



NAMIBIAN LEARNER'S & DRIVING LICENCE MANUAL

brought to you by

NTMS
NAMIBIA TRAFFIC
MANAGEMENT
SOLUTIONS



**NEW &
IMPROVED**

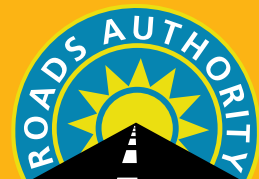


**Includes the following
important information to help
you pass your test:**

- Mock learner licence question paper;
- Information on the website
- K52 system in detail
- Road signs better explained
- Eye test facts
- Learner driver log book, keep your record handy. **MORE INSIDE >>>>**

ISBN 978-99945-69-00-7

**Endorsed by
the Roads
Authority**



Safe roads to prosperity

Namibia's roads are more than just knowing the road signs and rules

Stakeholders in the financing and management of Namibia's road infrastructure

The Road Fund Administration (RFA) is a State-Owned Enterprise, established through the Road Fund Act, 1999 (Act 18 of 1999). It mainly has to manage the Road User Charging System on behalf of the stakeholders (shown on the flow diagram on the right) to secure and allocate sufficient funding with the aim of achieving a safe and economically efficient road sector in Namibia.

The RFA collects Road User Charges through the following appointed or registered agents:

- NaTIS (Roads Authority) – collects Vehicle Registration and Licence Fees,
- Fuel companies – collect Fuel Levies,
- Iroko Investments – an agent which collects Cross-Border Charges as well as Mass Distance Charges.

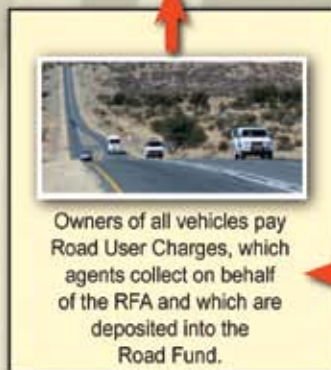
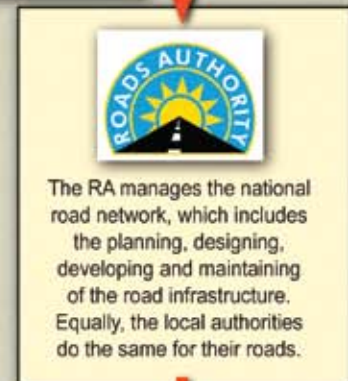
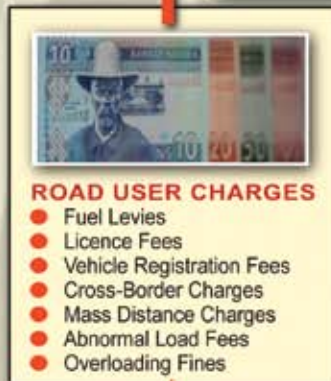
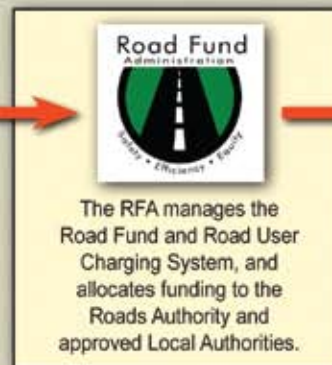
The following is funded from the Road User Charges:

- Roads Authority – maintenance, rehabilitation, development (construction) project planning, road management systems, plus administrative expenses of the RFA,
- NaTIS (Namibia Traffic Information System) – for the collection of licence fees and vehicle registrations,
- Road Traffic Inspectorate – for the policing of the Road Traffic Transport Act,
- Road Fund Administration – approved expenses of the Road Fund, e.g. administrative expenses, accumulation of a loan reserve, interest repayment, loan capital repayments, road research, claims for compensation and AOE approved by the Minister, and
- Local Authorities – for road maintenance and Traffic Law Enforcement.

Please contact the RFA for more information.



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The Roads Authority is a non-profit, mission-driven organization.

The objective of the Roads Authority as defined in the Roads Authority Act, 1999 (Act 17) is to manage the national road network so that it is safe and efficient.

Vision

An adequate, sustainable, safe and cost effective road sector which is ahead of Regional and National socio-economic needs in pursuit of Vision 2030.

Mission

To plan, design, construct and maintain a safe and sustainable road network and to perform related assigned functions to support economic growth.

REPORT CRIME

If you have any tip-offs or information on fraud, theft or vandalism, contact us:

**Toll free
0800 309 231**

PIMP UR PLATES

Get your own personalised number plates by choosing **UP TO 7** non-discriminatory characters that best suit you.

The amount of characters will depend on the size and shape of the plates and vehicle.*

Waiting for your Driving Licence?

SMS the ID number as it appears on your temporary driving licence to:

**2000 OR call
08192000**

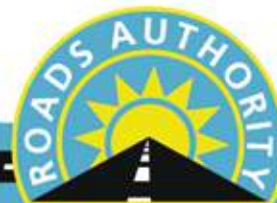
and you will be informed of the status of your driving license.
SMS cost: N\$1



BUYING A LICENSE

IS A CRIME!

The Roads Authority will not be held responsible for any money loss in attempts to obtain documentation through unofficial channels. What's more, if you should get caught with fake documentation, you will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.





FOREWORD BY THE ROADS AUTHORITY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dear Learner Driver,

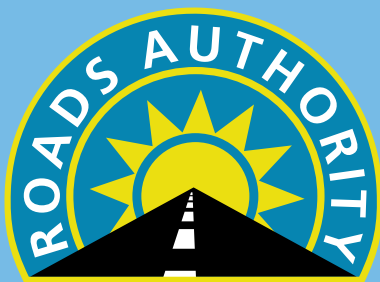
The Roads Authority is tasked by the Minister of Works and Transport to manage the learner and driver testing centres countrywide and to operate some of them with its staff. Nothing is more frustrating to our examiners than to test applicants who are not well prepared, only to fail due to inadequate preparation. It will be more frustrating if factors of time and money should be taken into consideration. Therefore the Roads Authority welcomes the initiative by Namibia Traffic Management Solutions (NTMS) in launching a new and up-to-date manual for persons preparing for the learner and driver tests. It will undoubtedly contribute greatly to the preparations required for the tests.

This manual provides the basic information you need to be a knowledgeable, safe motor vehicle driver. The manual is useful for new and experienced drivers who may need a reintroduction to the Namibian traffic rules and regulations or are trying to understand the new SADC road traffic signs. It further takes the refreshing approach not only to providing the facts that need to be learned by you but to also explain the application and testing procedures, the scoring system and the levels of competency that you need to achieve in order to pass. I trust that you will take this to heart and prepare well with the aim of passing, hopefully on first attempt. Your understanding, your experience and sense of responsibility behind the wheel are your best protections for safe driving.

All of us want Namibian roads to be as safe as possible and can help by driving safely and considerately. Sharing our busy streets and main roads with other road users comes with significant responsibilities. They include knowing and obeying the rules of the road, paying full attention while driving, never operating a vehicle while using your cellphone, never operating your vehicle while impaired by alcohol, drugs or drowsiness, and protecting ourselves with seat belts. Safe driving is everyone's responsibility. Your life and that of your family, friends and other road users could depend upon how well you learn – and use – the information in these pages.

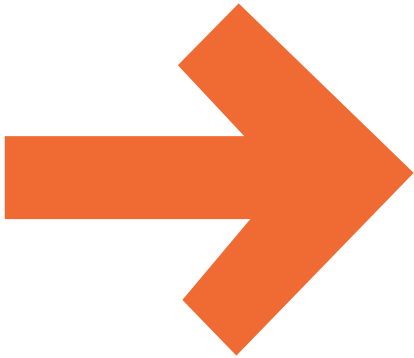
Although the Roads Authority endorses initiatives that contribute towards road safety, I must state that examiners base their tests on the Road Traffic and Transport Regulations and the prescribed testing manuals. It is the responsibility of Namibia Traffic Management Solutions to ensure that this manual is in compliance with relevant regulations and manuals. Please drive on our roads with caution and courtesy and enjoy many years of safe driving!

EN Ikela
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
July 2009



Safe roads to prosperity

INTRODUCTION BY FELIX TJOZONGORO



More than half or 52% of the people doing their learner's licence tests in 2008 failed their tests!

A number of 34,916 people applied to be tested for their learner's licences (from Jan 2008 to Dec 2008), with only 16,720 people passing their learners licence tests. This represents a pass rate of about 48%.

A number of 21,992 people applied to be tested for their driving licences (from Jan 2008 to Dec 2008), however only 15,335 turned up for the test with only 9,473 people passing their driving licence tests. This represents a pass rate of about 61%.

We aim to increase this pass rate with this manual and our website, plus other future initiatives so that more people can become qualified drivers in Namibia and therefore be more employable and contribute to an economically active society. In the process we are doing our bit to uplift our Namibian communities, ultimately assisting the Government in their duty to alleviate poverty.

This book was therefore compiled with a number of thoughts in mind:

1. To prepare you the learner driver very well for the written learner's test
2. To bring together both the LEARNER'S AND DRIVER'S information in one book
3. To introduce you the learner driver to the driving test system (K52) used by authorities for a driver test
4. To include a log book for the learner driver, so that you can keep your

history

5. To introduce to you the learner driver how to access the website which contain a lot of questions that you as a learner driver can use to practise before you take the formal test

This book is divided into six main parts being;

- (i) Basic information on licences
- (ii) the learner's licence section
- (iii) the road traffic signs section
- (iv) mock test question paper
- (v) the driving licence section
- (vi) road safety tips section

If you use it correctly, you should be passing your various licences with ease.

Driving is a privilege that will allow you to travel and experience all the wonderful things Namibia has to offer. Along with this privilege comes great responsibility. This manual is created to give you the necessary foundation to safely meet those responsibilities as a new driver. Study this manual well and you will be on your way to a safe and enjoyable driving experience.

Safe driving and see you on the road!!

