

# ROAD RULES

1. **No car should turn right in the face of oncoming traffic**
2. **Give way to traffic coming from your right.**
3. **Any car can move to the centre if it has no car coming from its right. (N.B.-such a car will always be 2<sup>nd</sup> to leave intersection**
4. **Traffic in the same road moves at the same time. N.B.-Applies if none of them is turning right.**
5. **At a Round About, give way to traffic already circulating. (Then apply rule 2).**
6. **Any car facing a stop or give way sign, is the last car to go.**



### QUESTION HELP

1. Fog light are used when there is a heavy mist/bad weather
2. You can overtake animal drawn vehicle by whichever side is safe
3. At a round-about you give way to traffic already circulating
4. Regulatory sign are also called Mandatory signs
5. At a narrow bridge you consider width
6. On a straight ahead lane you should not turn at all
7. When travelling at 60km/h I leave a gap of 4 cars
8. When travelling at 90km/h I leave a gap of 6 cars
9. 60km/h is the general speed limit in urban areas
10. A red reflective triangle should be placed at 30-50. Behind a broken vehicle
11. You engage to lower gear when going down a hill
12. A circle regulates traffic and a triangle warns traffic
13. A motor-cycle is permitted to carry not more than one passenger
14. On a bridge one should not overtake
15. At a flashing amber you give right of way to traffic on your right
16. Derestriction means the imposed speed limit has been canceled
17. Direction arrows used in conjunctions with prohibition lines have a regulatory effect
- \* 18. At a corner vehicles are allowed to park about 7,5m from the corner
19. We use the right foot on accelerator and left on clutch. **ABC** = accelerator → brakes → clutch
20. Hand/park brake is used to keep the vehicle stationary
21. Missing out some gear changes save fuel because it reduces the amount of time you accelerate
22. When you meet an obstruction on your side of the road you give the right of way to oncoming traffic
23. We usually look for motorists and cyclist at a junction because they are harder to see
24. The legal age for a female applicant to drive a heavy vehicle is 18 years
25. You put on park lights when parked at a lay-by
26. When parked on the side of the road you use park lights, side lights and tail light
27. A green light at a robot controlled intersection means go if safe to do so
28. A seat belt is not necessary when reversing
29. A restriction sign signifies that I should not exceed the stated speed
30. Weight is usually associated with weigh bridges
31. Reflectors are put white-front, red-back and yellow-sides
32. Diverging lines are one which form two
- \* 33. You may straddle the yellow broken line when overtaking traffic turning right or stop when you want to pull over
34. Broken yellow line is also called edge line
- \* 35. Cyclists using a road must ride in a single file
36. In rural areas we give way to traffic already at the intersection
37. Filling your car with petrol at a filling station one must switch off the engine



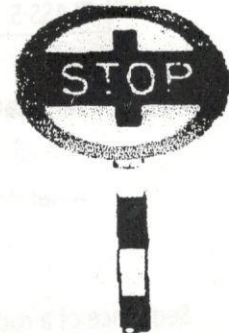
38. The horn/hooter should be used to warn pedestrians or public or other users of danger
39. We have five road signs in Zimbabwe namely
  - I. Danger warning
  - II. Regulatory
  - III. Informative
  - IV. Traffic light signals
  - V. Carriage markings
40. The rule of the road is keep to the left and give way to any vehicle on your right
41. Never turn right in front of oncoming vehicle
42. Controlled intersection is one which is controlled by stop or give way sign, robot or police
43. Uncontrolled is one which is not controlled by stop or give way but, the rule is give way to vehicle on your right
44. On Zebra variety you STOP then give precedence to pedestrians
- \*45. Prohibition lines indicates that you should not overtake
46. Ambulances, fire brigade vehicles have the right of way when sounding their sirens
47. When travelling at a low speed you use the left lane
48. Blind spot means a portion not covered by your mirror
- \*49. Clutch pedal helps to avoid noise when changing gears
50. Most important aspect in a bus is the passenger
51. When you run-over a dog in rural areas you stop and try to find the owner
52. When involved in an accident you report to the police within 24hrs
53. We indicate when going out at a round-about
54. Un rural areas you give right of way to any vehicle that enters the junction before you
55. Transverse lines are also called stop lines

