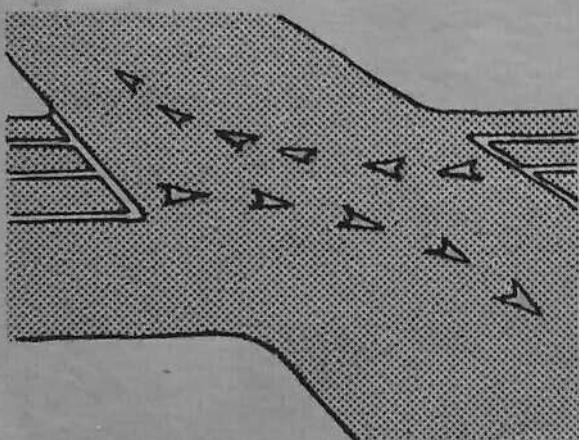


Other Carriageway Markings

Carriageway markings are used for many other purposes as for instance:



To emphasize the existence of a regulation.



To indicate the course to follow.

To guide and instruct the driver into the proper use of traffic Lanes.

Note.—Where direction arrows are shown on the road surface between longitudinal lines, the instructions of the arrows must be obeyed.

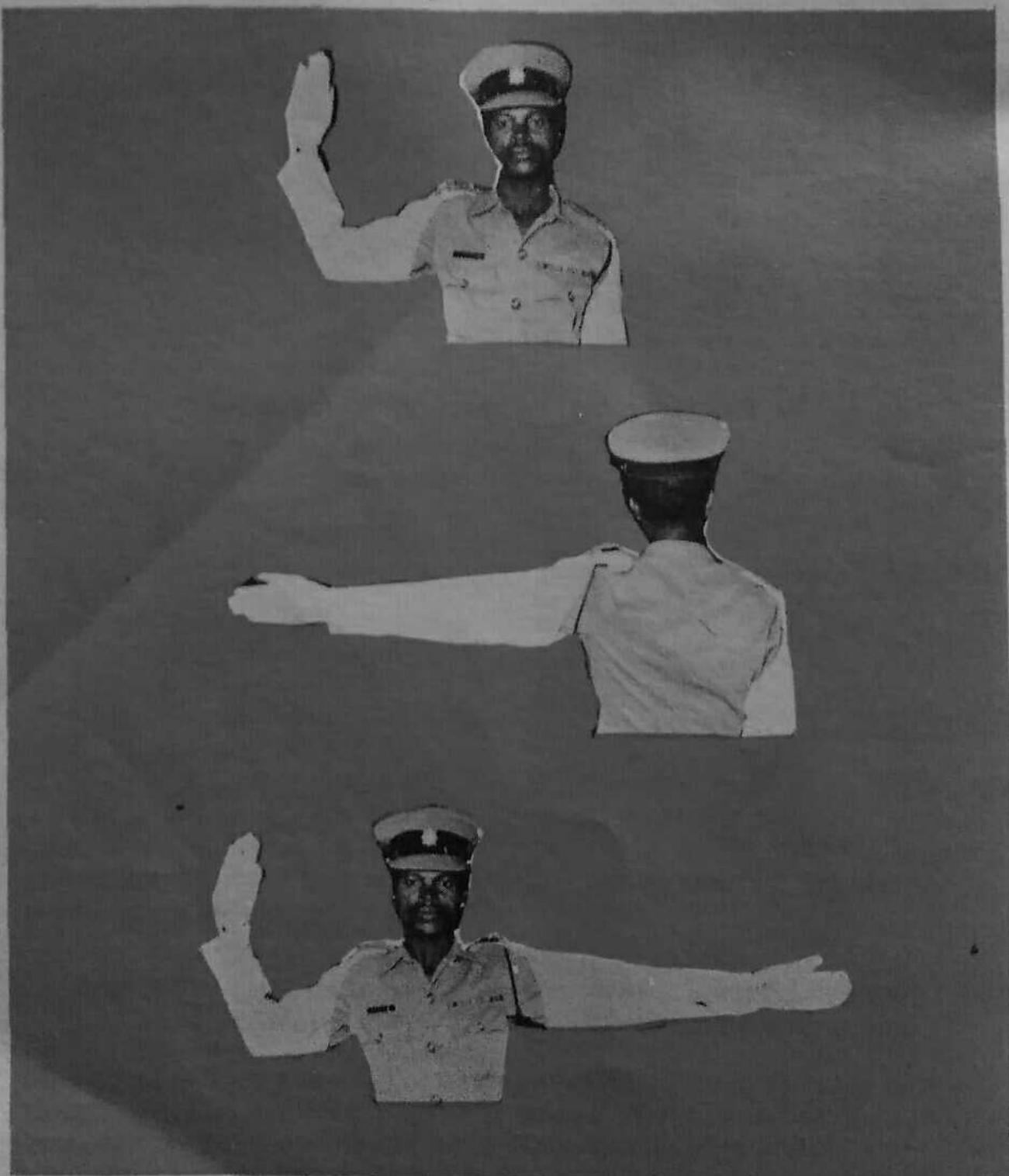
Parking areas or bays are often demarcated by white pavement or kerb markings. When the colour yellow is used it signifies that the area is subject to a parking or stopping prohibition or restriction often associated with the presence of unloading zones, fire hydrants, bus-stops, intersections, etc., as decided by the authority concerned.

Quite apart from the fact that it is inconsiderate and selfish to ignore such markings, it could spell danger for persons and property and more often than not makes you liable to prosecution.

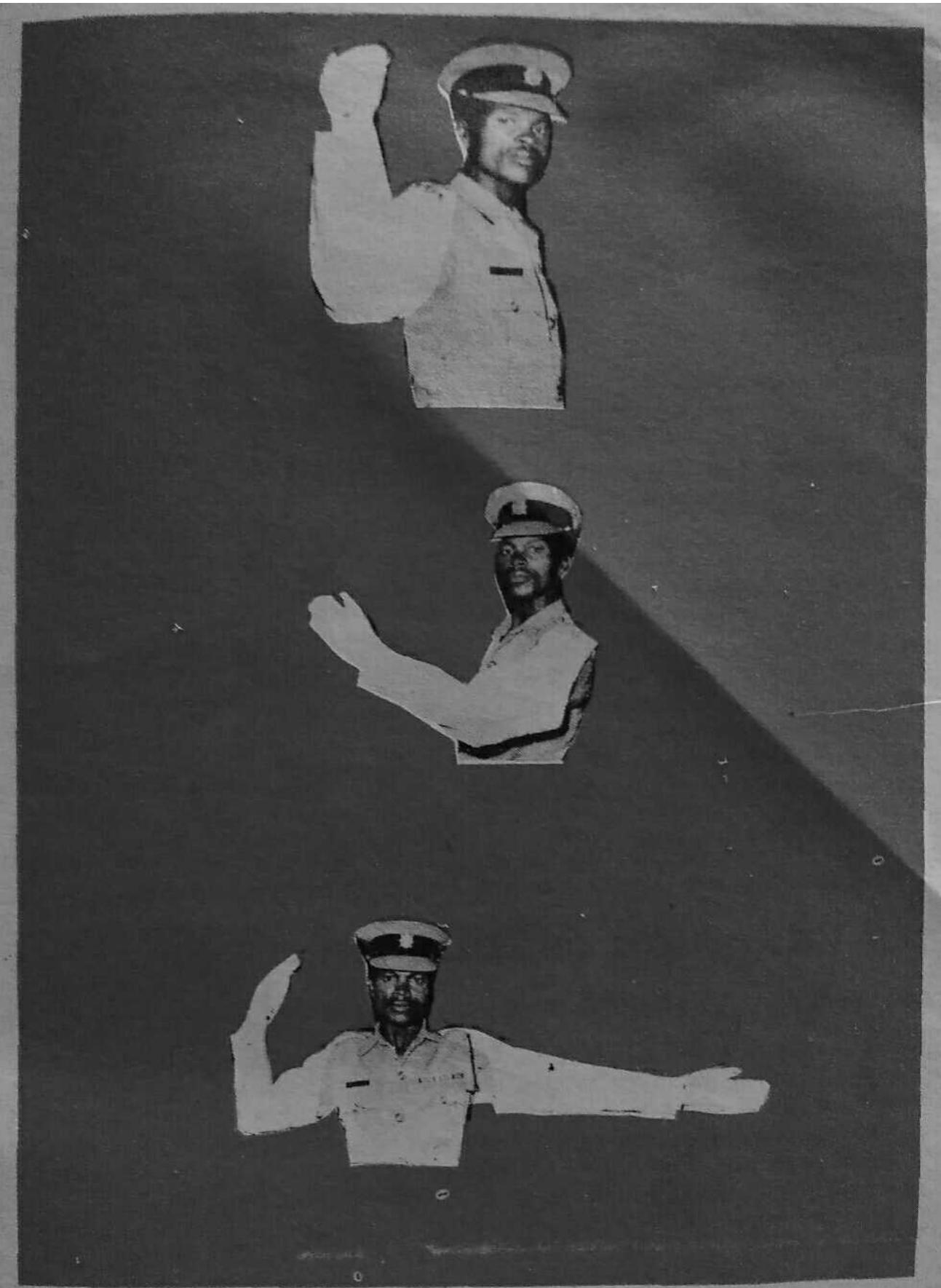
POLICE CONTROL

The signals given by a policeman controlling traffic override all other signs and signals, and you should know and obey them.

These are the meanings of the signals he will normally use, but he may sometimes have to use others because of special circumstances or peculiarities of situation such as at a controlled intersection when the State motorcade is approaching.



You must stop: once stopped, you may not move on or filter to the left until you are signalled to do so, even though the policeman has lowered his arm.



You may proceed or continue but before you do so, make sure the policeman is signalling to you.