Felix Wazapi TJOZONGORO
Former Manager of NaTIS
AUTHOR





CHAPTER 01

GENERAL INFORMATION

08 Learner's Licence

Sample Learner's Licence

Categories of Learner's Licence

What you will be tested on for a Learner's Licence

Conditions for using a Learner's Licence

09 Driving licence

Sample Driving licence

Categories of Driving licence

Conditions for using a Driving licence with a Professional Authorisation

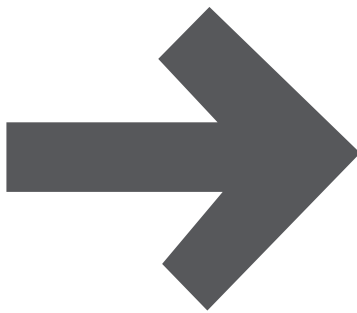
Age restrictions for using a Driving licence with Professional Authorisation

Categories of Professional Authorisation

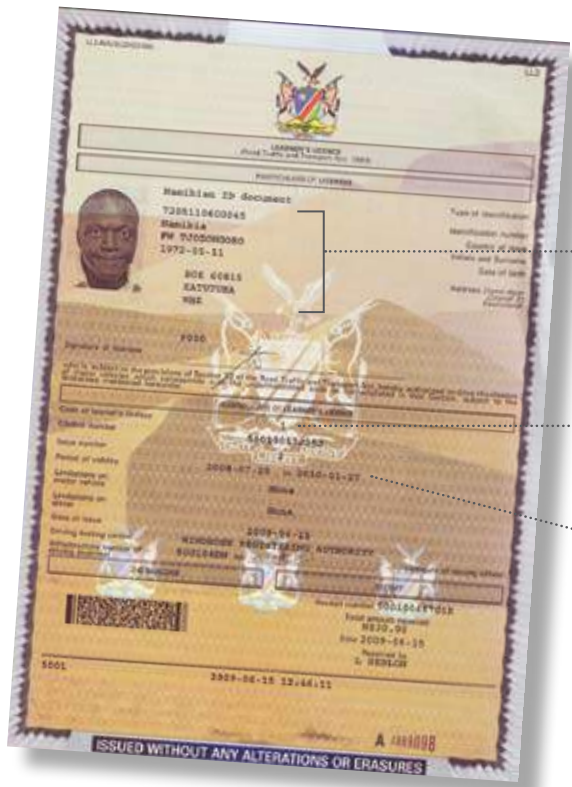
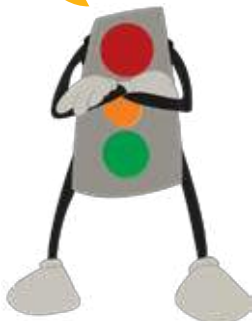


LEARNER'S LICENCE

SAMPLE LEARNER'S LICENCE



ROBO SAYS:
Learner's licence is valid for 18 months



Your particulars

Your licence code

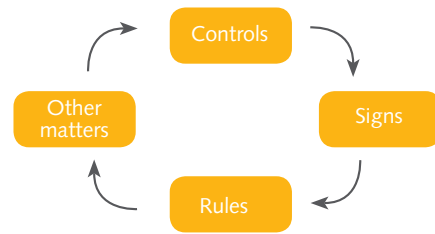
Your licence expiry date

CATEGORIES OF LEARNER'S LICENCE

Example	Code	Class of Vehicle	Age requirement
	1	Motor Cycle of engine size LESS than 125 cm ³	16
	1	Motor Cycle of engine size MORE than 125 cm ³	17
	2	Motor Vehicle of tare LESS than 3500kg	17
	3	Motor Vehicle of tare MORE than 3500kg	18

WHAT YOU WILL BE TESTED ON FOR A LEARNER'S LICENCE

- The motor vehicle controls (for the class of vehicle you applied for);
- The road traffic signs;
- The rules of the road; and
- Other matters relating to road traffic legislation.



CONDITIONS FOR USING A LEARNER'S LICENCE

- The learner driver must be accompanied in or on that motor vehicle by an appropriately licenced driver.
- The learner driver must, whenever he or she is driving a motor vehicle, excluding a motorcycle, ensure that a red sign in the form of the letter "L", of a size of at least 300mm by 200mm, is displayed in the rear window on the right-hand side of the motor vehicle that he or she is driving;
- The learner driver of a motorcycle without side-car is not allowed to carry passengers.
- The learner driver is not allowed to transport passengers for reward.
- The learner driver must carry his or her learner's licence at all times when driving



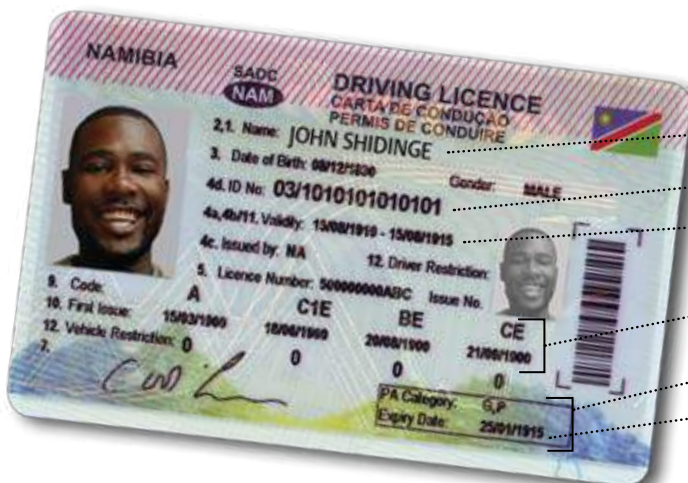
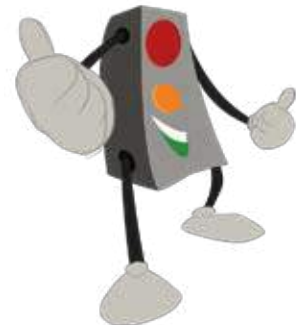
If your motor vehicle is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically challenged person, the essential modifications must be specified in the learner's licence.

DRIVING LICENCE

SAMPLE DRIVING LICENCE









ROBO SAYS:

- Driver's Licence is valid for 5 years
- Professional Authorisation (PA) is valid for 2 years



- Your name
- Your ID No
- Your Licence expiry date
- Your licence codes
- The Professional Authorisation
- Professional Authorisation expiry date

CATEGORIES OF DRIVING LICENCE

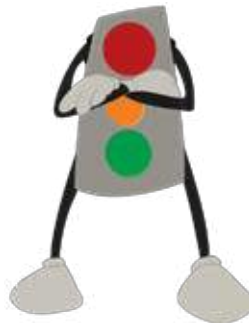
Example	Code	Class of Vehicle	Age requirement
	A1	Motor Cycle of engine size less than 125 cm ³	16
	A	Motor Cycle of engine size more than 125 cm ³	18
	B	Light Motor Vehicle of tare less than 3 500 kg or a minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the GVM of less than 3 500 kg without a trailer, or with a trailer the GVM less than 750 kg	18
	C1	Heavy Motor Vehicle of tare more than 3 500 kg but less than 16 000 kg or a minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the GVM of more than 3 500 kg but less than 16 000 kg without a trailer, or with a trailer the GVM less than 750 kg	18
	C	Extra Heavy Motor Vehicle being a bus or goods vehicle, the GVM of more than 16 000 kg without a trailer, or with a trailer the GVM less than 750 kg	18
	BE	A Light articulated motor vehicle of which the truck-tractor GCM is less than 3 500 kg or a combination of a motor car of a tare less than 3 500 kg or a minibus, bus or goods vehicle, the GVM of less than 3 500 kg with a trailer the GVM of more than 750 kg	18
	C1E	A Heavy articulated motor vehicle of which the truck-tractor GCM is more than 3 500 kg but less than 16 000 kg or a combination of a motor vehicle and trailer of which the GVM of the trailer is more than 750 kg but the GCM of the drawing vehicle is less than 16 000 kg	18
	CE	A Extra Heavy articulated motor vehicle of which the truck-tractor GCM is more than 16 000 kg or a combination of a bus or a goods vehicle of which the GCM is more than 16 000 kg with a trailer the GVM of more than 750 kg	18

CONDITIONS FOR USING A DRIVER'S A LICENCE WITH A PROFESSIONAL AUTHORISATION

- a) A driver with a Driving licence with a code C1, C, C1E and CE **must have** a Professional Authorisation endorsed on that licence if he/she wants to use such licence.
- b) A driver with a Driving licence of any code who wishes to use such licence for **transporting passengers for reward** must have a Professional Authorisation endorsed on his licence.
- c) A driver with a Driving licence of any code who wishes to use such licence for **transporting dangerous goods** must have a Professional Authorisation endorsed on his licence.
- d) A driver with a Driving licence of any code who wishes to drive a **breakdown vehicle** must have a Professional Authorisation endorsed on his licence.
- e) A driver with a Driving licence of any code who wishes to use such licence for transporting dangerous goods must have completed a training course approved by the Minister of Transport.

AGE RESTRICTIONS FOR USING A DRIVING LICENCE WITH A PROFESSIONAL AUTHORISATION

ROBO SAYS:
Driver for transportation of passengers must be 21 years old



ROBO SAYS:
Driver for transportation of dangerous goods must be 25 years old

CATEGORIES OF A PROFESSIONAL AUTHORISATION




- (a) "P", authorises the transportation of passengers only
- (b) "G", authorises the transportation of goods only
- (c) "D", authorises the transportation of dangerous goods and goods.

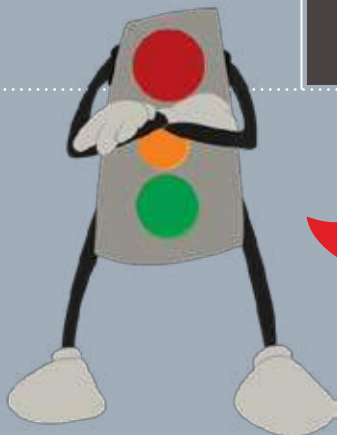
If your motor vehicle is specially adapted, constructed or equipped for use by a physically challenged person, the essential modifications must be specified in the driver's licence



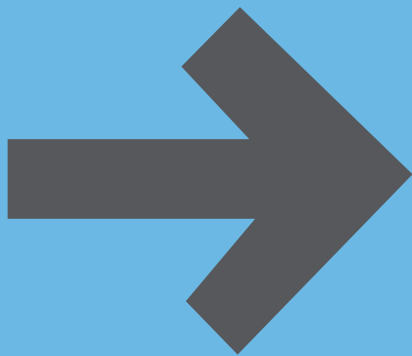


WHAT TO STUDY FOR A LEARNER'S LICENCE TEST

Item	Paragraphs to study			Tick off what you have studied
Controls of motor vehicle	1	2	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rules of the Road	4 - 23	4 - 23	4 - 23	<input type="checkbox"/>
	24	25	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
		26	26	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other matters relating to Road Traffic Legislation	27	27	27	<input type="checkbox"/>
	28	28	28	<input type="checkbox"/>
	29	29	29	<input type="checkbox"/>
	30	32	32	<input type="checkbox"/>
	31	33	33	<input type="checkbox"/>
		34	34	<input type="checkbox"/>
		35	35	<input type="checkbox"/>
		36	36	<input type="checkbox"/>
		37	37	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Road Traffic Signs	ALL	ALL	ALL
Code 1		Code 2	Code 3	
				



ROBO SAYS:
Study these paragraphs from Chapter 2 and 3 and you will be on your way to passing your licence with ease.