Stop immediately behind the stop line

I will stop for traffic from all directions

Stop sign means stop whether the road is clear or not

Give precedence to all crossing traffic

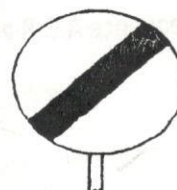


Give way to all crossing traffic from any direction

At give way sign you do not necessary have to stop if the road is clear3



DERSTRICTIONSIGN- found only in the informative



For more info contact instructor 0772 305 042; 0714 469 915; 08644 090 167

- To drive a PSV one has to reach 25 years.
- Motor cycle does not carry fire-extinguisher
- Motor cycle doesn't have a reverse gear.
- A truck towing two trailers has three reflectors.
- The correct sequence of a robot light is amber, red, and green.
- \* A heavy vehicle towing two trailers carries two red triangles.
- When a heavy vehicle has broken down I will place a red reflective triangle 30m-50m.
- When involved in a serious accident I should report immediately to the police within 24hrs.
- \* The overall stopping distance at 120km/h is 130m.
- \* The reaction distance at 60km/h is 8,3m.
- If you see that an oncoming vehicle does not dip its light you cast out your eyes slightly to the left.
- When you see continuous white line you should not straddle the line or overtake.
- I switch on my headlight 5:30pm to 6:00am.
- Using rear fog light in clear daylight I will dazzle other drivers.
- \* When driving behind other car I will dip my head lights or put in to low beam.

#### VEHICLE CLASSES

CLASS 1	Buses
CLASS 2	Lorries
CLASS 3	Motor cycles
CLASS 4	Light motor vehicles
CLASS 5	Tractors and Caterpillars

Applicants for classes 1,2 and 5 must be above the age of 18, while classes 3 and 4 requires the age of 16 years and above

A heavy vehicle as a vehicle that exceeds 2300 kilograms.

Sequence of a robot R.G.A

Not a sequence of a robot R.A.G

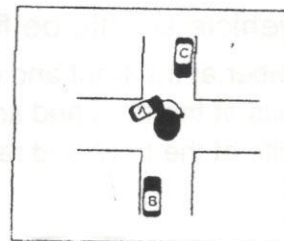
Correct sequence of a robot G.A.R. and A.R.G

\* Not correct sequence A.G.R and G.R.A

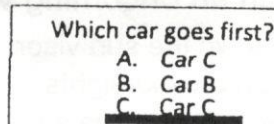
Seq = RGA  
C.S → GAR  
ARG



1. Which age is allowed to drive Public Service vehicle
  - ◊ 25 years
2. Which vehicle doesn't have reverse gear
  - ◊ Motor cycle
3. Which vehicle doesn't carry fire extinguisher
  - ◊ Motor cycle
4. How many reflectors does a truck carries when it is towing three or more trailers
  - ◊ Only three reflectors (yellow, white, red)
5. How many red reflective triangles does a heavy vehicles have when it is broke n down
  - ◊ 2 red reflectives triangles
6. A continuous (solid) white line , means
  - ◊ I may not overtake/straddle/cross
7. On what distance does a red reflective triangle are placed when a heavy vehicle has broken down
  - ◊ 30m-50m
8. This sign means
  - ◊ Reduce speed/ slow down and exercise caution
9. Which is the Correct sequence shown by a robot
  - ◊ ARG
  - ◊ GRA
  - ◊ AGR
10. What is the reaction distance when you are travelling at 60km/hr
  - ◊ 8,3m
11. What is the overall stopping distance when you are travelling at 120km/hr
  - ◊ 130m
12. What is the breaking distance when you are travelling at 60km/hr
  - ◊ 27,7m
13. How many signs of signal found in Zimbabwe
  - ◊ 5 (five)
14. At what time do you switch on your lights
  - ◊ Starting by 5:30pm-06:30am
15. If involved in a serious accident I must
  - ◊ Report to the police within 24 hrs.
16. At what speed do, travel in a wide tarred road
  - ◊ 120 light vehicle and 80 heavy vehicle
17. What do you do when you are travelling behind another car
  - ◊ Dip heads lights/put in low beam
18. How do you do when you see a police car, fire brigade, Ambulance sounding it's devices/siren
  - ◊ You should pull off the road/stay completely off the road
  - ◊ Get off its course and stop
19. How many degrees a faulty steering have
  - ◊ 45 degrees
20. This sign means
  - ◊ A men/ a working ahead
21. When another vehicle lights are dazzling you, what do you do
  - ◊ Dip your lights, move closer to the left and drive slowly