When you approach a policeman directing traffic tell him what you want to do by giving the correct signals.

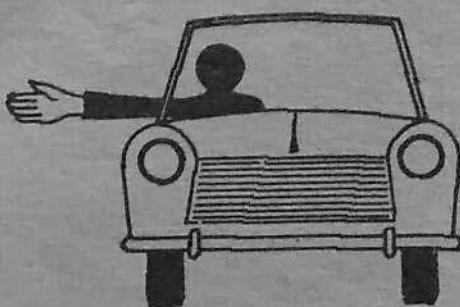
I wish to turn left

When it is proposed to turn to the left, point the hand to the left, making the movement sufficiently pronounced to be easily seen by the policeman.



I wish to turn right

When you intend to turn to the right, give the signal, *I am going to turn right*, as described on page 23.



I wish to go straight on

When it is proposed to go straight ahead, raise the hand towards the shoulder and move the forearm well forwards and then back in a vertical plane, making the movement sufficiently pronounced to be easily seen by the policeman.



Do not, if you can possibly avoid it, speak to a policeman controlling traffic; this distracts his attention and may cause obstruction or danger.

THE CONDITION OF YOUR VEHICLE

ALL MOTOR VEHICLES

Good drivers take care of their vehicles not only because it is against the law to drive an unroadworthy vehicle but because they are proud of them and know that badly kept vehicles are dangerous. This section sets out to help you to comply with the law and so protect yourself and others.

Many accidents have come about through a vehicle going out of control because of a mechanical fault that could easily have been repaired.

See that your vehicle is regularly inspected so that any faults that may have developed can be corrected before they become serious. Take advantage of the Vehicle Inspection Depots of the Ministry of Transport where thorough inspection is available for a nominal fee.

Here are some of the items to which you should pay very special attention, and if they are in any way suspect, have them attended to immediately.

Steering

With faulty steering you are in danger; without steering you have no control. Your steering wheel must not have more than 45 degrees of free play.

Brakes

Brakes must be in first-class working order if you are to stop before you kill yourself and others in an emergency.

Tyres

Tyres must be sound and not worn smooth or showing canvas. A blow-out at speed has launched many into eternity.

Hard braking, fast cornering and rapid acceleration play havoc with your tyres.

Get the most out of your tyres by checking for proper inflation and changing them round periodically as per manufacturer's recommendation.

Exhaust and Silencer

Beware of leaks in the exhaust system. Exhaust gases are odourless but poisonous.

Be considerate to yourself and others and have an efficient silencer.

Hooter

When you need it, you need it badly. See that it works, but only use it when really necessary.

Rear View Mirror

See that it is clean and properly adjusted. If your central mirror does not give you a clear view to the rear (when drawing a trailer or carrying a load) you require both left and right hand wing mirrors.

Windscreen, Windows and Wipers

Good visibility is of first importance; see to it that everything is clean and free from oil and that your wipers are operating properly.

Do not obscure your view by putting stickers on the glass.

Lights

Make sure that all your lights including the stop lights, are lighting up efficiently and that lamps, glasses and reflectors are clean.

Your headlamps must be correctly adjusted and your dipping mechanism functioning properly.

Direction Indicators

Front indicators must be white or amber, whilst rear indicators must be red or amber.

Make sure that indicators work or you may be misleading yourself and others with serious consequences.

Reflectors

See that your vehicle is fitted with efficient reflectors. White on the front and red on the back.

Projecting Loads

For the information of road users behind you, any load projecting behind your vehicle must be marked with a red cloth by day and a red lamp or red reflective material at night.

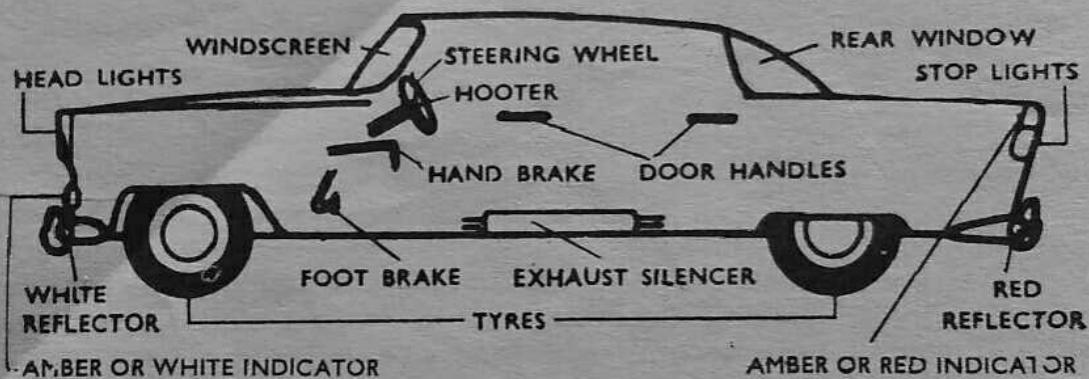
Doors

Check the security of all door catches.

Safety Belts

Safety belts often save driver and passengers from the worst effects of collision, and you are strongly recommended to fit them. Do not, however, make use of any article that does not bear the mark of a recognized Standards Association. Belts are compulsory for cars registered on or after 1.1.80 and wearing a fitted belt is compulsory even for older cars.

Attend to all adjustments before you drive off.



MOTOR VEHICLES DRAWING TRAILERS AND CARAVANS

Note.—No vehicle may draw more than three trailers.

Couplings

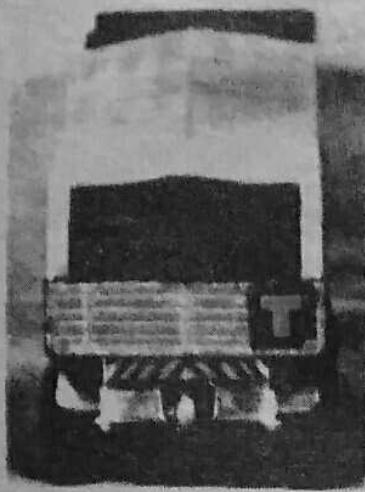
The trailer or caravan must be securely attached to the towing vehicle. In addition to the draw-bar, safety chains between trailer and towing vehicle are required as also between trailers if more than one is being towed.

Identification

Unless other road users know that your vehicle is drawing a trailer or caravan, they may easily commit serious errors of judgment, especially at night.

As the reflective white "T" that you are required to display on the extreme right panel of the towed vehicle is to warn approaching drivers of your vehicle train at night, it should be clearly visible to oncoming drivers and in no way obscured.

On the rear of the trailer you are required to display a red reflective "T" on the right side.



Brakes

All trailers (except for light two-wheeled trailers) must have adequate brakes; these may be operated from the towing vehicle or by the trailer's pressure on the draw-bar (overrun brakes). Unless these types are fitted someone must be carried on the trailer specifically to operate its brakes.

Connections

Connections for brakes and lighting between towing vehicle and trailer should be sound, firmly fixed and functioning properly.

Visibility

You should carry someone on the trailer to pass your signals to other road-users if you cannot see to the rear because of the construction of the trailer or the load.

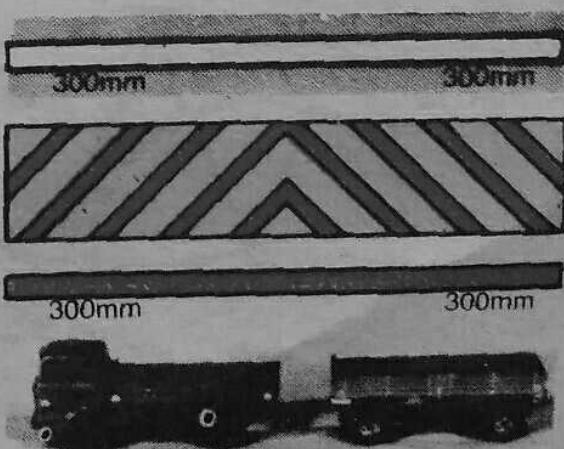
HEAVY VEHICLES

Reflectors

Heavy vehicles need the following reflectors as a minimum:

in front—two bands of white.
at rear—red and yellow chevron pattern on vehicle or trailer.
(Other lorries, trucks and vans may carry two strips of red reflective material at the rear as an alternative.)

on sides—yellow reflectors on long vehicles or vehicle/trailer combinations.



A portable solid red reflective triangle must be carried for use when the vehicle has stopped at night (see page 20).

Maintenance

All engines especially diesels should be properly tuned and adjusted so that they do not emit smoke and so make it unpleasant and difficult for other road-users to see.

Maximum Size and Axle-load

There are limits to the width, height, length and axle loads of the vehicles and trailers that may be used on the road.

Even if your vehicle complies with these requirements, certain roads and bridges may subject it to other overriding limitations. These restrictions are indicated by traffic signs.

PEDAL CYCLES, AUTO-CYCLES, MOTOR-CYCLES

Failure to keep his machine in good condition can have very serious consequences for the unprotected rider; these are the items to which you should pay particular attention:

The brakes must work properly and be effective.

The bearings should not be slack.

Wheels should be properly aligned and straight, with no spokes missing or loose.

The tyres should be in good condition and properly inflated.

Mudguards should be firmly secured.

The chain should be sufficiently taut.