CHAPTER 02

LEARNER'S LICENCE

14 Controls for Operating Motor Vehicles

17 Rules of the Road

27 Other Matters Relating to Road Traffic Law



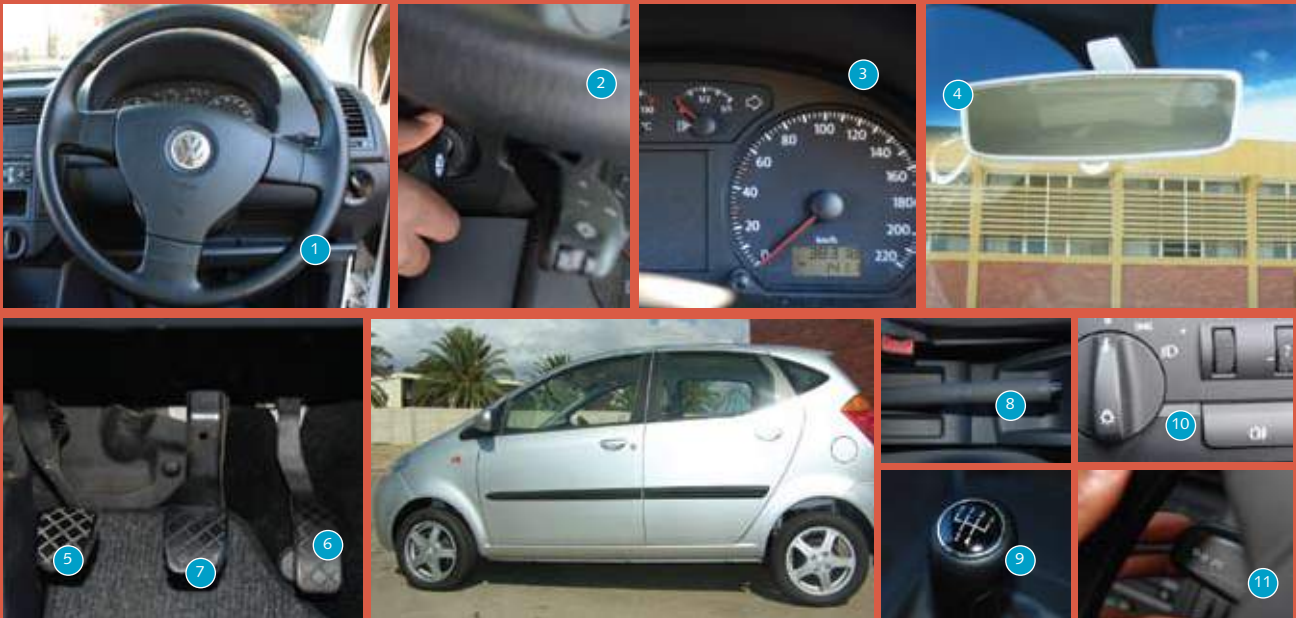
CONTROLS FOR OPERATING MOTOR VEHICLES

1. ■ MOTOR CYCLE (FOR CODE 1)



Item	Name	Usage
1	Handle bar	It is used to steer the motorcycle or turn it in a particular direction. At least one hand should be on the handle bar at all times.
2	Kick starter/ignition	The motorcycle's engine is switched on with the ignition switch, by using the ignition key. You may use the kick starter or starter button to start the engine.
3	Speedometer	It used to indicate the speed at which the motorcycle is moving in kilometres per hour
4	Mirror	It is used to monitor the movements of other vehicles behind your motorcycle
5	Clutch lever	It is used to disengage the clutch and engine when changing gears or stopping
6	Throttle/Accelerator	It is used to increase the engine revolutions and is used when starting the engine and to increase or decrease the speed when driving
7	Front brake lever	It is used to bring the motorcycle to a standstill by pressing it. It is also used to reduce speed when driving.
8	Rear brake lever	It is used to bring the motorcycle to a standstill by pressing it. It is also used to reduce speed when driving. Use mainly the front brake to avoid skidding.
9	Gear change lever	It is used to select the gears.
10	Headlight dimmer switch	It is used to set the headlight beam between high or low.
11	Headlight on-off switch	It is used to switch on the lights of a motorcycle. Headlights must be switched on at all times. On some motorcycles the headlight is on when the ignition switch is on the ON position.
12	Engine cut-off switch	It is used to cut off the engine during an emergency or stop the engine normally.
13	Direction indicators	It is used to operate the indicators on both sides of the motorcycle and is used to warn other motorists of your intention to turn or change lanes
14	Footrest	It is used to rest the riders feet on while riding. Both feet must be rested on the footrest while riding.

2. ■ LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLE (FOR CODE 2)



Item	Name	Usage
1	Steering wheel	It is used to steer the vehicle or turn the vehicle in a particular direction. The steering wheel should be held with both hands in the “ten-to-two” position unless changing gears or giving hand signals
2	Ignition switch	The vehicle’s engine is started with the ignition switch, by using the ignition key
3	Speedometer	It used to indicate the speed at which the vehicle is moving in kilometres per hour
4	Mirror	It is used to monitor the movements of vehicles behind your vehicle or when reversing. It enables you to see the objects behind your vehicle
5	Clutch pedal	It is used to disengage the engine when changing gears or stopping
6	Accelerator	It is used to increase the engine revolutions and is used when starting the engine and to increase or decrease the speed when driving
7	Service brake	The service brake or better known as the foot brake is used to bring the vehicle to a standstill by pressing it. It is also used to reduce speed when driving.
8	Parking brake	Before moving off, the parking brake (better known as the hand brake) should be disengaged. It is used to prevent the vehicle from moving when it is parked or stopped
9	Gear lever	It is used to select the gears
10	Light switch	At night or in poor visibility, the light switch is used to switch on the lights of the vehicle
11	Direction indicators	It is used to operate the indicators on both sides of the vehicle and is used to warn other motorists of your intention to turn or change lanes.

3. ■ HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLE (FOR CODE 3)



Item	Name	Usage
1	Steering wheel	It is used to steer the vehicle or turn the vehicle in a particular direction. The steering wheel should be held with both hands in the “ten-to-two” position unless changing gears or giving hand signals
2	Ignition switch	The vehicle’s engine is started with the ignition switch, by using the ignition key
3	Speedometer	It used to indicate the speed at which the vehicle is moving in kilometres per hour
4	Mirror	It is used to monitor the movements of vehicles behind your vehicle or when reversing. It enables you to see the objects behind your vehicle
5	Clutch pedal	It is used to disengage the engine when changing gears or stopping
6	Accelerator	It is used to increase the engine revolutions and is used when starting the engine and to increase or decrease the speed when driving
7	Service brake	The service brake or better known as the foot brake is used to bring the vehicle to a standstill by pressing it. It is also used to reduce speed when driving.
8	Parking brake	Before moving off, the parking brake (better known as the hand brake) should be disengaged. It is used to prevent the vehicle from moving when it is parked or stopped
9	Gear lever	It is used to select the gears
10	Light switch	At night or in poor visibility, the light switch is used to switch on the lights of the vehicle
11	Direction indicators	It is used to operate the indicators on both sides of the vehicle and is used to warn other motorists of your intention to turn or change lanes.

A DRIVER WITH CODE C1 OR C OR C1E OR CE Licence MUST HAVE A “PA” TO USE HIS/HER Licence!

4. Vehicle to be driven on left side of road

- a) Drive only on the left side of the road.
- b) You may move onto the road to your right, if –
 - i. you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic or property
 - ii. it is not prohibited by a road traffic sign
 - iii. it is in compliance with a direction of a traffic officer or a road traffic sign
 - iv. you are overtaking another vehicle moving in the same direction

5. Driving on divided road

- a) Drive only on the left side of the road unless directed or permitted by a traffic sign or traffic officer to use another road
- b) Do not drive on, over, across or within any intervening space, barrier or section, except through an opening in such space, barrier or section or at a cross-over or intersection
- c) Do not drive through any such opening or at any such cross-over or intersection where it is prohibited by a road traffic sign or by a traffic officer.

6. Overtaking

Overtaking of a vehicle travelling in the same direction is prohibited when approaching -

- a) the summit of a rise;
- b) a curve;
- c) any other place where the drivers view is restricted
- d) any place where it is prohibited by a traffic sign and or marking

Overtaking a stationary bus

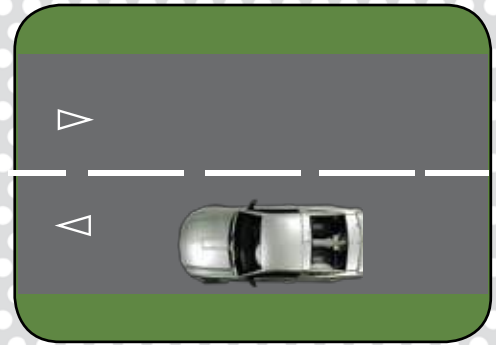
When you intend to pass a stationary bus, do so with due care for the safety of persons who are approaching or leaving the bus.

