

NURIAN DRIVING SCHOOL +263 776 176 843 / +263 772 376 683

Suite 1 Moon Building Ramjis Complex, Bulawayo Zimbabwe

Oral Lessons Notes

Rules of the Road

- 1) Keep Left
- 2) Give way to cars coming from the right

Age	Class	Type	Net Mass
16 years	3	Motorcycle	
16 years	4	Light motor vehicle	Less than 2300kg
18 years	1	Buses	Above 2300kg
18 years	5	Graders & Cartapillers Etc	Above 2300kg
18 years	2	Lorries	Above 2300kg
25 years	4 & 1	Public Service Vehicle	

NB: a heavy vehicle has a net mass weight of 2300kg and above

Motor cycle

- ✓ Falls under class 3 – Minimum age – 16
- ✓ Drivers to put on a crash helmet
- ✓ It has provision for one passenger
- ✓ No reverse gear
- ✓ No fire extinguisher
- ✓ If it has an engine capacity of 3500cm³, it must be fitted with crash bars
- ✓ It must have white reflectors in front and red reflectors at the back

Note: Cyclists must ride in a single file

Light Motor Vehicle

- ✓ Net mass less than 2300kg
- ✓ Must be checked underneath before takeoff
- ✓ Passengers are required to wear safety belts
- ✓ On reversing, driver may not wear safety belt
- ✓ Must have white reflectors in front and red at the back
- ✓ Falls under class 4 minimum age is 16 years

Heavy Vehicle

- ✓ Classes one(1), two(2) and five(5) – Minimum age 18 years
- ✓ Have a net mass of above 2300kg
- ✓ Must have white reflectors in front and red at the back
- ✓ In buses, most important are passengers

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Trailers

- ✓ Heavy vehicles are allowed to pull not more than three trailers
- ✓ Trailers must be fitted with safety chains
- ✓ The driver must have two red reflective triangles for each trailer. The horse must have 2 also
- ✓ Red reflective triangle are placed 30 – 50 meters (m) behind a broken down vehicle

Documentation

- ✓ For vehicles to be on road, they need:
 1. Registration book
 2. Insurance
 3. Licence
- ✓ For a public service vehicle (PSV) a certificate of fitness is required and the driver has to be medically examined

Following other vehicles

For every 15km/hr you are travelling at, leave a gap equal to your one car length

If given 60km/hr and required to calculate car lengths, divide 60 by 15 = 4

Therefore travelling at 45km/hr, $45/15=3$

Therefore travelling at 75km/hr, $75/15=5$

Shortest Stopping Distance

Speed	Reaction Distance	Braking Distance	Overall Stopping
40km/hr	5,6m	12,4m	18m
60km/hr	8,3m	27,7m	36m
120km/hr	16,7m	113,3m	130m

No: formular therefore memorise

Intersection - Defined as a crossroad

There are controlled and uncontrolled intersections

Controlled Intersections

- a) **Give way Sign Controlled Intersections** –: Give way to cars coming from BOTH directions
Note: you may not necessary have to stop
- b) **Stop Sign Controlled intersections** -: Give way to cars from BOTH directions. You are required to stop
- c) **Robot Controlled Intersections** -: Follow Robot lights
- d) **Policeman Controlled Intersection** -: Follows signals of the policeman. It overrides all others

Uncontrolled Intersection / Plain Intersection

Give way to cars from the right

NB: Police, Ambulance, Fire Brigade and State Motorcycle

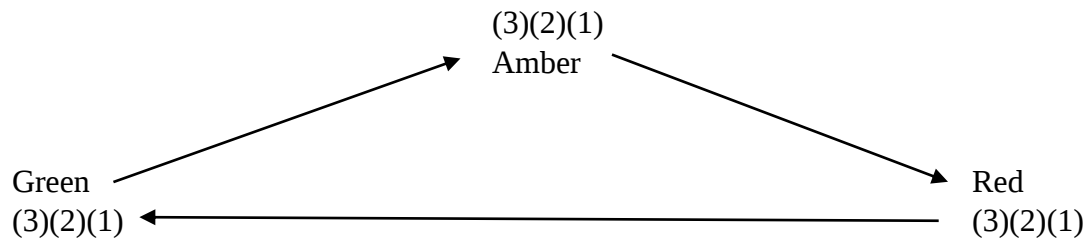
Always have the right of way when sounding the siren

Robots

The correct sequence of a robot is:

Green – Amber Red

Note: there is a correct sequence and other sequences



- ✓ When turning left or right at a robot controlled intersection, give way to PEDESTRIANS.
- ✓ Flashing sequence amber of a robot means the robot is not working and therefore it becomes an uncontrolled intersection where you give way to cars from the right.

Others

- ✓ Safety feature of a vehicle is a brake and a hooter but brakes override the hooter
- ✓ Blind spot is an area not covered by rearview mirrors
- ✓ Minimum distance for parking / stopping from a corner is 7,5m
- ✓ Speed limit in urban areas is 60km/hr
- ✓ Speed limit in open roads is 120km/hr for light motor vehicles and 80km/hr for heavy vehicles
- ✓ In rural areas always give right of way to cars from the right, unless at controlled intersections
- ✓ A steering wheel is allowed not more than 45° (degrees) of free play
- ✓ A detour is a temporary road, therefore follow direction arrows
- ✓ When going downhill or uphill engage lower gears
- ✓ On meeting a learner driver displaying the L plate exercise caution
- ✓ Direction arrows used in conjunction with stop or transverse lines have a regulatory effect
- ✓ At a round about you indicate when leaving the round about

Traffic Light Signals

Are divided into 5:

- Danger warning
- Regulatory
- Informative
- Traffic lights
- Road carriage way markings

1) Danger Warning Signs

The sign is red triangle on top

Note -: the following signs closely

- ✓ Robot ahead
- ✓ Narrow grid
- ✓ Curves
- ✓ Stop or give way sign
- ✓ Physical barrier ahead
- ✓ Vehicle check ahead
- ✓ Road works ahead
- ✓ Steep ascent and steep descent
- ✓ Narrow bridge

2) Regulatory Signs

The sign is a circle

Note: Railroad crossing, cyclist stop, cyclist give-way, speed sign 80 and 60 below and prohibitions

3) Informative Signs

The sign is a rectangle and black in colour

Note-: Speed de-restriction sign, colour of one way sign, circle track

4) Traffic Lights

Associated with traffic lights

Note: Rail road crossing with flashing lights

Green arrows:- Proceed in the direction indicated even though the robot is red

5 Road Carriageway Markings

Tarmac inscriptions. Continuous line on your right means you cannot overtake or cross

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Stop lines are transverse lines or prohibitory lines or mandatory lines.

Yellow lines mark the edge of the road.

Direction arrows are there to guide you, if going straight ahead follow the centre lane.

Car Diagrams

A car that is facing a stop or give-way sign is the last to go

At uncontrolled intersection give way to cars from the right

At a roundabout a car already circulating has the right of way

Cars in the same road move at the same time

Any car can move to the centre as long as there is nothing coming from the right

No car is allowed to turn in the face of oncoming traffic.