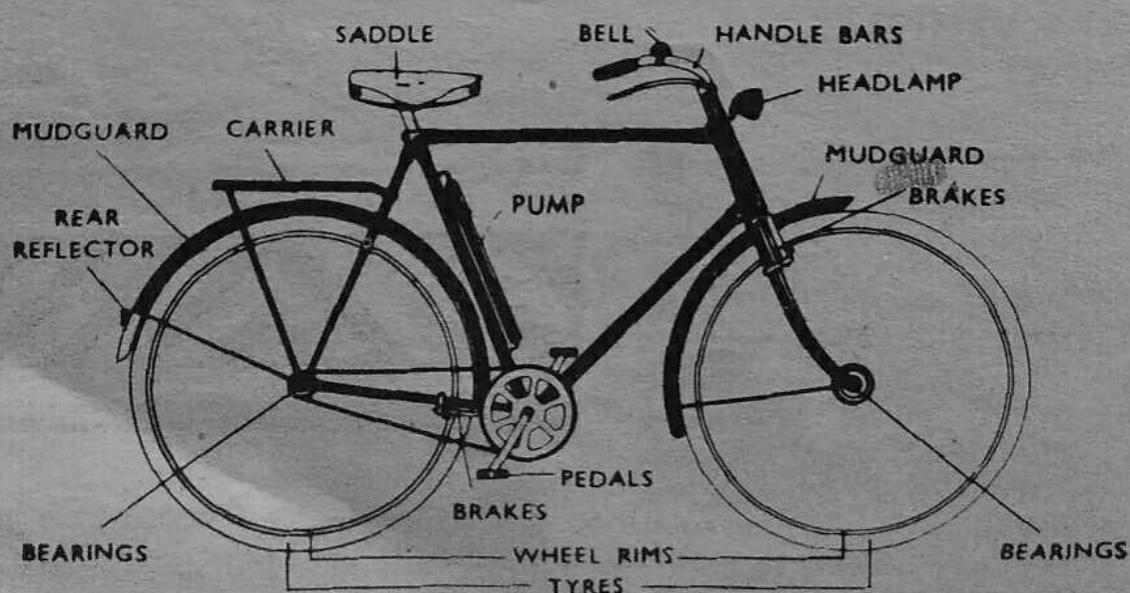
The pedals or foot-rests should be secure.

The pillion or carrier should be firmly fixed in position.

The saddle should be properly adjusted to suit you.

The handlebars should be properly adjusted and secure.

At night you need a white light in front.



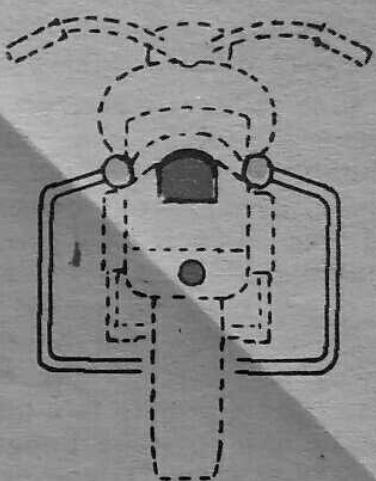
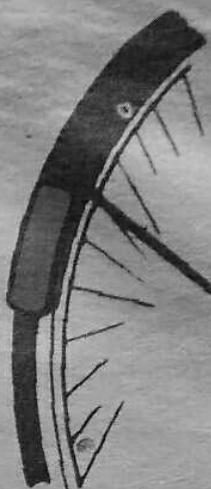
Pedal Cycles (See also Page 42)

The bell should be in good working order and placed so that you can sound it and brake at the same time. It is the only warning device you are allowed to carry.

You are required to display red reflective material on the rear mudguard as near to the bottom as possible. This is to enable you to be seen at night, and it is dangerous and foolish to break this law.

Fit only the best quality of material; it is cheap enough. The addition of a red tail light is strongly recommended.

The reflective material must be at least 35 mm wide and of such length that not less than 4 000 square millimetres of uninterrupted reflective surface is visible.



Motor Cycles

Motor cycles must have indicators, a stop light and a red reflex reflector.

Motor cycles with an engine capacity of 350cm³ or more, must be fitted with crash bars.

A red tail light is necessary at night

ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES

Signalling

The seat should be arranged so that, when you are driving, other road-users, whether approaching or following, can see your signals; the signals you should give are shown on pages 23.

Lights

In addition to two red reflectors at the rear, the vehicle requires a red tail light, and two white lights visible at a distance of seventy-five metres from the front of such vehicle, or alternatively one white light in front of the foremost animal, visible at a distance of seventy-five metres from the front.

Control

If the animals are not controlled by reins, someone must be at the head of the team to lead them

FOR THE PEDESTRIAN

Whether part of your journey is on wheels or on animals, at some stage you use the road on foot and become one of a class of road user—the pedestrian.

Because an indiscreet step by you may be the direct cause of an accident involving others, your responsibility for good road behaviour is just as great when you are on foot as it is when you are driving a vehicle.

The fact that the pedestrian invariably comes off worst in a collision is another good, if somewhat personal, reason why you should heed the advice that follows.

WALKING ALONG THE ROAD

Pavements and footpaths are provided for you; use them and not the roadway. Walk on the left of the pavement or footpath so that you are not on the edge with your back to oncoming traffic, and never step off into the road without making sure that it is safe to do so.

It is selfish to obstruct a busy pavement and may endanger others by forcing them off into the roadway; keep on one side of the pavement if you have stopped.

If you have no option but to walk on the road itself, keep as near to the right edge as you can. You then face oncoming traffic and so make things easier for the driver and safer for yourself.



If you take a dog for a walk, have it on a lead, for animals out of control are known to be the cause of many serious accidents.

CROSSING THE ROAD

Do not take short-cuts or cross a road or a street at any old place in any old way. If there is no pedestrian crossing exactly where you wish to cross, it is not too far to walk to the next intersection or other recognized crossing point.

Wherever you decide to cross, wait until you can do so safely.

Assure yourself by looking right, then left and right again when you are negotiating a street carrying two directional traffic.

In the case of one-way streets, check on all oncoming traffic, remembering that traffic on the far side still approaches from the same direction.

Stepping out from in front of or behind vehicles is particularly dangerous, and the habit could lead you to look in the wrong direction for approaching traffic. At corners keep a special look-out for turning traffic.

If an island or pedestrian refuge is provided, treat each half of the road as a separate crossing.

Walk smartly across the road at right angles.

When you are crossing at an intersection where traffic is controlled by lights:

Wait on the kerb until traffic is halted by the red light; do not "beat the lights" by stepping into the road before the lights have changed or just as traffic is about to move off.

Before stepping on to the roadway, make sure that you can do so safely; and be on the lookout for turning traffic. Always check the lights for yourself—you might be following someone who is colour blind or a plain jay-walker.

When traffic is controlled by a policeman:

Cross where and when the traffic is halted by his direction and not just as it is about to start moving; obey his instructions.

Again, keep a sharp look out for turning traffic.

Where there are pedestrian lights, obey them.

CONSIDER THE DRIVER

Driving in present-day traffic is difficult enough without a pedestrian adding to the problem.

Never venture on to the road in front of approaching traffic. The driver may not be able to stop in time to avoid you especially in bad light or under wet conditions.

At night or in wet or misty weather, it is usually easier for you to see an approaching vehicle than for the driver to see you. Assist by wearing white or carrying something white.

Avoid standing in the road at blind corners or in places where vehicle drivers may not be able to see you.



FOR PARENTS

When you are walking with your children, set them a good and safe example. Encourage them to be careful in using the road and in crossing as they should.

See that they leave for school in good time so that they do not have to hurry and are not tempted to take risks.

Let them play in safe places, and not in the road or on the pavement.

Never wait for your child on the far side of the street; in his excitement at seeing you he may run across without looking.



It is very dangerous to cross a road in front of a bus. It is equally dangerous to cross from too close behind a bus. Passengers disembarking from a bus should wait for the bus to move off before crossing the road.

FOR THOSE WHO RIDE, LEAD OR HERD ANIMALS

Animals and those in charge of them form a separate class of road user and those in whose care the animals are have a special responsibility, for their charges have minds of their own and are prone to stray and become restive. If they do, they are a serious danger to themselves and others.

If therefore you are in charge of an animal or animals, it is of first importance that you should always keep them under control.

When you are riding a horse keep as far to the left of the road as you can and, if possible, ride on the verge. Ride in single file if you are with others.

If you are leading an animal, you are a pedestrian and should walk facing oncoming traffic, as far to the right of the road as you can. Walk on the animal's left so that you are between it and the traffic.

If you own a dog, see that it is trained or controlled so that it does not run out into the road; this can be most dangerous both for traffic and for the dog itself.

FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

The Highway Code tries to help you to be safe on the road but in spite of taking care, you may be unfortunate enough to be involved in an accident. If this should happen you are obliged to:

Stop Immediately.

See whether anyone involved in the accident has been killed or injured.

If anyone has been injured, give all the help you can.

If anyone has been killed, take all reasonable steps to guard the corpse.

Give your name and address and those of the owner of the vehicle you are driving to any person who has reasonable grounds for requiring this information.

If, for any reason, you do not give these particulars to the person requiring them, you must report the accident at a Police Station or to a policeman as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case within twenty-four hours.

A FINAL THOUGHT FOR ALL

Our roads belong to the Nation and represent the investment of large sums of public funds.

Steel wheels and tracks, bare rims and wheel chains, all cause permanent damage to tarred surfaces. Wantonly subjecting roads to such traffic is criminal. Spilling petrol, lubricating and fuel oil on such surfaces is equally injurious.

Much has been done and much more can be done to make our roads safer and to improve the roadside for the benefit of all. But the task becomes impossible unless everyone plays their part in keeping it clean and tidy and preserving flora and road signs; if cases of vandalism come to your notice, report them to the authorities.

Carry your litter to the next depository and "Don't Cause Fires".

ADDENDUM

1. Additional Rules for Driving on Roads Outside Urban Areas

When driving on a road which is outside an urban area, and which is divided into two or more lanes for the same direction of travel, always remember the cardinal rule of KEEPING TO THE LEFT. On roads such as these you are only allowed to travel in the right-hand lane if you are:

- (a) overtaking another vehicle;
- (b) about to turn to the right; or
- (c) positioning your vehicle correctly at an intersection.