When overtaking another vehicle

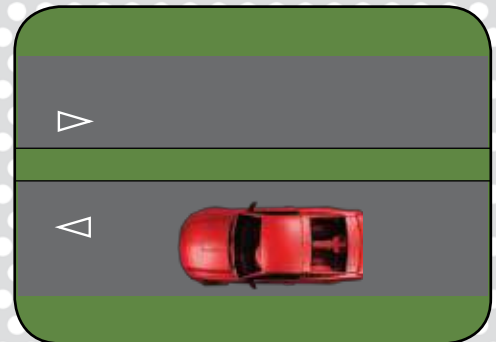
- a) give a signal before overtaking
- b) pass the vehicle in front of you on the right side of the road, if it is safe to do so
- c) pass to the right at a safe distance and do not move back to the left side of the road until safely clear of the vehicle being passed
- d) grip the steering wheel more firmly to counteract sudden change in wind pressure when passing a heavy vehicle

When overtaken by another vehicle

- a) do not accelerate until the other vehicle has passed
- b) do not move onto the right-hand side of the road, but travel as near to the left edge of the road as possible without endangering yourself or other traffic or property on such road



• Keep left



• Divided road



• Do not overtake in a curve



A vehicle can be overtaken on the left if –

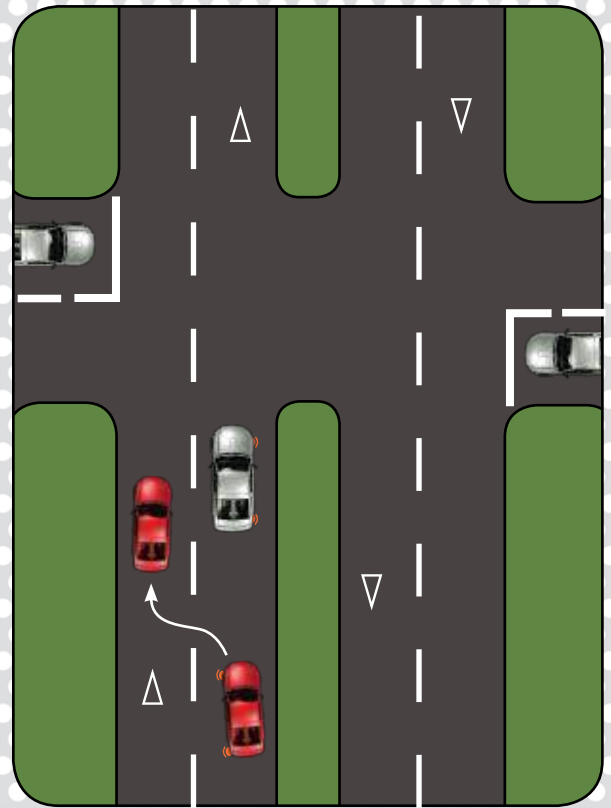
- the vehicle being overtaken is turning to its right or you have signalled your intention of turning to the right;
- the road is a road in an urban area and is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and the road is of sufficient width for two or more vehicles moving in the same direction;
- the road is a road in an urban area and the road is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles moving in each direction;
- the road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and is divided into traffic lanes by road traffic signs or markings
- the driver is driving in compliance with the directions of a traffic officer

7. Crossing or entering road or traffic lane

- You may not cross a road unless
 - the road is clear of moving traffic for a sufficient distance
 - you can cross the road without obstructing or endangering any such other traffic or yourself.
 - you give a signal before doing so
- If you are driving on a road divided into lanes by road traffic markings, you may not turn from one lane into or across another lane unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic.
- You may not change more than one lane at a time

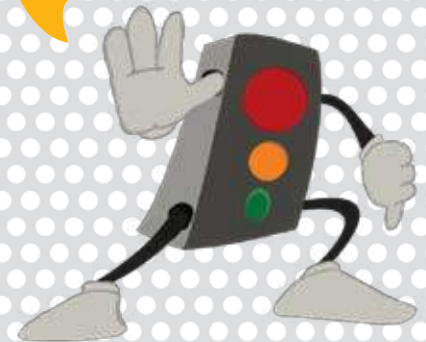
8. Driving signals and direction indicators

- You must use hand signals as described below, if the direction indicators of your vehicle are temporarily out of order
- Such hand signals must be given in a conspicuous manner, visible and of sufficient duration to warn any person approaching the vehicle from the front, rear or side.
- Hand signals are prohibited on a freeway, except for reasons beyond the driver's control



• Overtaking to the left

ROBO SAYS:
Don't change more than one lane at a time!



Handsignal

Action: Stop or sudden reduction of speed

before doing so, extend your right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm held in a vertical and upward position and the palm of the hand turned to the front



Action: Left turn

before reaching the point at which you intends to turn or move to the left, extend your right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm in a vertical and downward position and move your forearm in a circular anti-clockwise motion



Action: Left turn for a tractor, a two-wheel vehicle or an animal-drawn vehicle

before reaching the point at which you intend to turn or move to the left, extend your left arm and hand sideward from the shoulder and fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.



Right turn

before reaching the point at which you intends to turn or move to the right, extend your right arm and hand sideward from the shoulder and fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.



Slow down or reduce speed

before doing so, extend your right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm held in a vertical and upward position and the palm of the hand turned downward and move your arm slowly up and down



Overtake on the right

before doing so, extend your right arm below the level of the shoulder with the palm of the hand turned forward and move it backward and forward from the shoulder.



9. Right of way at certain road junctions

You must, when entering any junction requiring moving around a traffic island, give right of way to all vehicles approaching from the right, unless

- that junction is controlled by a traffic officer or
- a direction conveyed by a road traffic sign requiring you to act differently.

10. Procedure when turning

Left turn

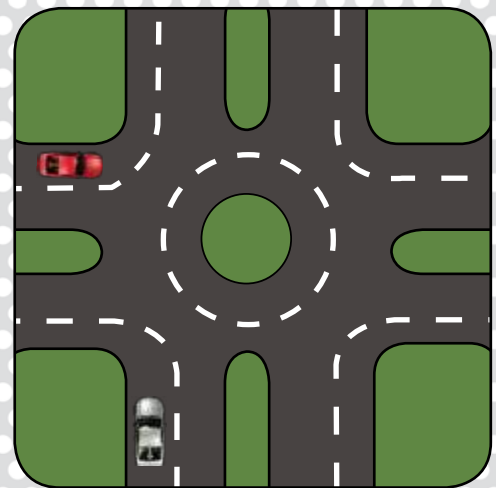
- before reaching the point at which you intend to turn, indicate your intention to turn
- steer the vehicle as near to the left side of the road as possible and you must turn with due care and merge into the traffic stream travelling along, towards or into the road into which you desire to turn.
- keep closer to the kerb;
- give right of way to pedestrians; and
- look over left shoulder and into rear-view mirrors for pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicles.

Right turn

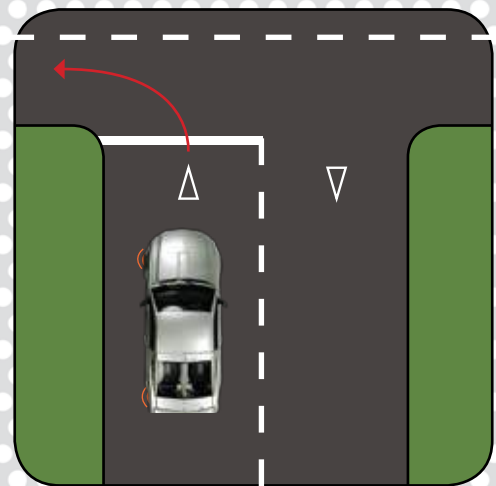
- before reaching the point at which you intends to turn, indicate your intention to turn
- you may not turn unless you can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic and -
- if you are driving a vehicle on the road where the road is intended for traffic in both directions -
 - you must steer the vehicle as near as circumstances may permit to the immediate left of the middle of the road on which you are travelling; and
 - where the turn is at an intersection, you may not move on the right half of the road into or out of which you intends to turn
- if you are driving a vehicle on a road where the road is intended for traffic in only one direction -
 - you must steer the vehicle as near as circumstances permit to the right side of the road; and
 - where the turn is at an intersection, you may not move on the right half of the road into which you intends to turn

11. Stopping of vehicles

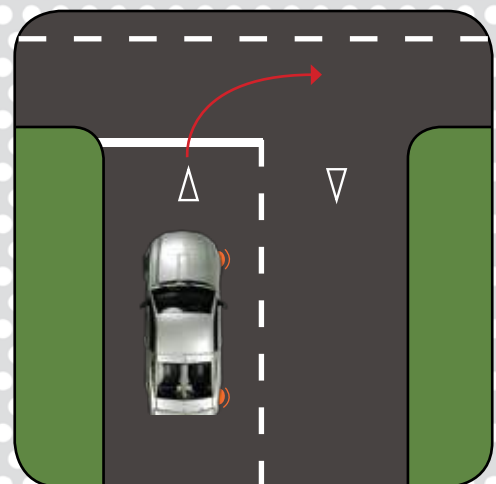
- You must not stop alongside or opposite an excavation or obstruction on the road if other traffic would be obstructed or endangered by stopping;
- You must not stop within any tunnel or subway or on any bridge or within 6m of any tunnel, subway or bridge;
- You must not stop on, or within 6m from the beginning or end of, any part of the road where the normal width thereof has for any reason been constricted;
- You must not stop in contravention of any road traffic sign;
- You must not stop on the right-hand side of the road facing oncoming traffic;
- You must not stop alongside or opposite any other vehicle on the road where the road is less than 9m wide;
- You must not stop within the railway reserve at a level crossing;



• Right of way



• Turning left



• Turning right

- h) You must not stop within 9m of a pedestrian crossing demarcated by appropriate road traffic signs
- i) You must not stop in any other place where the stopping of a vehicle would or would be likely to constitute a danger or an obstruction to other traffic.

12. Stopping of vehicles for State motorcade

- a) When being approached or passed by a State motorcade, STOP the vehicle in a safe position at the extreme left or right of the road or adjacent to any vehicle which may be to your left
- b) **Remain stationary** and only proceed when instructed to do so by means of the hand signals of a traffic officer or when it is safe to do so
- c) You may not overtake or attempt to overtake any vehicle in a State motorcade

13. Parking of vehicles

Parking on a road is prohibited -

- a) in contravention of any road traffic sign
- b) in any place where stopping is prohibited
- c) within 1,5m of a fire hydrant
- d) in any place where the vehicle would obscure any road traffic sign
- e) in such manner as to move upon the sidewalk
- f) in such manner as to obstruct any private or public vehicular entrance to the road.
- g) on any portion of the road (excluding the shoulders) of a road outside an urban area or with any part of the vehicle within 1m of the edge of the road except in a parking place demarcated by an appropriate road traffic sign.

Parking on a road is prohibited within an urban area -

- a) within 9m of the pedestrian crossing
- b) within 5m of any intersection
- c) on or over the actuating mechanism of a traffic signal
- d) with the outside of any left-hand wheel thereof more than 450mm from the kerb
- e) where the road is a one-way and the vehicle is parked on the side of the road, with the outside of any right hand wheel thereof more than 450mm from the kerb
- f) which is less than 5,5m wide unless the road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and such parking is permitted by appropriate road traffic signs
- g) on a traffic island or in a pedestrian mall or pedestrian lane

14. Compulsory stops

- a) You must stop the vehicle in compliance with a road traffic sign
- b) You must stop the vehicle in compliance with any direction given by a police or traffic officer or road transport inspector in uniform
- c) You must stop the vehicle at the request or on the signal of a person leading or driving any bovine animal, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, pig or ostrich on the road
- d) You must stop the vehicle when involved in an accident
- e) You must stop the vehicle on approach of a State motorcade



- f) You must stop the vehicle on approach of any emergency vehicles
- g) You must stop the vehicle at any road traffic checkpoint.