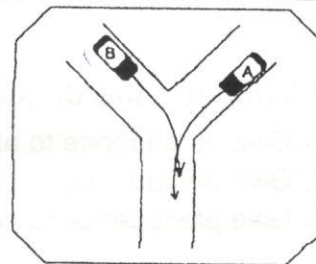


Which car is breaking the law?  
Car C

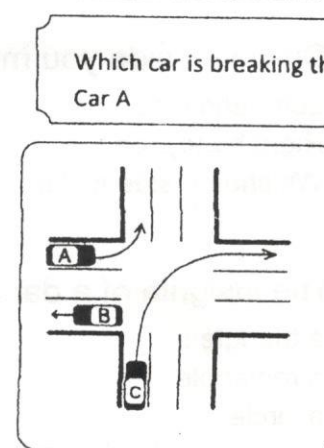


Which car goes first?

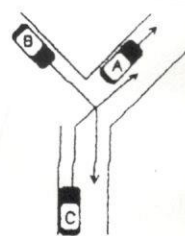
- A. Car C
- B. Car B
- C. Car A



Which car goes last?  
Car A



Which car is breaking the law?  
Car A



Which car is breaking the law?  
Car C

# **PAPER ELEVEN**

1. To drive in a public service vehicle you must have reached the age of.....
  - A. 19
  - B. 25
  - C. 18
2. 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.
3. Before driving a motor vehicle on a public road it must have the following documents.
  - A. A certificate of fitness, licence and route authority.
  - B. A registration book, insurance, vehicle licence.
  - C. A driver's licence and registration book.
4. 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.
5. When an oncoming vehicle's lights are on bright beam what do you do?
  - A. Put down the sun visor.
  - B. Switch on your lights.
  - C. Slow down and cast your eyes slightly to the left.
6. What are the directions given by a fixed or Flashing red at an intersection?
  - A. Give precedence to all cross traffic .
  - B. Give precedence to vehicle coming from the left.
  - C. Give precedence to vehicle coming from the right.
7. On which side you must overtake an animal drawn wagon?
  - A. Left hand side .
  - B. Right hand side.
  - C. Whichever side is safe to so.
8. The insignia of a danger warning sign.....
  - A. a triangle .
  - B. a rectangle.
  - C. a circle.
9. 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.

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

- A. 4 vehicles front.
- B. 6 vehicle length.
- C. 5 vehicle length.

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

- A. 7.5m.
- B. 75m.
- C. 10m.

12. In urban areas which car has the right of way?

- A. Every car.
- B. A car approaching from your right.
- C. A heavy vehicle approaching from your left.

13. What is the sequence shown by a robot?

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

14. D.D.C is valid for how long?

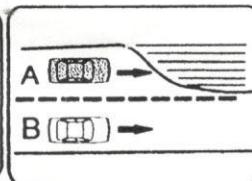
- A. 12 months.
- B. 48 months.
- C. 56 months.

15. A certificate of competence is valid for.....

- A. 5 years .
- B. 1 year.
- C. 2 1/2 years.

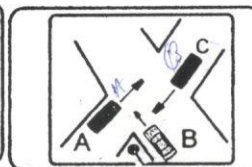
16. Which car goes first?

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



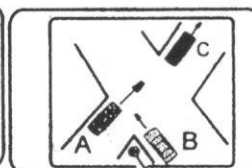
17. Which goes first?