This requirement is particularly important to observe where climbing lanes are provided.

2. Brake Requirements on Pedal Cycles (See page 37 "PEDAL CYCLES")

Pedal cycles having only one rear wheel must be equipped with two brakes which operate on the rear and front wheels.

Pedal cycles with two rearwheels must be fitted with two brakes one of which operates equally on each rear wheel and the other on the front wheel.

3. The State Motorcade

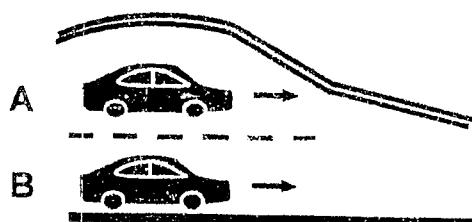
If you hear the siren or see the blue flashing lights of the State motorcade approaching—

- (a) where the road has no demarcation or is demarcated into one traffic-lane for your direction of travel, draw your vehicle to a halt at the extreme left of the road; or
- (b) where the road is demarcated into two traffic-lanes for your direction of travel, draw your vehicle to a halt in a safe position at the extreme left of the road if you are in the left lane, or adjacent to any vehicle which may be to your left if you are in the right lane; or
- (c) where the road is demarcated into more than two lanes for your direction of travel, draw your vehicle to a halt in a safe position which may include a lane reserved for right-turning traffic; or
- (d) where your vehicle is stopped in any lane at a controlled intersection, remain stationary and only proceed when instructed to do so by means of the hand signals of a policeman or when the State motorcade has passed.

Do not stop in a dangerous position such as a bridge.

Do not try to overtake or join in the motorcade and always be sure to indicate your intentions to other road users both when you slow down to stop for the motorcade and when you resume your journey.

PAPER 9 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



1. Which car goes first?

CAR B

2. In a vehicle, if you are a learner, how many passengers are you allowed to carry?

NONE

3. What are the lane changing procedures?

Rear view , electrical , signal , blind spot and hand signal

4. A holder of a class five driver's license can drive agricultural vehicles only

False

5. A holder of a tractor driver's permit is allowed to drive vehicles normally driven by class five drivers

NO

6. A person under the age of seventeen years is allowed to drive class two motor vehicles

NO

7. At the age of sixteen years , a person can get a learners license in

Light motor vehicles

8. At the age of sixteen years , a person can get a learners license in

Class 3 and 4

9. A tractor driver's permit is only used when the driver is accompanied by a licensed

False

10. Ambulance vehicles must be fitted with safety belts before they are used.

True

11. At night in well lighted areas, drivers should drive with

Head lamps on low beam

12. A learners driver is exempted from wearing seatbelts only

When reversing

13. You check your view mirror and you see an airplane in the sky

Do nothing

14. Which can an applicant apply for a duplication learner's license

- When the original is lost or default

15. An accident has just happened, you being the first at scene what are you expected

- Render first aid and report to the nearest police

16. It is legally permissible to carry a child under the age of 10 years in pickup truck which has canopy on that portion where goods are normally carried while not accompanied

- No

17. At four way stop which car must give the right of way when you intend to turn to the left?

- The car which stops first

18. A driver's Medical certificate is valid only

- 12 months

19. Class five is allowed to drive tractors only

- False

20. What do you do at a detour?

- You slow down and follow directions

21. Which vehicle is used by class two driving students?

- 5000kg 7m truck

22. An ambulance has the right of way when

- Flashing its emergency light and sounding its siren

23. Motor cycle should travel in which lane?

- Left lane

24. Ambulance drivers are required to wear safety belts each time their driving and ambulance

- Yes

25. When vehicle ahead of you is towing what do you do

Reduce speed and exercise caution

PAPER 11 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. What is the correct sequence of a robot?

- a) Green, Red, Amber, b) Amber, Red, Green c) Red, Green, Amber

2. In urban area which car has the right of way?

answer (b) the approaching from your right side

3. When travelling at 75km/h I must allow a gap between my vehicle and the car in front of

- a) 4 vehicle front b) 6 vehicle length c) 5 vehicle length

4. This sign is

- a) Traffic light signal
- b) Danger warning sign
- c) Informative sign



5. THIS sign warns us of

- a) Physical barrier ahead
- b) Rail level crossing ahead
- c) A grid ahead



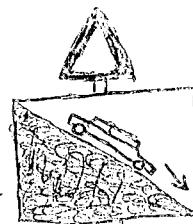
6. When approaching this sign I would

- a) be expected to check my vehicle
- b) slow down and expected to be stopped
- c) expected to see road works ahead



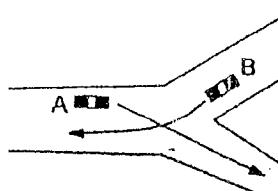
7. When approaching this sign I am expected to

- a) engage breaks continuously
- b) engage low gear
- c) engage high gear



8. Which car goes first?

- a) car A
- b) car B



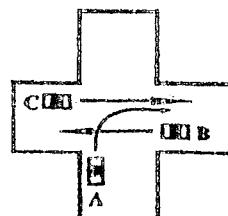
9. At this sign I should

- a) stop and give way to cross traffic
- b) slow and proceed when road is clear on traffic
- c) stop and proceed when road is clear on both sides



10. This sign regulates that

- a) the speed limit on this road is 80km/h
- b) speed limit on this road is 60km/h
- c) speed limit on this road is 40km/h



11. Which car moves last at this intersection?

- a) car B b) car C c) car A

12. A vehicle should be fitted with efficient reflectors of what colour?

- a) amber at the front and red at the back
- b) white at the front and amber at the back
- c) white at the front and red at the back

13. This sign warns us of
a) stop and give way sign ahead
b) rail and road crossing ahead



14. When stopping a motor vehicle on a road except in traffic where will you stop
a) on the extreme right of the road
b) stop in the middle if its safe to do so
c) on the extreme left of the road or in an authorised parking space

15. How far from a corner are you forbidden park your vehicle
a) 7m b) 7,5m c) 10m

16. When under the influence of drugs or alcohol what must you do?
a) drive slowly to a safe place b) stay off the road c)drive on the extreme left of the road

17. The insignia of a danger warning sign is?
a) A triangle b) A rectangle c) A circle

18. On which side must you overtake an animal drawn wagon
a) left hand size b) right hand size c) whichever side is safe to do so

19. What are the direction given by a fixed or flashing amber robot at an intersection
a) give precedence to all cross traffic
b) give precedence to vehicle coming from the right
c) give precedence to vehicle coming from the left

20. Which car goes first?
a)car A b) car B c)car C



21. This sign is a
a) an informative sign
b) a carriage marking
c) a regulatory sign



22. This sign regulates that
a) vehicle should give right way to cyclists
b) stop and give way to cyclists from the right
c) cyclists should stop and give way to cross traffic



23. Before driving a motor vehicle on a public road it must have follow document
a) a certificate of fitness, license and route
b) a registration book, insurance, vehicle license
c) a driver's license and registration book

24. When oncoming vehicle lights are on bright beam what do you do?
a) pull down the sun visor
b) switch on your lights
c) slow down and cast your eyes slightly to the left

25. To drive a public service vehicle you must have reached the age of
a) nineteen
b) twenty-five
c) eighteen

PAPER 13

1. Which car goes last?

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

2. Which car goes last?

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

3. Class 1 (one) drivers applicants must have age of :

- a. 16
- b. 18 & defensive
- c. 25 & medical

4. The correct sequence of a robot

- a. Green, Red, Amber
- b. Red, Green, Amber
- c. Red, Amber, Green

5. At this sign I must

- a. Engage brakes continuously.
- b. Engage lower gear
- c. Engage higher gears.



6. How many reflecting triangles does a lorry carrying two trailers have?

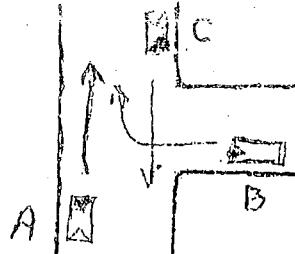
- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 6

7. Which vehicle cannot have a fire extinguisher?

- a. Motor cycle.
- b. motor parked at home.
- c. registered motor travelling on the road.

8. Which car has the right of way

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



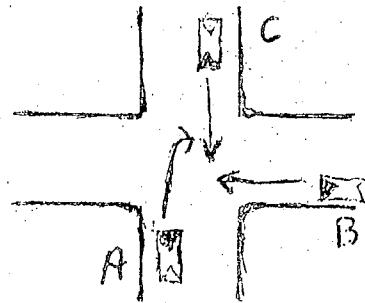
9. When entering a robot controlled intersection and already crossed pedestrian crossing line

- a. Stay where you are.
- b. Turn to the left.
- c. Reverse your vehicle.

10. Which vehicle does not have a reverse gear?

- a. Combine Harvester
- b. Motor Cycle

c. Tractor



11. When you drive behind another vehicle at night

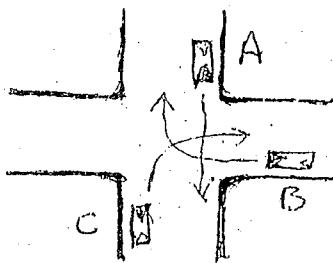
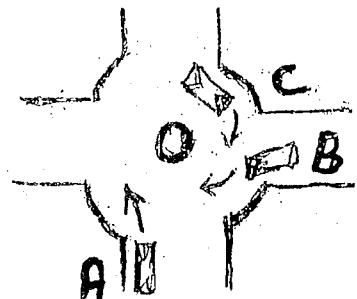
- a. You put your headlight on but at bright beam
- b. You dip your headlights.
- c. You switch off your light

12. Which car moves first?

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

13. When involved in a serious accident

- a. Report to hospital within 24 hours.
- b. Report to police immediately or within 24 hrs.
- c. Proceed with your journey if safe to do so.