15. Prohibition on use of communication device while driving

You may not drive a vehicle on a road -

- a) while using or operating a cellular or mobile telephone or other communication device
- b) while holding a cellular or mobile telephone or any other communication device in one or both hands or with any other part of the body

You may drive a vehicle on a road while using or operating a cellular or mobile telephone or other communication device -

- a) if such is affixed to the vehicle or is part of the fixture in the vehicle and remains so affixed while being used or operated
- b) if such is specially adapted or designed to be affixed to the person of the driver as headgear and enables the driver to use or operate the device without holding it while being used or operated

16. Vehicle causing excessive noise

You may not operate a vehicle or permit it to be operated on a road in such a manner as to cause any excessive noise that can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care on your part.

17. Use of hooter

You may not use the sounding device or hooter of a vehicle on a road, except on the grounds of safety.

18. Pedestrians' right of way in pedestrian crossing

- a) A pedestrian may not enter the crossing where there is a robot except in accordance with the indications of the robot
- b) You must yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so to yield to a pedestrian crossing the road
- c) A pedestrian may not suddenly enter a pedestrian crossing and walk or run into the path of a vehicle
- d) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a pedestrian crossing, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear may not pass the stopped vehicle
- e) Obey all traffic signs erected for scholar patrols

19. Convoys on road

You may not, on a road, operate a motor vehicle forming part of a convoy of motor vehicles -

- a) between 18h00 on a Friday or, in the case where such Friday is a public holiday, the Thursday immediately preceding such Friday, and 06h00 on a Monday, or in the case where such Monday is a public holiday, the Tuesday immediately succeeding such Monday;
- b) between 18h00 on a Friday and 06h00 on a Monday or, if such Monday is a public holiday, the Tuesday immediately succeeding such Monday



20. Hindering or obstructing traffic on road

- a) You may not wilfully or unnecessarily prevent, hinder or interrupt the free and proper movement of traffic on a road.
- b) You may not place or abandon or cause to be placed or abandoned on a road any object that may endanger or cause damage to traffic on the road.

21. Damage to roads

- a) You must not cause any wheel of any vehicle to drag or spin upon the surface of the road, except in the case of an emergency;
- b) You must not make use of chocks or shoes between any wheel of any vehicle moving along the road and the surface of the road;
- c) You must not use or move any vehicle or thing on the road in a manner causing or likely to cause damage thereto.

22. Special provisions relating to freeways

You may not operate on a freeway -

- a) a vehicle drawn by an animal
- b) a pedal cycle
- c) a motorcycle with an engine with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cm³ or which is propelled by electrical power
- d) a motor tricycle or motor quadrucycle
- e) a vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kg and specially designed, constructed or adapted for the use of a person suffering from a physical defect or disability
- f) a tractor except when used for construction or maintenance of a freeway

You may not -

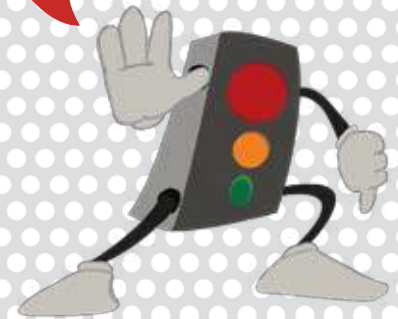
- a) be on a freeway on foot except within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles or for a cause beyond your control;
- b) leave or allow an animal to be on a freeway except in or on a motor vehicle or within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles
- c) stop a vehicle on a freeway except -
 - i. in compliance with a road traffic sign or a direction given by a traffic officer;
 - ii. within an area reserved for the stopping or parking of vehicles by an appropriate road traffic sign; or
 - iii. for any cause beyond your control;
- d) give a hand signal when driving a motor vehicle on a freeway except for a cause beyond your control.

23. Signals for use by traffic officer for control of traffic

- a) A traffic officer who has given a stop signal to a driver of a vehicle or a pedestrian on a road, may lower the hand by which such signal was given or use it for giving other signals and any such driver or pedestrian may not proceed until such officer signals to you to do so.
- b) Apart from the prescribed traffic hand signals, a traffic officer is not prohibited from giving any other signal he or she considers appropriate in the exercise of his or her powers.



ROBO SAYS:
No motor tricycle or quad bike or tractor must be operated on a freeway!



■ FOR CODE 1

24. General duties relating to motorcycle

- a) You must ensure that the headlamp is switched on at all times
- b) You may not ride a motorcycle on a road unless your feet are resting on the front foot-rests and you are seated astride on the saddle
- c) You may not carry a passenger on a motorcycle on a road unless it has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cm³ and unless the passenger is seated in a side-car or astride on a pillion attached to the motorcycle. The feet of the passenger must be resting on foot-rests
- d) Not more than 2 persons may ride on a motorcycle without a side-car
- e) Not more than 2 adult persons may be carried in a side-car
- f) No person, animal or object may be carried in front of the driver
- g) Persons must ride motorcycles in a single file
- h) Two or more persons riding motorcycles may not overtake another vehicle at the same time
- i) If you are riding a motorcycle on a road or seated on a motorcycle, you may not take hold of any other vehicle in motion
- j) If you are riding a motorcycle on a road, you must do so with at least one hand on the handlebar
- k) If you are riding a motorcycle on a road, you must do so in such manner that all the wheels of the motorcycle are in contact with the surface of the road at all times.

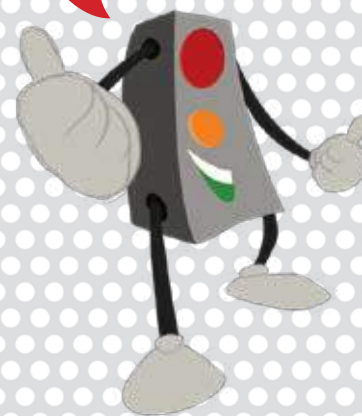
■ FOR CODES 2 AND 3

25. General duties of driver or passenger of vehicle on road

If you are driving a vehicle on a road, you may not -

- a) drive without wearing a seatbelt
- b) use, operate or hold a cellular phone or any other communication device while driving
- c) cause the vehicle to travel backwards unless it can be done in safety
- d) follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable
- e) permit any person, animal or object to prevent you thereof from exercising complete control over the vehicle or signalling your intention of stopping, slowing down or changing direction;
- f) permit any person to take hold of or interfere with the steering or operating mechanism of the vehicle;
- g) sit in such position that you do not have complete control over the vehicle
- h) sit in such position that you do not have a full view of the road and the traffic ahead of the vehicle;
- i) allow the vehicle to remain unattended on the road without setting its brakes;
- j) drive the vehicle from a stationary position if it is interfering with approaching traffic
- k) fail to give an immediate and absolute right of way to emergency vehicles

ROBO SAYS:
Persons must ride motorcycles in a single file



RULES OF THE ROAD: FOR CODES 2 AND 3

- l) allow any portion of your body to protrude beyond the vehicle except for the purpose of giving any hand signal
- m) permit any person or animal to occupy the roof, any step or running board or any other place on top of the vehicle while it is in motion
- n) allow the engine thereof to run in such manner that it emits smoke or fumes which would not be emitted if the engine were in good condition or ran in an efficient manner
- o) allow the engine to run while the motor vehicle is stationary and unattended
- p) deposit any petrol or other liquid fuel or any oil or grease or other flammable or offensive matter, ashes or other refuse, of whatever nature, from the vehicle upon or alongside the road
- q) allow the engine thereof to run while petrol or other flammable fuel is being delivered into the fuel tank of the vehicle before the cover of the fuel tank has been replaced.
- r) drive, pull or push a vehicle upon a sidewalk

A passenger on a vehicle on a road may not -

- a) take hold of or interfere with the steering or operating mechanism of a vehicle while it is in motion
- b) permit any part of your body to protrude beyond the vehicle while it is in motion
- c) enter or alight from any vehicle on a road unless the vehicle is stationary
- d) occupy a seat without wearing a seatbelt
- e) drive, pull or push a vehicle on a sidewalk.



ROBO SAYS:

YES! YES! YES!!!!

We have covered the controls & rules of the road. Almost there!!



26. Towing of vehicles

- a) the length of the tow-rope, chain or tow-bar between the two vehicles **must not exceed 3,5m**
- b) the towed vehicle must be securely connected to the towing vehicle and be under proper control;
- c) A driver with an appropriate licence must be in control of the towed vehicle, except-
 - i. If the steerable wheels of the towed vehicle are being carried clear of the ground; or
 - ii. If the steerable wheels of the towed vehicle are controlled by such drawbar or tow-bar;
- d) if the brakes of the towed vehicle are defective, the towing vehicle must be connected to the towed vehicle by means of a drawbar or tow-bar;
- e) You may not exceed the speed of 30 km/h, unless the towing vehicle is connected to the towed vehicle by means of a drawbar or a tow-bar
- f) No passenger may be carried in the towed vehicle if such vehicle travels at a speed in excess of 30 km/h, unless the towed vehicle is a semi-trailer



3. OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO ROAD TRAFFIC LAW

■ FOR ALL CODES

27. Speed limits

Example	Class of Vehicle	Urban Area	Outside Urban Area		Freeways
			Gravel Road	Tarred Road	
	Tractor with or without a trailer	35 km/h	35 km/h	35 km/h	35 km/h (not allowed – except when used for maintenance)
	Any vehicle towing another vehicle without a tow-bar or drawbar	30 km/h	30 km/h	30 km/h	30 km/h (not allowed – except for reasons beyond control)
	Any vehicle towing another vehicle with a tow-bar or drawbar	60 km/h	100 km/h	120 km/h	120 km/h
	Cars and goods vehicles not exceeding 9 000 kg GVM	60 km/h	100 km/h	120 km/h	120 km/h
	Bus or minibus used for the transportation of persons	60 km/h	100 km/h	100 km/h	100 km/h
	Goods vehicle, articulated vehicle or combination vehicles exceeding 9 000 kg GVM	60 km/h	80 km/h	80 km/h	80 km/h

28. Duty of driver in event of accident

If you are involved in an accident in which any person is killed or injured or suffers damage in respect of any property or animal, you shall -

- a) immediately stop the vehicle;
- b) find out the nature and extent of any injury sustained by any person;
- c) render such assistance to any injured person as you may be capable of rendering;
- d) ascertain the nature and extent of any damage sustained;
- e) if required to do so by any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring,
 - i. give your name and address,
 - ii. the name and address of the owner of the vehicle driven by you and,
 - iii. in the case of a motor vehicle, the licence mark and number thereof;
- f) unless where such information is furnished to a traffic officer at the scene of the accident, and unless you are incapable of doing so by reason of injuries sustained by you in the accident, report the accident within 24 hours after the occurrence thereof at any police station or at the office of a traffic officer, and there produce your driving licence and furnish your identity number and any other the information required
- g) except on the instructions of, or when administered by, a medical practitioner, you shall not take any intoxicating liquor or drug having a narcotic effect
- h) A vehicle which is involved in an accident in which any person is killed or injured **shall not be removed** by any person from the position in which it came to rest, except if such removal is authorised by a traffic officer, but, if the accident causes a complete obstruction of the road, such vehicle may without such authorisation be moved sufficiently to allow the passage of traffic, providing the person moving the vehicle ensures that the stationary position thereof is first clearly marked on the surface of the road before it is moved.