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



18. Which car should stop ?

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



19. This sign is.....

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





## ANSWERS FO

### PAPER 11

1	B	14	B
2	C	15	B
3	B	16	B
4	C	17	C
5	C	18	B
6	A	19	A
7	C	20	A
8	A	21	B
9	B	22	B
10	C	23	B
11	A	24	A
12	B	25	C
13	C		

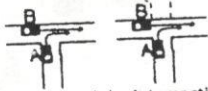
### PAPER 13



# DIAGRAM HELP

## Diagram help 1

**STEP 1** Locate your starting point you have to be clever, know where to start otherwise you fail the answer correctly. Locate the starting point by extending an imaginary road.



go clockwise around the intersection

**STEP 2** point the cars (1) then (2) as you



**STEP 3** allocate the number (1) (2) to car letters A & B for example (1)=A, (2)=B

**STEP 4** Q) which car has the right of way? Means (1)

Q) Which car goes first? (1)

Q) Which car must give right of way? Means (2)

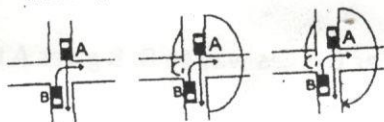
Q) Which car must stop? Means (2)

Q) Which car is breaking the law? Means (2)

## Diagram help 2

All the steps are still basically the same as for Diagram Help 1 except for STEP 1

**STEP 1** locates your starting point by blocking one off the roads. This has to be that road which will not distort the diagram. Make sure there is no car with an arrow pointing in that direction



## Diagram help 3

All the steps are still basically the same as for Diagram help 1 except for step 1

**STEP 1** Locate your starting point

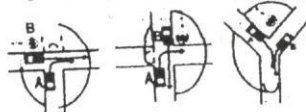
Know where to start otherwise you fail to answer correctly

Locate your point by starting from any road which is unoccupied



## Diagram help 4

All the steps are still the same as for Diagram help 1 except for step 3



**STEP 3** Any car facing a stop or give way sign is 2<sup>nd</sup> then the remaining car is (1)

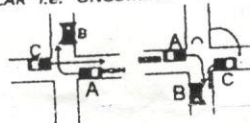
## Diagram help 5

Reminders (consult ISSN 0772 305 042; 0714469915; 08644090167 Clockwise Rule Lecture)

**STEP 1** Listen or understand the question (you may be given the question paper or it may be read to you by the examiner)

**STEP 2** locates the starting point which is that road with no car approaching i.e. Opposite the "X-car" On a Y-unction you extend an imaginary 4<sup>th</sup> road from across the X-car as illustrated earlier

**STEP 3** locate the FIRST CAR to consider as you go clockwise this becomes "MY CAR" i.e. "ONCOMING"



**STEP 4** determine which rule is applicable

There we apply the clockwise rule (1) (2) (3)

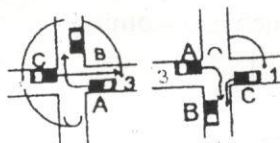
**STEP 5** allocate the numbers (1) (2) (3) to car letter e.g. (1)=C; (2)=B; (3)=A as you go clockwise

**STEP 6** as the question is being read out for the second time you now locate on which letter of answers A,B,C the correct answer lies, across the correct box then go on to the next question

## Diagram help 6

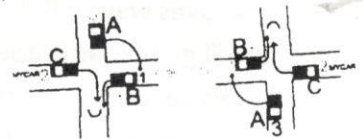
MYCAR turning right gives (2) (3) (1) hence rule 1 shall take precedence i.e.

