

SIR LEO HATSHIE. PROVISIONAL NOTES.

ORAL DRIVING NOTES

CLASSES OF VEHICLES IN ZIMBABWE

There are 5 (five) classes of vehicles these are;

❖ *CLASS 1 (ONE)*

- These are public service vehicles
- They carry passengers and goods

REQUIREMENTS

- ✓ Defensive driving certificate which is valid for 48 months
- ✓ Retest which is valid for 56 months (5 years)
- ✓ Medical certificate which is valid for 12 months (1 year)
- ✓ License must be 5 years or more experience
- ✓ Must be 25 years of age and above
- ✓ Valid learners license

❖ *CLASS 2 (TWO)*

- It is for heavy motor vehicles
- They are vehicles with net mass that exceeds 2300 kg
- Class 2 learners must use any vehicle which weighs 5000kgs or more which is 7m long
- Must be 18 years and above
- Heavy vehicles must not tow or pull more than 3 (three) trailers
- Maximum speed is 80km/h
- 3 types of reflectors must be used are white front, red back and yellow sideways

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❖ **CLASS 3 (THREE) MOTOR CYCLES**

- Carries one passenger
- The cycle must have proper pillion seat and foot rest be firmly fixed, a crush helmet must be provided to the passenger (it is very important)
- It the only vehicle without a fire extinguisher as well as a reverse gear
- Legal age to drive a motor cycle is 16 years and above

❖ **CLASS 4 (FOUR)**

- It is small or light motor vehicles
- We mean vehicles with net mass less than 2300kgs
- Maximum speed 120km/h
- Legal age 16 years and above
- Vehicles in class 4 have 2 types of reflectors red at the back and white at front

❖ **CLASS 5 (FIVE)**

- It is for tractors, caterpillars, combine harvesters as well as construction machinery
- Must be 18 years of age or above
- Tractors are not allowed to carry passengers
- If you are tested to be tested in driving a tractor you go alone
- Vehicles in class 5 can be operated using driver's permit
- A holder of a drivers permit is allowed to drive vehicles driven by class 5 driver's license holders

ADDITIONAL NOTES

- ✓ We are allowed to park 7.5m away from the corner

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- ✓ You are supposed to indicate 50m away from the corner or junction when you intended to turn
- ✓ In urban areas give the right of way to traffic approaching from your right
- ✓ In rural areas give the right of way to traffic that enter the junction before you
- ✓ Red reflective triangles must be placed at a distance of 30m to 50m away from the breakdown vehicle
- ✓ Headlights must be switched on at 1730 hrs. and to be switched off at 0630hrs
- ✓ Red and yellow are colours that are found on a chevron pattern
- ✓ 60km/h is the maximum speed limit in urban areas
- ✓ Safety belt rule was put in place in 1980
- ✓ Maximum age including retest to drive a public transport is 70 years

Conditions for dipping lights are;

- ✓ In face of oncoming traffic
- ✓ In well-lit streets or areas
- ✓ When travelling behind another vehicle
- ✓ For the policeman directing traffic

<i>SPEED</i>	<i>REACTION DISTANCE</i>	<i>BREAKING DISTANCE</i>	<i>TOTAL STOPPING DISTANCE</i>
<i>40km/h</i>	<i>5.6m</i>	<i>12.4m</i>	<i>18m</i>
<i>60km/h</i>	<i>8.3m</i>	<i>27.7m</i>	<i>36m</i>
<i>120km/h</i>	<i>16.7m</i>	<i>113.3m</i>	<i>130m</i>

TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS

There are five classes of traffic signs and signals which are:

- **CLASS A: DANGER WARNING SIGNS**

- They are characterized by a red triangle on top except a robot ahead sign
- All sign have a got a word ahead



- **CLASS B: REGULATORY OR MANDATORY SIGNS**

- They are characterized by a red circle on top except a *RAIL OR ROAD LEVEL CROSSING*
- They are also called mandatory signs
- By mandatory this means force law



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- GIVE WAY SIGN
 - ✓ Give way to traffic from both sides and proceed if the road is clear
 - ✓ You don't necessarily need to stop
- STOP SIGN
 - ✓ Give the right of way to traffic from both sides then proceed if the road is clear
 - ✓ You have to stop first
- CLASS C : INFORMATIVE SIGNS OR DIRECTION SIGNS
 - This is information that is conveyed to road users in form of writing
 - They are in form of rectangle in shape except one which is circular in shape that is DERESTRICTION SIGN. This means that the previously imposed speed limit has been cancelled
 - They are painted black, white and blue except one way which is painted green
- CLASS D: TRAFFIC LIGHTS AND SIGNALS
 - This is information displayed in form of lights
 - Green means GO for both motorist and pedestrians
 - When turning left or right at a robot controlled intersection motorist must give way to pedestrians
 - When there is a red robot in conjunction with a green arrow pointing upwards you can proceed straight ahead

A FLASHING AMBER LIGHT OR FIXED FLASHING AMBER ROBOT

-this is a malfunctioning robot

-drivers must stop and give way to traffic approaching from the road on your right side

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An amber sequence robot or light

- ✓ This is a functioning robot
- ✓ It insists that the driver must stop unless it is not safe to do so



CORRECT SEQUENCE OF A ROBOT

RED ➡ GREEN ➡ AMBER

Sequence of a robot

GREEN ➡ AMBER ➡ RED

Sequence of lights shown by a robot (amber sequence)

AMBER ➡ RED ➡ GREEN

- CLASS E: CARIAGEWAY MARKINGS

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- ✓ these are road surface marks
- ✓ *DOTTED BROKEN WHITE LINE* –means that you may overtake if it is safe to do so
- ✓ *CONTINUOUS WHITE LINE* -means overtaking is prohibited
- ✓ *DOUBLE CONTINUOUS WHITE LINES* –means no vehicle is allowed to cross the line at any time
- ✓ *DOTTED OR BROKEN YELLOW LINE* –it marks the edge of the road. You can cross or straddle dotted or broken yellow line when overtaking traffic turning to the right or when stopping and that is only if it is allowed to cross
- ✓ *CONTINUOUS YELLOW LINE* –this is a prohibition line. It is a reserved place for fire hydrant
- ✓ *DIRECTION ARROWS* –used in conjunction with prohibition lines have a regulatory effect and must be obeyed by all drivers.

RULES FOR DIAGRAMMS

#1. Give right of way to traffic approaching from the road on your right side

Which car goes first?

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#2. No car must turn in front of oncoming traffic

Which car goes last?

#3. Traffic in the same road moves at the same time

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#4. Any car which is facing a stop sign or give way sign is the last car to go

Which car is breaking the law?

Which car goes last?

NB: breaking the law means the same as going last

#5. Any car can move to the center of the intersection if it has nothing approaching from its right side and that car is the second to leave the intersection if turning to the right. (Advantage rule)

Which car is the second to move?

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#6. At the roundabout give way to traffic already circulating and you indicate when going out

Which car goes first?

#7. Car in the wider road goes first

Which car goes first?

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