29. Vehicles to be equipped with certain lamps and times when certain lamps must be switched on

- a) You may only operate a motor vehicle on a road if all lamps fitted to the motor vehicle are undamaged, properly secured, and capable of being switched on at all times
- b) You may only operate a motor vehicle on a road if the headlamps, rear lamps and licence plate lamps are kept on during the period between sunset and sunrise
- c) If you are operating a motor vehicle on a road, you must dip the main beam of the light emitted by the headlamp of the motor vehicle if the main beam could cause a dangerous glare to oncoming traffic.



■ FOR CODE 1

30. Compulsory wearing of protective helmet in respect of motorcycle and pedal cycle

- a) You may not drive or be a passenger on a motorcycle or pedal cycle, or be a passenger in the side-car attached to a motorcycle, on a road unless you are wearing a protective helmet.
- b) The protective helmet must be specially designed for use in connection with that motorcycle or pedal cycle
- c) The protective helmet must fit's you properly and the chin strap must be properly fastened under your chin.
- d) You shall ensure that any passenger in or on that cycle complies.

31. Projections in case of motorcycle or pedal cycle

You may not operate on a road a motorcycle or pedal cycle if any goods carried thereon, or on any portion or side-car of such cycles, project more than

- a) 600 mm to the front
- b) 900 mm to the rear
- c) 450 mm to either side
- d) 300 mm to the outside of the wheel of any side-car

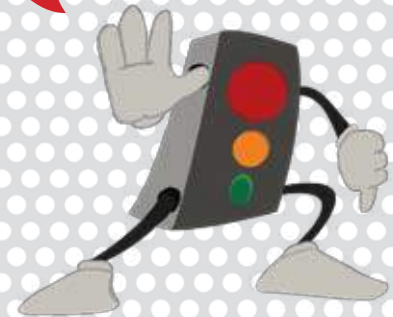
■ FOR CODES 2 AND 3

32. Seatbelts or Safety belts

- a) Motor vehicles which are required to be fitted with seatbelts must be fitted with seatbelts
- b) You may not operate a minibus with a gross vehicle mass which exceeds 2 500 kilograms, unless seatbelts are fitted to the space on the front seat occupied by the driver, and if the front seat has seating accommodation for passengers, unless seatbelts are fitted for the driver and at least one passenger.
- c) You may not operate a motor vehicle on a road unless the seatbelts fitted to the motor vehicle are in good working order.
- d) Seatbelts fitted to a motor vehicle may only be removed for repair or replacement purposes and the motor vehicle may not be used on a road while the seatbelts are being repaired or replaced.
- e) No adult may occupy a seat in a motor vehicle operated on a road which is fitted with a seatbelt unless that adult wears the seatbelt
- f) No adult may occupy a seat on a row of seats in a motor vehicle operated on a road which is not fitted with a seatbelt, unless all other seats on that row which are fitted with seatbelts, are already occupied.
- g) You must ensure that a child seated on a seat of the motor vehicle-
 - i. uses an appropriate child restraint; or
 - ii. if no child restraint is available, wears the seatbelt.
- h) If a front seat is equipped without a seatbelt, you must ensure that a child is seated on the rear seat.



ROBO SAYS:
You shall **not** drive without a helmet
or a safety belt!



33. Overall length of vehicle

You may not operate on a road -

- a) a trailer which is coupled to a drawing vehicle in such a manner that the trailer and the drawing vehicle cannot swivel in a horizontal plane at the coupling, if the overall length including any drawbar or coupling exceeds 1,8 m
- b) a trailer with one axle or one axle unit, other than a semi-trailer -
 - i. with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 11,3 m
 - ii. with a gross vehicle mass which does not exceed 12 000 kilograms, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 8 m
- c) an articulated motor vehicle or any other combination of motor vehicles consisting of a drawing vehicle and a semi-trailer, if the overall length of the motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 18,5 m
- d) a bus-train, if the overall length thereof exceeds 20 m
- e) a trailer which excludes a semi-trailer, with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 12 000 kg, if the overall length of the trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 m
- f) any other vehicle, excluding a semi-trailer, if the overall length, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 m
- g) any other combination of motor vehicles, if the overall length thereof, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 22m, excluding a breakdown vehicle while towing any other motor vehicle.

34. Overall width of vehicle

You may not operate on a road -

- a) a bus of which the distance between the centre-lines of the tyres of the two front wheels exceeds 1,9m, if the overall width of the bus exceeds 2,6m
- b) a goods vehicle, the gross vehicle mass of which is not less than 12 000 kg, if the overall width thereof exceeds 2,6m
- c) any other vehicle, if the overall width thereof exceeds 2,5m

35. Overall height of vehicle and load

You may not operate on a road a motor vehicle together with any load thereon, if the overall height -

- a) in the case of a double-decker bus exceeds 4,65m
- b) in the case of any other motor vehicle exceeds 4,3m

36. Projections in case of vehicle (excluding a motorcycle or pedal cycle)

You may not operate on a road a vehicle, excluding a motorcycle or pedal cycle -

- a) carrying any goods or fittings which project -
 - a. either side of the vehicle (excluding side mirror or direction indicators) by more than -
 - i. 1,3m (bus or a goods vehicle); or
 - ii. 1,25m (any other vehicle)
 - b. more than 300 mm beyond the front end of the vehicle; or
 - c. more than 1,8m beyond the rear end of the vehicle; or

Length, Width and Height of vehicle



length

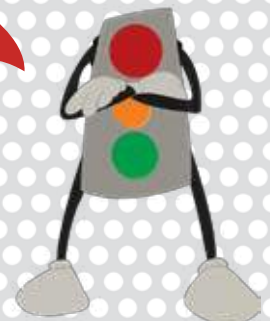


width



height

ROBO SAYS:
Remember the following for any other vehicle:
length: 12.5m
width: 2.5m
height: 4.3m



- b) if –
 - a. the front overhang, together with any projection, exceeds the front overhang or
 - b. any bracket projects more than 150 mm beyond the widest part of the vehicle.
- c) a vehicle or combination of vehicles where the combined length of the vehicle or combination of vehicles and any projection exceeds the overall length as discussed above

37. Warning in respect of projecting load

a) Projecting load to the side

You may not operate a vehicle on a road if the load on the vehicle projects more than 150mm beyond the side thereof, unless -

- a) during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150m, the extent of such projection is indicated -
 - i. by means of either a white retroreflector or a lamp emitting a white light, fitted at the outer edge of the front of that load; and
 - ii. by means of either a red retro-reflector or a lamp emitting a red light, fitted at the outer edge of the rear of that load; and
- b) during any other period, the extent of that projection is indicated by means of flags of red cloth, not less than 300mm by 300mm.



b) Projecting load to the rear

You may not operate a vehicle on a road if the load on the vehicle projects more than 300mm beyond the rear thereof, unless -

- a) during the period between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150m -
 - i. the width of the projection is indicated by means of red retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a red light fitted on the end of such projection, but where the width of that projection is less than 600mm it is sufficient for the purpose of indicating that width to fit one retro-reflector or lamp on the end thereof; and
 - ii. the length of that projection is indicated by means of yellow retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a yellow light fitted on both sides of that projection at the end thereof; and
- b) during any other period, the length of that projection is indicated by means of a red flag or red cloth, not less than 300mm by 300mm, suspended by two adjacent corners thereof transversely to the direction of travel of the vehicle, from the end of that projection and the width of that projection is indicated by means of such flags suspended by two adjacent corners thereof parallel to the direction of travel of the vehicle, from both sides of such projection at the end thereof, but where the width of that projection is less than 600mm it is sufficient for the purposes of indicating that projection, to suspend one such flag from the end thereof.



38. Overhang of vehicle

You may not operate on a road -

- a) a semi-trailer, the front overhang of which exceeds 1,8m; or
- b) a vehicle, other than a semi-trailer or trailer with one axle or one axle unit, if the front overhang exceeds -
 - i. 60% of the wheel-base;
 - ii. 6,2m in the case of a vehicle having the front surface of the back rest of the driver's seat at seat level not more than 1,7m from the front end of the vehicle when the seat, if adjustable, is in the rearmost position, less half the wheel-base, but the wheel-base of a bus-train is the distance measured from the centre of the front axle to the centre of the middle axle; or
 - iii. 5,8m in the case of any other vehicle, less half the wheel-base.

You may not operate on a road -

- a) a vehicle designed or adapted for use in connection with street cleaning or the disposal of refuse or sewage, any vehicle which is a drilling machine, a mobile crane, a fork lift, a straddle truck, a road making machine, an earthmoving machine, an excavation machine, a construction machine or a loading machine, a tractor used solely for bona fide agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or pastoral pursuits or any vehicle owned by the Ministry of Defence or any bus or self-propelled caravan, if the rear overhang exceeds 70 % of its wheel-base;
- b) a trailer, other than a semi-trailer, which is equipped with -
 - i. one axle;
 - ii. one axle unit; or
 - iii. two axles and the distance between the centre-lines of the axles is less than 1,2m, if the rear over-hang exceeds 50% of the length of the body of the trailer; or
- c) any other vehicle not referred to above, if the rear overhang exceeds 60% of its wheel-base.