14. Which car gives the right of way?

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

15. Which car is breaking the law?

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

16. How many classes of road sign do we have in Zimbabwe?

- a. 50
- b. 5
- c. 55

17. Which car gives right of way?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. None

18. If you see an L-plate displayed on vehicles in front of you what do you do?

- a. Increase speed and overtake
- b. reduce speed and drive cautiously
- c. Put on your hazards

19. At what distance do you put a reflective triangle?

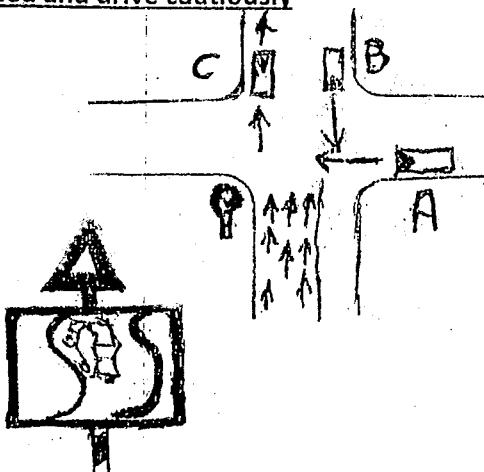
- a. 7,5m
- b. 30-50
- c. 15-20

20. Which car is breaking the law?

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

21. What do you do when seeing this sign?

- a. Stay of the road.
- b. Reduce speed and exercise caution.
- c. Engage lower gear.



22. When travelling behind a vehicle you do not intend to overtake at 75km/h you leave a gap of

- a. 3 cars
- b. 4 cars
- c. 5 cars

23. The broken white line in conjunction with continuous arrows has

- a. Informative message
- b. Regulatory effect & driver must obey
- c. Danger warning signs

24. When travelling at 60km/h the reaction distance is

- a. 27,7m
- b. 8,3m
- c. 16,7m

25. When travelling at 120km/h total stopping distance is

- a. 113,3m
- b. 130,0m
- c. 16m

PAPER 2 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. In rural areas which traffic has right of way?
 - a. Traffic on the right
 - b. Traffic on the left
 - c. Traffic first to the junction
2. How far from a corner must you park a vehicle?
 - a. 7m
 - b. 7.5m
 - c. 5m
3. When a red robot has an illuminated arrow pointing upwards?
 - a. Proceed disregarding the red robot
 - b. Proceed as you have right of way
 - c. You may proceed going straight ahead
4. Speed limit in urban areas is?
 - a. 40km/h
 - b. 80km/h
 - c. 60km/h

- 5.
-
- Which car gives right of way?
- a) Car A
 - b) car B

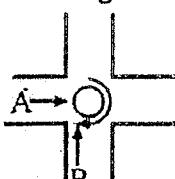
- 6.
-
- Who gives right of way / stops?
- a) Car B
 - b) Car A

- 7.
-
- Who gives right of way
- a. Car C
 - b. Car A
 - c. car B

- 8.
-
- Who has right of way?
- a. Car A
 - b. Car C
 - c. car B

9. Involved in a serious accident?
- a. Report to the police with 24 hours
 - b. Ignore it
 - c. Report to the hospital
10. Reflections on the sides of a bus are?
- a. White
 - b. Yellow
 - c. Red
11. Double continuous lines on my right side?
- a. May not straddle to the left
 - b. May straddle only when overtaking slow moving traffic
 - c. May not straddle it at all
12. At 90km/h my cars length is?
- a. 4 cars
 - b. 5 cars
 - c. 6 cars

- 13.
-
- Who has right of way?
- a. Car B
 - b) car A

14. Symbol for Danger warning signs is?
 a. A triangle
 b. circle
 c. A rectangle
15. Lay-By sign is coloured in which colour?
 a) Red b) Blue c) Green
16. Dipping of lights at night is done?
 a. Following other traffic
 b. Being followed
 c. Giving way to oncoming traffic
17. When would one straddle broken yellow lines running along the side of a road outside town?
 a. Overtaking slow moving traffic
 b. Overtaking traffic turning right
 c. Overtaking animal drawn wagons
18. At narrow bridges consider?
 a. Length b. width c. height
19.  Which car goes last?
 a) Car A b) Car B
20. This sign means?
 a. Road closed
 b. No turning in the same road
 c. Neither A nor B is correct
21. Where would you find the following signs
 a. Approaching railway level crossings
 b. When at railway level crossings
 c. At railway stations
22. The following sign is associated with
 a. Weight b. Width c. Weigh bridges
23. Ambulances have right of way when?
 a. Approaching robots always
 b. Heading for service
 c. Sounding their sirens or emergency lights
24. At 4 cars length speed is?
 a. 60km/h b. 75km/h c. 90km/h
25. At an intersection with two (2) lanes, going straight you travel in which lane?
 a. Left lane
 b. Right lane
 c. Centre lane

PAPER 14 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. When travelling at 60km/hr you leave the gap of how many cars
 - a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
2. What is the maximum speed when driving in urban areas
 - a. 80km/hr
 - b. 120km/hr
 - c. 60km/hr
3. If you tired when driving
 - a. If you are late you proceed
 - b. Stay off the road and rest
 - c. Reduce speed and exercise caution
4. This sign falls in which class 
 - a. Danger
 - b. Regulatory
 - c. Informative
5. Which colour of reflectors are put on a bus
 - a. Red at the front and white at the back
 - b. White at the front and red at the back
 - c. White at the front and chevron at back
6. You switch on your lights
 - a. 5:30am to 6:30pm
 - b. Depends on the weather
 - c. 5:30pm to 6:30am
7. This sign belongs to which class 
 - a. Danger
 - b. Regulatory
 - c. Informative
8. This sign means
 - a. Road narrows to the left
 - b. Road narrows to the right
 - c. Road narrows central
9. At a bridge you should travel at
 - a. Safe speed
 - b. 40-60km/hr
 - c. 60m/hr
10. Double continuous lines on my right side?
 - a. May not straddle to the left
 - b. May straddle only when overtaking slow moving traffic
 - c. May not straddle if it safe.
11. When you see ambulance or police sounding its device you
 - a. Increase your speed
 - b. Slow down and move to the left
 - c. Slow down and move out of the road and prepare to stop
12. If an oncoming car flashes you, what do you do?
 - a. Increase your speed
 - b. Retaliate
 - c. Reduce speed and exercise caution

13. This sign means
 a. Turning to the right prohibited
 b. About turn is permitted
 c. About turn/U-turn is prohibited



14. This sign means
 a. Warning of narrow grid
 b. Warning of narrow bridge
 c. Warning of narrow ridge



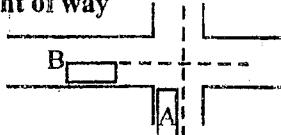
15. When seeing this it means
 a. Vehicle turning right may proceed
 b. Vehicle turning to the left may proceed
 c. Vehicle going straight may proceed



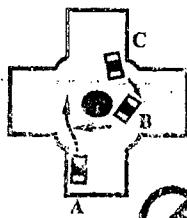
16. What do you consider at a narrow bridge
 a. Height
 b. Length
 c. Width

17. Which car gives the right of way

- a. Car B
 b. Car A
 c. None



18. What is the speed limit in Zimbabwe's highway for light motor vehicle?
 a. 120km/hr b. 100km/hr c. No maximum speed



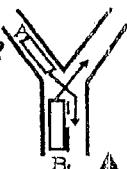
19. Which car goes last?
 a. Car B
 b. Car C
 c. Car A



20. This sign means
 a. Vehicle shall straddle if it is safe
 b. Vehicle shall not turn left
 c. Vehicle shall not turn right

21. The steering freeplay must not exceed?
 a. 90°
 b. 120°
 c. 45°

22. Which is the correct procedure for turning to the left?
 a. Show intention to the left
 b. Check mirror, show intention, brake, slow down and use a suitable gear
 c. Show intention to the right



23. Which Car gives right of way?
 a. Car C
 b. Car A
 c. Car B



24. When facing this sign
 a. Brake
 b. Engage to a lower gear
 c. Reduce speed and exercise caution



25. This sign means
 a. Warning of pedestrians ahead
 b. Warning of road works ahead
 c. Warning of school children



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2014 -2015

Edition



Questions and Answers

Get it 100% first time!