**STEP 4** determine which rule is applicable



Rule 1: MYCAR shall not turn right in front of an ONCOMING CAR

**STEP 5** allocate numbers (2) (3) (1) to cars as you go clockwise (2)=C; (3)=A; (1)=B



## LINES OF REASONING

On a 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 it will move to the center 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 giving the numbers (2) (3) (1) as we go clockwise

## Diagram help 7

Both MYCAR & ONCOMING not turning right gives (1) (3) (2)

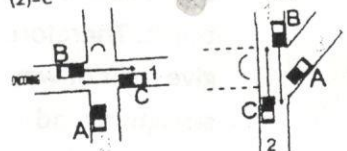
All the 6 steps are still basically the same as for diagram help 5 except for steps 4&5

**STEPS 4** determine which is applicable.

Rule 2: MYCAR and the ONCOMING will move at the same time

## STEP 5

Allocate the numbers (1) (3) (2) to cars as you go clockwise e.g. (1)=B; (3)=A; (2)=C

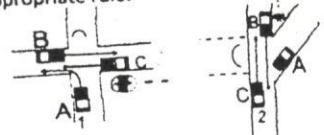


## LINES OF REASONING

Even though rule 1 states that (1) & (2) will move the same time, where a question requires that car which has the right of way then answer is (1)=B. This is because car C will move at the same time only by taking advantage of car A which has stopped to give way to car B that is approaching from its right.

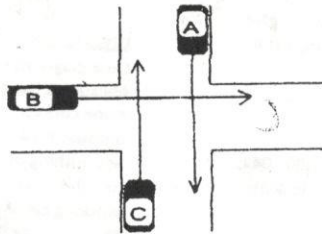
## Diagram help 8

This special case does not make the diagram complex, instead it actually makes it simpler. Usually only one sign is present and the car facing it simply becomes (3) we then assume dealing with only two cars and then apply the appropriate rule.

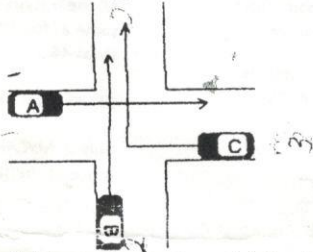


## AN ASSORTMENT OF DIAGRAM QUESTIONS WITH EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

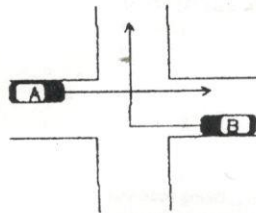
A gives way to B. B gives way to C. therefore C will go first as it does not have any car obstruction on its right



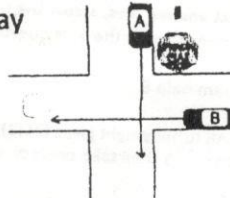
In this diagram A gives right of way to B. B gives way to C. Yet C cannot turn right in front of A which is oncoming therefore C drives to the center of the intersection blocking car B. Car A then goes first C goes second and B goes last



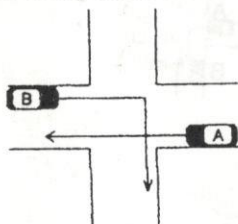
Here we follow the rule which state that no traffic can turn right in front of oncoming traffic. Therefore B (which is turning right) must give right of way to A which is proceeding straight ahead



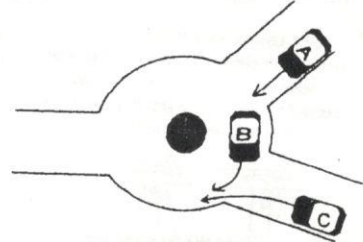
This is a controlled intersection Car B goes first because A is facing a Give way



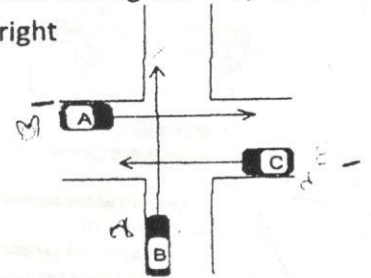
Car A has the right of way because B cannot turn right in front of A which is oncoming



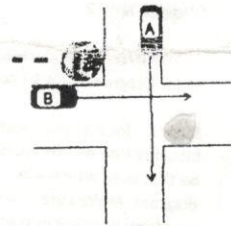
This is typical round about Car B goes first because it is already circulating. Car a goes second as it is not being obstructed by any other car in the round about C goes last



Car A has B on its right and B has C on its right therefore Car C has the right of way since there is no car on its right



Car A goes first as B cannot proceed since it is facing a Give way sign



Car C gives way to B. B gives A therefore A goes first