39. Restriction on combination of motor vehicles

You may not operate on a road any combination of motor vehicles -

- a) other than a drawing vehicle and one or two trailers, but a converter dolly is not, when used in combination with a semi-trailer, deemed to be a trailer.
- b) other than a motor vehicle drawing one other motor vehicle which is not a trailer, but in the case of an emergency service vehicle, a trailer and one other vehicle may be drawn;
- c) consisting of a trailer attached to a drawing vehicle in such a manner that the combination of trailer and drawing vehicle cannot bend in a horizontal plane, if the combined length of the trailer, including any drawbar or coupling and the rear overhang of the drawing vehicle exceeds 3,1m; or
- d) if the length of a drawbar of any trailer in such combination, where that trailer has more than one axle, exceeds 2m, but in the case of an underslung coupling, the drawbar may exceed 2m, provided the distance between the two vehicles does not exceed 2,5m, but any combination of vehicles may be towed by a breakdown vehicle if the brake system of the towed combination, excluding the drawing vehicle of that combination, is functional and co-ordinated with the working of the brakes of the breakdown vehicle.



Rear overhang

ROBO SAYS:
Wolaaaaa! So far so good. Only the road signs left. But with the explanations on pages 36 and 37, it is sommer chap chap!





From the desert **to the savannah**, from the rivers to the ocean

We have literally gone that extra mile to make sure you travel in comfort, no matter where your journey might lead.

With a dedicated team and years of experience, Roads Authority is determined to manage the national roads network and improve the standard of Namibian roads for many years to come.



SAFE ROADS TO PROSPERITY



For a soft ride to your future

Although most people see us as an organisation that just plan and construct Namibia's road network, we believe that our work is much more important. We build roads to success. We facilitate a smooth ride to your future. We take you closer to your goals. And we have a mission: *Safe Roads to Prosperity*.

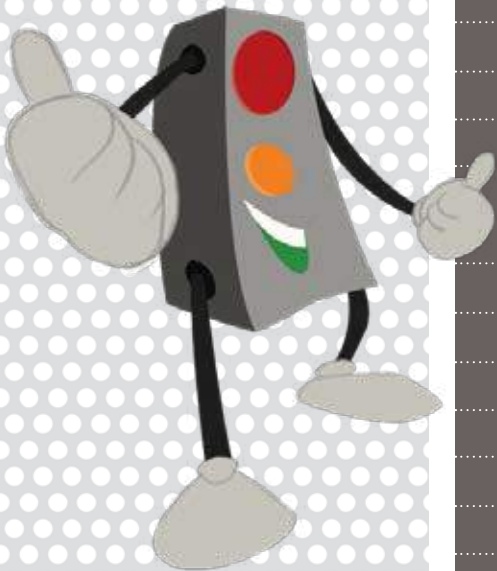


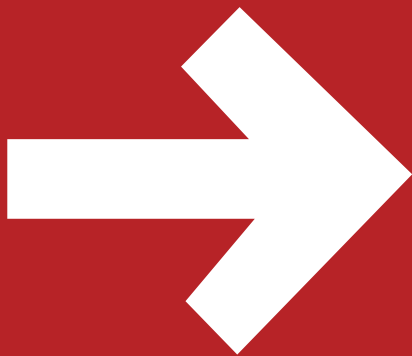
NaTIS OFFICES CONTACT NUMBERS

TOWN	TELEPHONE NO	LEARNERS AND DRIVING LICENCE TESTING?
Aranos	063-272051	NO
Bethanie	063-283044	NO
Eenhana	065-263092	YES
Gobabis	062-564116	YES
Grootfontein	067-243114	YES
Karasburg	063-270032	YES
Karibib	064-550016	YES
Katima Mulilo	066-252127	YES
Keetmanshoop	063-221246	YES
Khorixas	067-331886	NO
Luderitz	063-203885	YES
Maltahohe	063-293048	NO
Mariental	063-241363	YES
Okahandja	062-501051	YES
Okakarara	067-317084	NO
Omaruru	064-570028	NO
Ondangwa	065-240187	NO
Opuwo	065-273414	YES
Oranjemund	063-232861	YES
Ongwediva	065-230484	YES
Otavi	067-234218	NO
Otjinene	062-567509	NO
Otjiwarongo	067-302231	YES
Outapi	065-251191	YES
Outjo	067-313013	YES
Rehoboth	062-522010	NO
Rundu	066-255010	YES
Swakopmund	064-4104306	YES
Tsumeb	067-220019	YES
Usakos	064-530506	NO
Walvis Bay	064-206024	YES
Windhoek	061-376000	YES

ROBO SAYS:

If you need additional information, please call your nearest NaTIS office.





CHAPTER 03

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS

36 How to Understand the Road

Signs the Easy Way

38 Regulatory Signs

53 Warning Signs

61 Guidance Signs

67 Information Signs

68 Road Markings

73 Road Signals
















HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE ROADSIGNS, THE EASY WAY




Below are key symbols explained. Know them and the rest is easy to understand.

	Pedestrians		Construction Vehicles
	Pedal Cycles		Vehicles Conveying Dangerous Goods
	Motorcycles		Abnormal Vehicles
	Motor cars		Rickshaws
	Taxis		Tour Buses
	Minibuses		Agricultural Vehicles
	Midi Buses		Animal drawn vehicles
	Buses		Pay Toll
	Delivery Vehicles		Switch Head Lamps On
	Goods Vehicles		Traffic Circle
	Goods Vehicles over indicated GVM		Trams







	Parking sign		Minimum speed: DO NOT drive slower than this speed
	Reservation sign		Maximum Speed: DO NOT drive faster than this speed
	Lane reservation		DO NOT - a sign with that line over it means DON'T!
	Lane reservation begins	Yellow background plates are of a temporary nature.	
	High occupancy		
	Police	Below are examples of how the symbols are used inside the signs:	
	Vehicle with disabled persons		
	Authorised Vehicles		
	Gore Sign A physical separation in the road which the driver must pass to the left or right		
	Arrestorbed It is an area of special material designed to stop a runaway vehicle. If your brakes have failed, steer into the arrestor and it will stop the vehicle safely.		
	This arrow means "AHEAD", where ever it is used.		











1. REGULATORY SIGNS










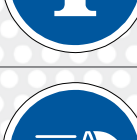
CONTROL SIGNS			
1		Stop	Stop your vehicle with its front end in line with the sign and do not proceed until it is safe to do so.
2		Stop/Yield	If you wish to proceed straight-on or to the right at the junction ahead, you shall act as for STOP sign; if you want to proceed to the left at the junction ahead, you shall yield right of way to all traffic, from the right (both vehicular and pedestrian), on the road which is joined by the road on which you are travelling where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.
3		4 - Way Stop	If you are approaching a 4 Way Stop sign, you shall stop such vehicle, and not proceed into the junction until every vehicle which has stopped at any other STOP LINE marking at such junction first , and which would, in the normal course of events, cross the path of your vehicle, has cleared the junction. In short, stop and then 1st come, 1st go!
4		Stop or Go	This sign is used by temporary scholar patrols or for other temporary use, such as a police road block. Stop-and-Go sign indicates to you that you shall act as for Stop sign when "STOP" is displayed and; if "GO" is displayed, you shall proceed with caution.
5		Yield	Yield right-of-way to all traffic on the road which is joined by the road on which you are travelling; or rail traffic on the railway line which is crossed by the road on which you are travelling, where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.
6		Yield to Pedestrian	If you are approaching such a sign you shall yield right-of-way to pedestrians crossing the public road, or waiting to cross the public road.
7		Yield at Mini Circle	If you are approaching a mini circle you shall yield right of way to any vehicle which will cross any YIELD LINE at such junction before you, and which, in the normal course of events, will cross the path of your vehicle. You shall move in a clockwise direction in such junction and attempt not to encroach on the mini circle.
8		No Entry	The entry of all vehicular traffic is prohibited.
9		One-Way Road (left)	Proceed left (direction indicated by the arrow).
10		One-Way Road (right)	Proceed right (direction indicated by the arrow).




11		One-Way Road (straight)	Proceed straight (direction indicated by the arrow).
12		Pedestrian Priority	The pedestrian priority sign is to indicate to drivers of vehicles that only pedestrians shall be permitted in an area set aside as a pedestrian precinct marked by such signs and the contemplated vehicles such as loading goods, maintenance or emergency vehicles. In cases where drivers of these exempted vehicles pass beyond the point where such sign is displayed they shall yield right-of-way to all pedestrians who are crossing or who are about to cross their way; observe a maximum speed of 15 kilometres per hour unless another speed limit is indicated by another sign and, if delivering or loading goods, shall do so in places specifically marked for such purpose in such area.
13		Yield to oncoming Traffic	If you are approaching such a sign, you shall yield right-of-way to all oncoming traffic and shall proceed only when it is safe to do so.

COMMAND SIGNS

14		Minimum Speed	Maintain or exceed the minimum speed indicated in kilometres per hour by means of a number on the sign.
15		Vehicles Exceeding Mass Only	The use of a public road or portion of public road by drivers of vehicles is restricted to vehicles of a mass that exceeds that indicated in tonnes by means of a number only and that the driver of such a vehicle shall only use the public road or portion of public road designated by the sign. The value indicated in tonnes is the equivalent of the gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) of the vehicle in kilograms.
16		Keep Left Only	Pass only to the left-hand side, as indicated by the arrow, of an obstacle in the road on which the sign has been placed.
17		Proceed Left Only	Proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow on such sign.
18		Turn Left Only Ahead	Proceed only in direction indicated by the arrow on such sign, at the junction ahead.
19		Pedestrians Only	Road is set aside for pedestrians only

20		Pedal cycles Only	Road is set aside for Pedal cycles only
21		Pedal cycles and Pedestrians Only	Road is set aside for pedal cycles and pedestrians only
22		Pedal cycles and Pedestrians Only	Road is set aside for pedal cycles and pedestrians only
23		Motor Cycles Only	Road is set aside for motor cyclists only
24		Motor Cars Only	Road is set aside for motor cars only
25		Taxis Only	Road is set aside for taxis only
26		Minibuses Only	Road is set aside for minibuses only
27		Midi-Buses Only	Road is set aside for midi-buses only
28		Buses Only	Road is set aside for buses only
29		Delivery Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for delivery vehicles only

30		Goods Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for goods vehicles only
31		Goods Vehicles over Indicated GVM Only	Road is set aside for goods vehicles over indicated GVM (or GCM) only
32		Construction Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for construction vehicles only
33		Vehicles Conveying Dangerous Goods Only	Road is set aside for vehicles conveying dangerous goods only
34		Abnormal Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for abnormal vehicles only
35		Rickshaws Only	Road is set aside for rickshaws only
36		Tour Buses Only	Road is set aside for tour buses only
37		Agricultural Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for agricultural vehicles only
38		Animal - Drawn Vehicles Only	Road is set aside for animal-drawn vehicles only
39		Pay Toll	Road is designated as a toll road and if you are able to pay the toll charge at the toll plaza or plazas, continue using the road, else use an alternative road.
40		Switch Head Lamps On	Switch on such vehicle's head lamps to emit a dipped-beam.