DRIVING TEST

Safe Driving Provisional Guide

'Now Be Ready
To Pass
Learn How to Do:
Hazard Perception
Diagram Rules'

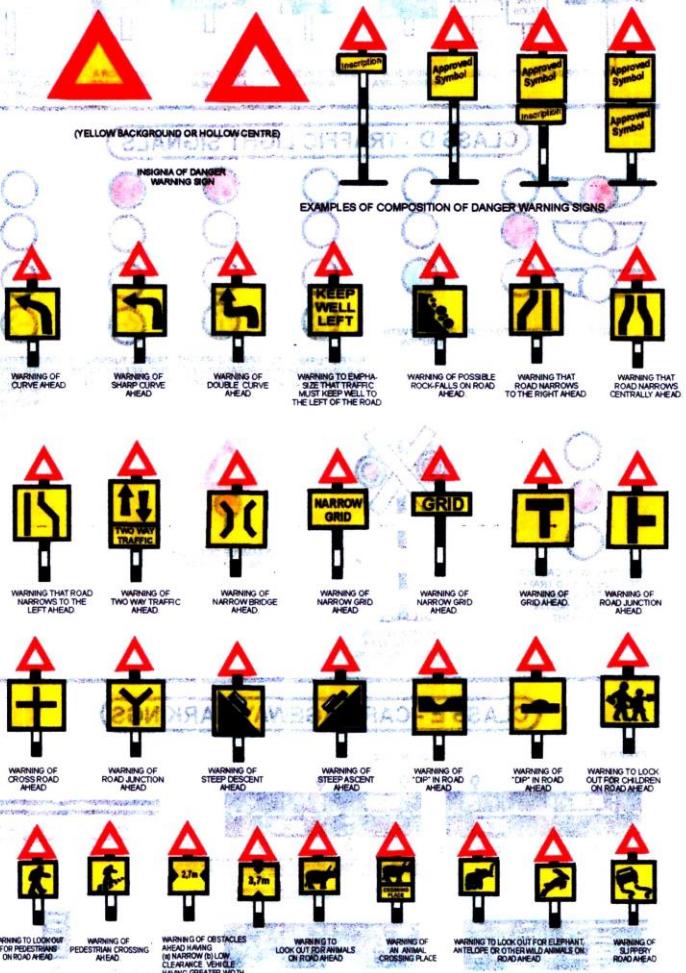
'Now Be Ready
To Pass
Learn How to Do:
Breaking &
Reaction Distance'

'Now Be Ready
To Pass
Learn How to Do:
Bay Parking
Parallel Parking
Turn in the Road
Clutch Control
Roundabouts
Meeting Traffic
Dual Carriageways'

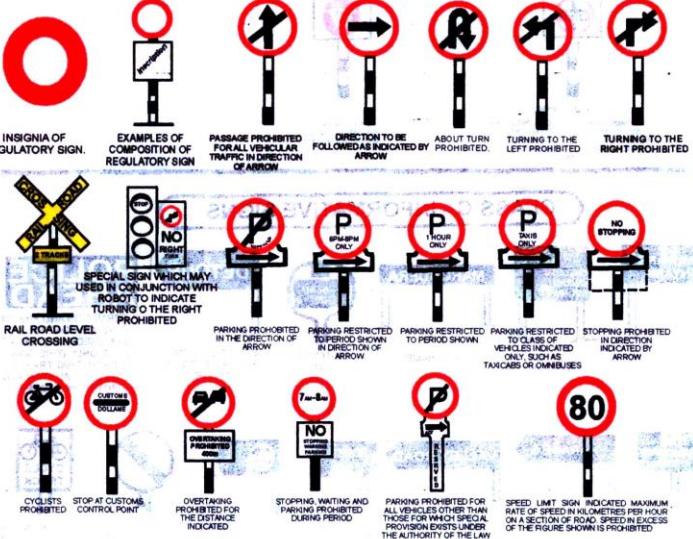


Learner's tests in a **NEW VERSION**

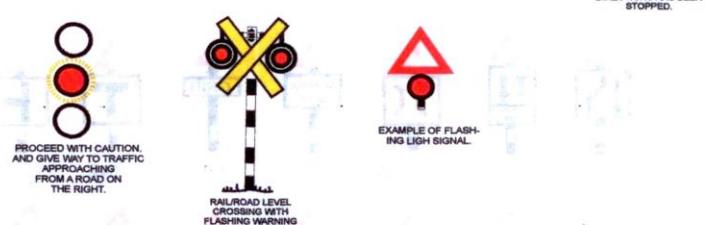
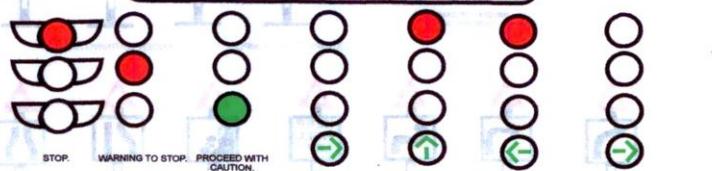
CLASS A - DANGER WARNING SIGNS



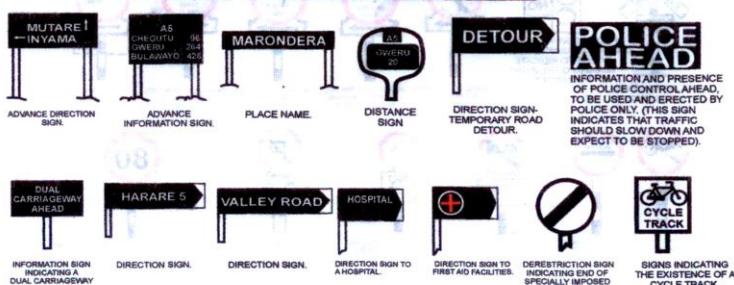
CLASS B - REGULATORY SIGNS



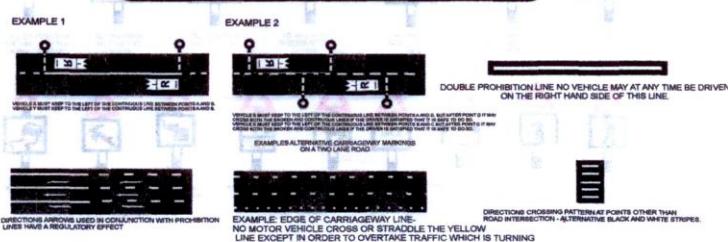
CLASS D - TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS



CLASS C - INFORMATIVE SIGNS



CLASS E - CARRIAGEWAY MARKINGS



PREFACE

The law of Zimbabwe requires that, before advancing to the steering wheel one should be a holder of a Provincial Learner's Licence.

The Provisional Learner's test consists of 25 multiple choice questions and you are expected to score at 22 points. You must ensure that you understand all the instructions on how to present your answers on the supplied answer sheets. The structure of questions require that you possess a sound knowledge of practical driving techniques and make use of the common driving sense. Best way is to read such questions fast and use only logical driving reasoning when choosing the correct answer.

Please note that it is usually only the theoretical aspect of driving that you may pass through using our tutorial. The road test requires much more practical teaching techniques that are beyond this tutorial's scope.

A. DRIVING AND THE LAW

Requirements to obtain a learner's licence are:

1. 3 to 4 photos
2. Valid passport or national identity card (ID)
3. A booking fee of USD20, hence before driving a vehicle it is required for one to have either a learner's or driving licence.

For a vehicle to be used on the road it should have:

1. A vehicle licence
2. Vehicle registration
3. Vehicle insurance licence

The rule of the road in Zimbabwe states that:

- keep well left and give way to traffic approaching from the road on your right. Applicable in urban areas.
- Drivers should also know that; we should never turn right in front of oncoming traffic.
- In rural areas ; we give way to the first car to enter the intersection first before us.
- It is impressed upon drivers to give way to a way state motorcade, fire engine, Police and Ambulance blowing a siren always.

Giving way to an animal drawn vehicle is also impressed upon a driver e.g save situations whereby the above three (3) do not exist in a learner's licence test (Optional to above-always.)

-We only give way to traffic on our right when a robot is flashing amber or not working.

-Turning right or left at a robot controlled intersection we give way to pedestrians Left/Right RBTS).

- An accident should always be reported to the police as soon as possible but in any case (Minor accident) within 24hrs or the same day.
- Running over a person in urban areas you contact the Police and ambulance.
- Running over a person in rural areas you provide first aid and carry the injured person to the hospital.
- Running over a pet or domesticated animal you only stop and try to find its owner.
- At a Robot flashing amber you give way to your right.
- A learner's licence is valid for 12 months.
- A certificate of competence is valid for 12 months.

(a) Specifications

- >Highway Code = CVR 56
- >DDC Duration = 48 months
- >PDL Validity = 12 months
- >Certificate of competence validity = 12 months or purpose infinite.
- >A vehicle certificate of fitness.
- >A vehicle certificate of fitness = 6 months.

(b) Abbreviations

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| RTLD | = Road traffic legal document |
| VID | = Vehicle Inspection Department |
| CVR | = Central Vehicle Registry |
| ZTSC | = Zimbabwe Traffic Council |
| ZINZRA | = Zimbabwe National Roads Authority |
| DDC | = Defensive Driving Certificate |

(c) Meanings

- | | |
|------------|---|
| RTLD 1 | = Learner's Licence application form |
| RTLD 2 | = Road Test Form |
| RTLD 3 | = Learner's Licence certificate PDL |
| RTLD 4 | = Certificate of competence |
| RTLD 5 | = Driver's licence |
| CRV 1 | = |
| CRV 2 | = |
| CRV 3 | = |
| CRV 4 | = Application Form C/O Vehicle Registry |
| CRV 5 | = |
| Article 13 | = Zimbabwe Road Traffic Act |

B. MOTOR VEHICLES CLASSES AND DOCUMENTATION

1. Class 4 = Car (Light Motor Vehicle license)
 2. Age limit to obtain licence for applicant = 16 years
 3. Maturity age of applicant = 18 years.
 4. Maximum speed limit for vehicle in Zimbabwe is 120km/hr
 5. Maximum speed limits when driving in town is 60km/hr
 6. Before a vehicle can be used, it must have the following ; vehicle licence, vehicle registration book and insurance licence.
 7. Legal free play on a steering is 45 degrees.
 8. Reflectors at the back of a vehicle are coloured red
 9. A vehicle's indicators are coloured in red or Amber.
2. Class 1, 2 and 5 are classes for heavy vehicles;
- Class 1 is for business
 - Class 2 is for lorries
 - Class 5 is for Construction Vehicles.
- Age limit to obtain a heavy duty vehicle licence is 18 years.
 - Maturity age to obtain a heavy duty vehicle licence is 18 years.
 - A person may be allowed to operate a public service vehicles at 25 years of age.
 - A public service vehicle is one that carries passengers e.g buses and commuter omnibuses.
 - The most important object on a bus are passengers.
 - The most important item carried on a heavy vehicle is the Red Reflective Triangle.
 - This Triangle is used in the case of break down and is placed at a distance of 30-50 metres in front and at the rear (back) of the broken vehicle.
 - Maximum number of trailers pulled on a heavy vehicle is three (3) and heavy vehicles are 5 000kgs and height more than 2 300 kgs.
 - When pulling a trailer a heavy vehicle must have safety chains and reflectors fitted.
 - Maximum speed limit for heavy vehicles on wide tarred roads is 80 km/h.
 - Maximum speed limit for heavy vehicles in town is 60 km/h.
 - Reflectors on the sides of a bus or lorry are coloured yellow.
 - A person who acquires a tractor licence (class 5) is allowed to operate it and all other

all other earth moving equipments.

- Colour found on Chevron are red and yellow.

3. Class 3 is for motor cycles

- Age limit to obtain this licence is 16 years.
- The most important item worn by a motor cyclist is a crush helmet.
- A motor cycle carries one passenger.
- When carrying a passenger, a cyclist must provide the following, a helmet, pillow seats and foot rest.
- A motor cycle is identified by crush bar.
- A cycle giving way to traffic on its right counts as a vehicle.

C. RULES AND MANOUEVRE

1 PROCEDURES

(a) Starting vehicle

1. Check the hand break
2. Depress the clutch
3. Put gear into neutral
4. Turn key on to check dashboard indications
5. Starting engine

(b) Changing of gears up and down

1. Release accelerator
2. Depress the clutch
3. Engage into required gear.
4. Release the clutch
5. Accelerate or decelerate depending desired cost of action

(c) Turning procedure

1. Check mirror
2. Show desired intend
3. Breaks
4. Slow down signal follows
5. Select suitable gear and then turn

(d) Lane changing procedure

1. Checking the mirror
2. Signal intention
3. Check blind spot
4. Manouevre

(e) Pull off to stop procedure

1. Check the mirror
2. Reduce speed
3. Pull off and stop

(f) Going straight procedure at uncontrolled intersection.

1. Slow down
2. Continue on straight as desired
3. Give way to your right side

(g) Switch off procedure

1. Brake to slow down
2. Depress clutch
3. Put gear into neutral
4. Engage hand break
5. Turn off engine immediately if non-turbo charged engine

2. EFFECTS AND PURPOSE OF CONTROLS

(a) Clutch

1. Pedal situated on the left side
2. Purpose being to engage/disengage gears/drive.
3. Operated by left foot.

(b) Breaks

1. Pedal situated on the centre
2. Purpose being to slow down the vehicle.
3. Operated by the right foot

(c) Accelerator

1. Pedal is situated on the right side.
2. Purpose being to increase speed.

(d) Gear lever

1. The lever is situated at the centre.
2. Purpose being to select gears operated by the left or right hand depending on the steering position.

Qn/Ans 2. Turning left from One Way street into another road, take the left lane (left side) of the road.

Qn/Ans 3. Turning right from a one way street into another road, take the right lane (right lane) of the road.

Qn/Ans 4. Turning left from one side into another, take the left lane (left hand side) of the left half of the road

Qn/Ans 5. Turning right from one road into another, take the right lane (right hand side) of the left half of the road.

Qn/Ans 6. Through which side do we overtake an animal drawn vehicle, through the safest side possible. BUT, there are five situations one is not allowed to overtake

- * Going up a blind rise
- * On a curve
- * On a narrow bridge
- * Ahead of a corner (Approaching a corner) and
- * Where there is a continuous white line.

Qn/Ans 7. Differential speed/breaking is measured by dividing 15 into any speed given.

Qn/Ans 8. Aqua planning/hydro planning is the action of tyres riding on top a thin film of rain water.

Qn/Ans 9. Momentum is associated with aqua hydro planning.

Qn/Ans 10. If your car gets into a skid you should take your foot off the accelerator.

Qn/Ans 11. Breaks are only used in the case of an emergency whilst the hooter is used for the safety or conveniences of the public

Qn/Ans 12. We only drive without seatbelts when reversing.

Qn/Ans 13. Purpose of a three (3) three point turn is to make a u-turn.

Qn/Ans 14. A steering is held at 10 to 12 position with the thumbs running along the steering.

Qn/Ans 15. Blind spot is that point not seen in the mirror.

Qn/Ans 16. One can only indicate when moving out of a traffic roundabout or traffic circle.

Qn/Ans 17. A driver gives right of way to pedestrians turning left or right at a robot controlled intersection CR.

Qn/Ans 18. A driver gives way when pedestrians are crossing the road into which the driver (Motorist) is turning and are on a pedestrian crossing.

3. HAND SIGNALS

- Raising your hand up and down slowly signals slowing down.
- Pointing hand to the right signals turning right.
- Rolling your hand forward and in cycles signals turning left.
- Raising your hand up signals stopping.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Qn/Ans 1. Best pre-check taken on parked vehicle you check underneath and around the vehicle.

TRAFFIC SIGNS & SIGNALS

This sign is ?

Ans. Informative.



When seeing the above sign, the driver is allowed to?

Ans. Return to the previous limit.



This sign warns us of what?

Ans. A sharp curve ahead



This sign warns us of what?

Ans. A two way street

Qn/An 19. FOG lights are used only in heavy mist.

Qn/An 20. Lights are dipped at night.

(a) When meeting on coming traffic

(b) Driving

behind another vehicle

(c) Approaching

a police controlled intersection/

accident

scene.

Qn/An 21. If the driver of an oncoming vehicle fails to dip his/her lights at night, cast your eyes slightly to the left and slow down your vehicle.

Qn/An 22. A perfect trip involves the following: yourself, the condition of your vehicle, the weather, state of the road AND

Qn/An 23. Defensive driving is practicing good driving in order to avoid accidents regardless of the errors of other drivers.

Qn/An 24. It takes an average driver 1/2 a second to break in the case of an emergency i.e his response is impulsive.

Qn/An 25. Parked at night I should switch off my headlights and put on the park lights.

Qn/An 26. If your judgement is impaired by the use of drugs or alcohol you should stay completely off the road.

Qn/An 27. Hilstax and Marijuana are examples of "stimulants" whose effect affect vision and judgement when used whilst driving.

Qn/An 28. Asprin and Amphetamine or Panadole are depressants whose effect may affect vision and judgement when used before driving.

Qn/An 29. All traffic is required to stop at a railroad level crossing place and not only heavy duty vehicles or public service vehicles which are required to stop always.

An/An 30. Going up or down a steep hill a driver should engage into a lower gear.

Qn/An 31. A vehicle is always parked at a distance of 7.5m from a corner.

A one Way Street sign is Coloured?

Ans. Green



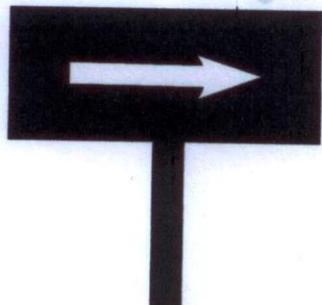
This sign is used in conjunction with.....?

Ans. Regulatory signs



This sign belongs to which group of traffic signs & signals

Ans. Informative



A give way sign is?

Ans. Regulatory sign



This signs warns of what?

Ans A cross intersection



A Red Reflective Triangle is an insignia of which group of Traffic Signs Signals

Ans. Danger Warning Signs



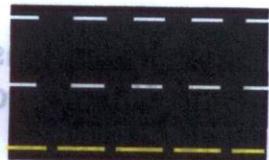
The road narrows centrally ?

Ans. To the right



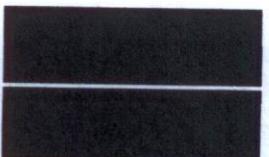
Dotted yellow line

Ans. Drivers shall straddle when overtaking traffic turning right



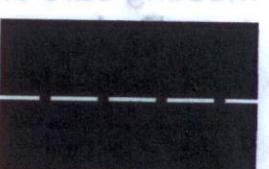
Dotted yellow line

Ans. Drivers shall straddle when overtaking traffic turning right



Dotted lines means

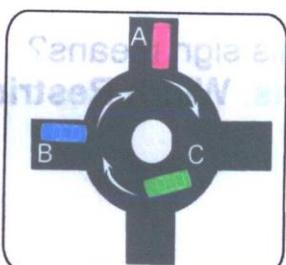
Ans. Every car can overtake if its safe to do so



This sign means?

Ans. An authorised parking area

300 m



Who is FIRST?

Ans. Car C



This sign means?

Ans. About turn prohibited

This class is this?
Ans. Regulatory



This sign means?
Ans. Warning of a narrow bridge ahead



Meeting cars on slippery road
Ans. Reduce speed and exercise caution



When we see this sign I will ?
Ans. Reduce speed



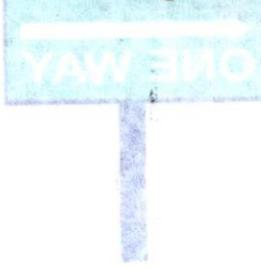
This sign means?
Ans. Width Restriction



This sign means?
Ans. Weight Restriction



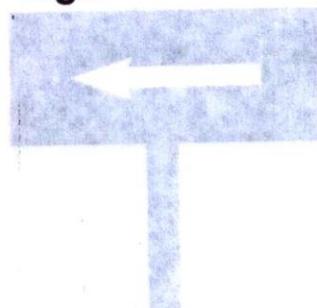
This sign means?
Ans. Height Restriction



When approaching this sign
Ans. Engage into lower gears



This sign means?
Ans. Stop & Giveaway sign



This sign is?
Ans. Danger warning



What does sign mean ?
Ans. Speed limit is 80 all roads



This sign means ?

Ans. All traffic facing this must stop



This sign means?

Ans. Turning to the right prohibited



At a give way signs?

Ans. Giveaway to your right



This sign is a?

Ans. Informative Sign



Heavy vehicle facing this sign

Ans. Reduce speed & proceed if clear



THE ORAL TEST

Test's Common Mistakes

Failure in answering road junction diagrams correctly. It is this section of the test that most people find difficult and is for the same reason why it does dominate so much content in this tutorial.

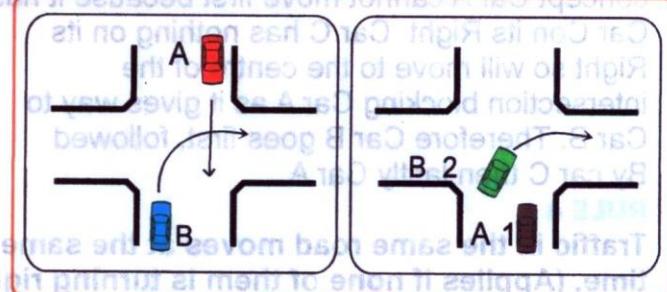
HINTS

You should avoid cramming car diagrams, rather take your time in studying these diagrams and give your answer based on logical reasoning.

RULES FOR RESOLVING CAR DIAGRAMS

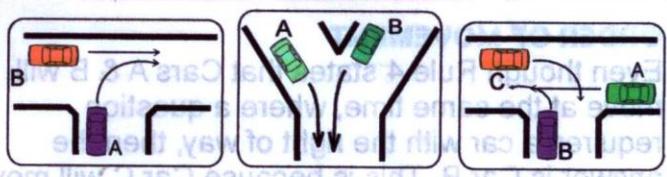
RULE 1

No car should turn right in the face of oncoming traffic.



RULE 2

Giveaway to traffic from your right.



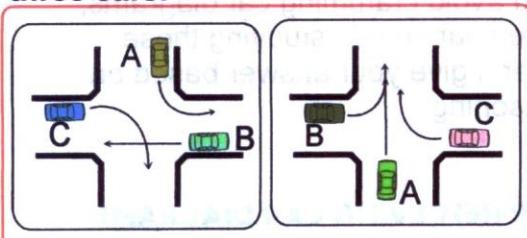
ORDER OF MOVEMENT

In the above diagrams Car B cannot move first because it has Car A on its Right. By the same concept Car C can not move first because it has Car B on its right. Car C has nothing on its right so it will GO first followed by Car B and in the last diagram Car C goes last.

RULE 3

Any car can move to the centre if it has nothing approaching from its Right

Note: Such a car will always be the second to leave an intersection. Apply the rule only on three cars.

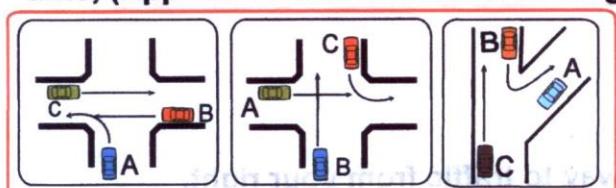


ORDER OF MOVEMENT

In the above diagrams Car B cannot move first because it has Car A on its Right. By the same concept Car A cannot move first because it has Car C on its Right. Car C has nothing on its Right so will move to the centre of the intersection blocking Car A as it gives way to Car B. Therefore Car B goes first, followed by car C then lastly Car A.

RULE 4

Traffic in the same road moves at the same time, (Applies if none of them is turning right)

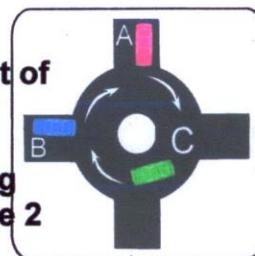


ORDER OF MOVEMENT

Even though Rule 4 states that Cars A & B will move at the same time, where a question requires a car with the right of way, then the answer is Car B. This is because Car C will move at the same time by taking advantage of Car A which has stopped to give way to Car B that is approaching from its right.

RULE 5

At a Round About, give right of way to traffic that is already circulating. Note: You then give way to cars approaching from your right i.e Apply rule 2



ORDER OF MOVEMENT

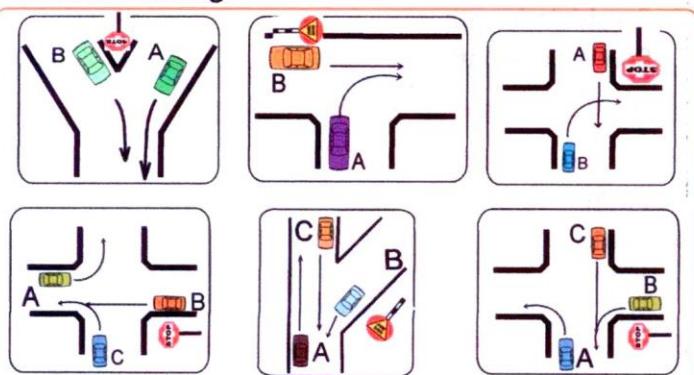
The above diagram has Car C taking the first priority. Car B goes second since it is approaching from Car's Right. This implies that Car A is last go.

CONTROLLED INTERSECTION



STOP

Any car facing a Stop sign is the last car to go



ORDER OF MOVEMENT

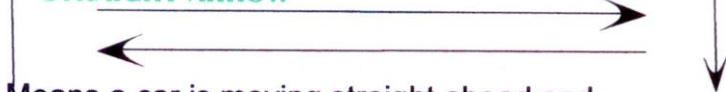
The above diagrams make a real make Car B the last to go since it is facing a Regulatory sign. Where three cars are involved, we temporarily suspend this car and then assume dealing with only two cars.

UNDERSTANDING DIAGRAM QUESTIONS

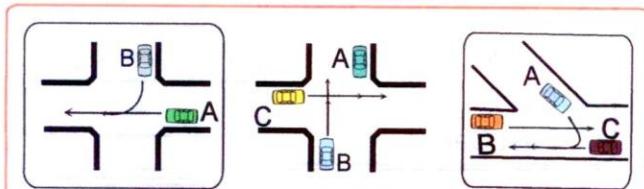
USE OF ARROWS ON DIAGRAMS

The test tries to simulate a real driving situation through the use of arrows. These arrows assume that a car is indicating as well as executing its intention, you are therefore being asked to make your judgement, stopping and giving movement priorities in accordance to Driving Laws

STRAIGHT ARROW



Means a car is moving straight ahead and has no intention of stopping, unless you have stopped it. This car usually has the right of way provided its not facing the Regulatory sign and there is nothing approaching from the right.

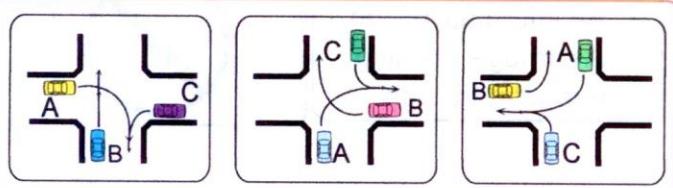


CAR B HAS THE RIGHT OF WAY BECAUSE IT HAS NOTHING APPROACHING FROM ITS RIGHT.

LEFT TURNING ARROW

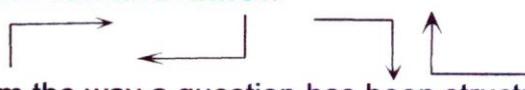


Means a car is moving and has an intention of turning to the left, unless you have stopped it. This car usually has the right of way provided that it is facing a Regulatory sign and there is nothing approaching from its right.



Car C has the right of way because it has nothing approaching from its Right. Car A goes last, It has to stop and go after Car B

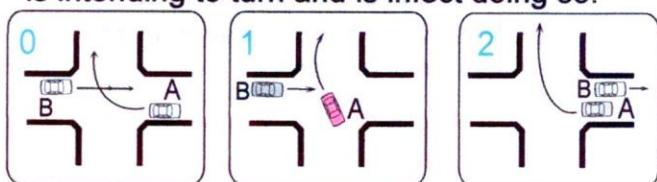
RIGHT TURNING ARROW



From the way a question has been structured , this arrow has two possibilities

Two Cars

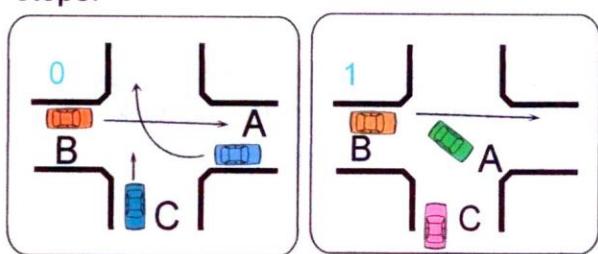
On two cars , the arrow suggests that this car is intending to turn and is in fact doing so.



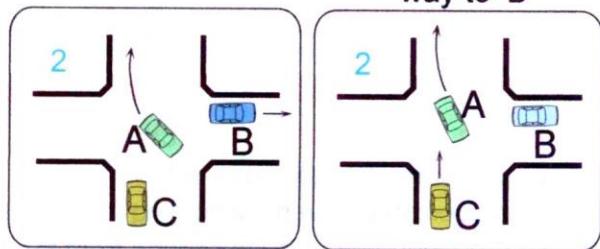
Therefore Car A is breaking the law. it must stop

Three Car

On three cars, the arrow suggests that this car is intending to turn but has to do in two steps.



'A' stops & gives way to 'B'



Car A has nothing approaching from its right, so it moves to the centre of the intersection, stops and gives way to Car B and then proceeds, after Car B has moved away, thus making Car C the last Car to go.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

RULE 1

No car should turn right the face of oncoming traffic

RULE 2

Give way to traffic from your right.

RULE 3

Any car can move to the centre if it has nothing approaching from its right.

RULE 4

Traffic in the same road moves at the same time.

RULE 5

At a Round About give right of way to traffic that is already circulating.

Any car facing this Sign is the last to go.