41		Buses and Minibuses Only	Road is set aside for all classes of buses and minibuses only
42		Traffic circle	If you are entering a traffic circle you shall turn to the left and shall travel round the traffic circle in a clockwise direction and you shall yield right-of-way to traffic approaching from the right, within the traffic circle, where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.
43		Trams Only	Road is set aside for trams only

PROHIBITION SIGNS





44		Speed Limit	YOU SHALL NOT EXCEED THE SPEED LIMIT indicated in kilometers per hour, by means of a number on such sign, beyond such sign.
45		Mass Limit	Drivers of vehicles with a mass in excess of the mass indicated in tones, by means of a number on the sign, shall not proceed beyond such sign on a public road. The value indicated in tones is the gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) of the vehicle
46		Axle Massload Limit	Drivers of vehicles with an axle massload in excess of the mass indicated in tonnes by means of a number on such sign, shall not proceed beyond such sign on a public road.
47		Height Limit	Drivers of vehicles on a public road shall not proceed beyond the sign or drive under a height gauge or structure to which the sign is attached unless the height of the vehicle, including any load thereon, and, in the case of a height gauge, any radio antenna attached to the vehicle, is less than the clearance height indicated in meters by means of a number on such sign.
48		Length Limit	Drivers of vehicles which are in excess of the length indicated in meters by means of number on such sign shall not proceed beyond such sign on a public road. The value indicated in meters on such sign is the maximum length of the vehicle or combination of vehicles, including any projections.
49		No Excessive Noise	Drivers shall not sound their vehicle sounding device or hooter for 100m after passing sign, AND drivers shall not drive a vehicle beyond such sign, if such vehicle is emitting noise in excess of noise levels prescribed.
50		No Hitch-Hiking	Pedestrians shall not attempt to secure a lift from a passing vehicle AND drivers of vehicles shall not pick-up passengers. The prohibition on hitch-hiking is effective for a distance of 500m beyond such sign.













51		No Unauthorised vehicles	Drivers of unauthorised vehicles shall not proceed beyond such sign.
52		No Left Turn Ahead	Drivers of vehicles shall not turn to the left at the junction or entrance ahead.
53		No Left Turn	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT turn to the left.
54		No U-Turn	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT turn their vehicles so as to face in the opposite direction.
55		No Overtaking - All Vehicles	Drivers of vehicles shall not overtake another vehicle traveling in the same direction. The prohibition on overtaking is effective for distance of 500m beyond such sign.
56		No Overtaking - Goods Vehicles	Drivers of goods vehicles shall not overtake another goods vehicle traveling in the same direction. The prohibition on overtaking is effective for distance of 500m beyond such sign.
57		No Parking	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT park their vehicles at any time on any portion of a public road.
58		No Stopping	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT stop their vehicles at any time on any portion of public road. Such a requirement does not apply if a driver is acting in compliance with a traffic signal or the signal of a traffic officer or to avoid a collision.
59		No Pedestrians	Pedestrians shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
60		No Pedal cycles	Pedal cycles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
61		No Pedal cycles and Pedestrians	Pedal cycles and pedestrians shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.













62		No Motor Cycles	Riders of motor cycles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
63		No Motor Cars	Drivers of motor cars shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
64		No Taxis	Drivers of taxis shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
65		No Minibuses	Drivers of minibuses shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
66		No Midi-Buses	Drivers of midi-buses shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
67		No Buses	Drivers of buses shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
68		No Delivery Vehicles	Drivers of delivery vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
69		No Goods Vehicles	Drivers of a goods vehicle shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
70		No Goods Vehicles Over Indicated GVM	Drivers of a goods vehicle over the indicated GVM (or GCM) shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
71		No Construction Vehicles	Drivers of construction vehicle shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
72		No vehicles conveying dangerous goods	Drivers of vehicles conveying dangerous goods shall not proceed beyond this sign.
73		No Abnormal Vehicles	Drivers of abnormal vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.













74		No Tour Buses	Drivers of tour buses shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
75		No Agricultural Vehicles	Drivers of agricultural vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
76		No Animal-Drawn Vehicles	Drivers of animal drawn vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
77		No Horses and Riders	Horses and their riders, whether mounted on the horses or leading them, shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
78		Width Limit	Drivers of vehicles shall NOT proceed beyond the sign if the width of their vehicle is equal to or greater than that indicated in meters by means of a number on such sign.
79		Towed Vehicles Prohibited	Driver of a vehicle towing another vehicle shall NOT proceed beyond such sign.
80		No Hawkers	No hawkers are allowed within 75 metres on either side of such sign.













RESERVATION SIGNS












81		Bus reservation	Road is reserved for buses only
82		Bus lane reservation	Portion of public road is a bus lane and is reserved for buses
83		Bus lane reservation begins	Bus lane BEGINS and is reserved for buses
84		Bicycle lane reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for bicycles

85		Motorcycle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for motorcycles
86		Motor car reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for motor cars
87		Taxi reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for taxis
88		Minibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for minibuses
89		Midibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for midibuses
90		Delivery vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for delivery vehicles
91		Goods vehicles reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for goods vehicles
92		Goods vehicles over indicated GVM reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass in tonnes on sign
93		Construction vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for construction vehicles
94		Vehicle conveying dangerous goods reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for vehicles conveying dangerous goods
95		Abnormal vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for abnormal vehicles
96		Tour bus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for tour buses



97		High occupancy vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for high occupancy vehicles
98		Emergency services vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for emergency service vehicles
99		Police vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for police vehicles
100		Vehicle with disabled person reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for vehicles carrying disabled persons
101		Authorized vehicle reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for authorized vehicles indicated on the sign
102		Bus stop reservation	Portion of public road is reserved as a bus stop for the buses of the organization indicated on the sign by means of a crest, logo or other device
103		Minibus stop reservation	Portion of public road is reserved as a minibus stop for the minibus of the organization indicated on the sign by means of a crest, logo or other device
104		Bus and minibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for buses and minibuses
105		Bus and minibus lane reservation	Portion of road is a bus and minibus lane and is reserved for buses and minibuses
106		Bus and minibus lane reservation begins	Bus and minibus lane BEGINS and is reserved for buses and minibuses
107		Bus and midibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for buses and midibuses
108		Bus and midibus lane reservation	Portion of road is a bus and midibus lane and is reserved for buses and midibuses

109		Bus and midibus lane reservation begins	Bus and midibus lane BEGINS and is reserved for buses and midibuses
110		Bus, midibus and minibus reservation	Public road or portion of road is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses
111		Bus, midibus and minibus lane reservation	Portion of road is a bus, midibus and minibus lane and is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses
112		Bus, midibus and minibus lane reservation begins	Bus, midibus and minibus lane BEGINS and is reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses
113		High occupancy vehicle lane reservation	Portion of public road is a high occupancy vehicle lane and is reserved for high occupancy vehicles
114		High occupancy vehicle lane reservation begins	High occupancy vehicle lane BEGINS and is reserved for high occupancy vehicles
115		Bus lane right reservation	Right-hand portion of public road is reserved for buses
116		Bus and minibus lane right reservation	Right-hand portion of public road is reserved for buses and minibuses
117		High occupancy vehicle lane right reservation	Right-hand portion of public road is reserved for high occupancy vehicles
118		Authorised passenger transport vehicle lane – left reservation	Left-hand portion of public road is reserved for authorised passenger transport vehicles
119		Authorised passenger transport vehicle lane – right reservation	Right-hand portion of public road is reserved for authorised passenger transport vehicles
120		Bus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for buses

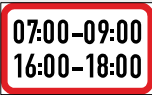








121		Pedal cycle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for pedal cycles
122		Parking reservation	Area reserved for parking
123		Limited parking reservation	Area reserved for parking for a maximum period as indicated on the sign
124		Motorcycle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for motorcycles
125		Motor car parking reservation	Parking area reserved for motor cars
126		Taxi parking reservation	Parking area reserved for taxis
127		Minibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for minibuses
128		Midibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for midibuses
129		Delivery vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for delivery vehicles
130		Goods vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for goods vehicles
131		Goods vehicle over certain GVM parking reservation	Parking area reserved for goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass indicated
132		Construction vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for construction vehicles







133		Vehicles conveying dangerous goods parking reservation	Parking area reserved for vehicles conveying dangerous goods
134		Abnormal vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for abnormal vehicles
135		Tour bus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for tour buses
136		High occupancy vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for high occupancy vehicles
137		Emergency service vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for emergency service vehicles
138		Police vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for police vehicles
139		Vehicle conveying disabled persons parking reservation	Parking area reserved for vehicle conveying disabled persons
140		Authorised vehicle parking reservation	Parking area reserved for authored vehicles indicated on the sign
141		Bus and minibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for buses and minibuses
142		Bus and midibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for buses and midibuses
143		Bus, midibus and minibus parking reservation	Parking area reserved for buses, midibuses and minibuses

COMPREHENSIVE SIGNS






144		Woonerf	A driver may not enter the area driving a vehicle with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3500kg or a vehicle with more than 10 seats for passengers except for local access or delivery; must yield right of way to pedestrians and children; and may not drive faster than 30km/h or as indicated by a sign
145		Dual-carriageway freeway begins	Dual carriageway freeway begins

EXCLUSIVE SECONDARY SIGNS





146		Two periods time limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies only during the two periods of time indicated on the exclusive secondary sign
147		Three periods or days time limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies only during the two periods of time on weekdays and on Saturdays as indicated on the exclusive secondary sign
148		Maximum stay during two periods or days time limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies only during the period of time on a weekday and a different period of time on a Saturday as indicated on the exclusive secondary sign
149		Daytime condition	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies during the day
150		Night-time condition	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies during the night
151		Mass limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies to vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) exceeding the mass indicated in tonnes by the number on the exclusive secondary sign
152		Motorcycle engine size limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies to motorcycles with a rated engine capacity up to the capacity indicated in cm ³ by the number on the exclusive secondary sign
153		Local access limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign the reservation also permits access by road users to local public or local private property located on a section of road beyond that sign
154		Maximum number of vehicles	When displayed below a regulatory sign, the reservation indicated on the sign is further restricted to a maximum number on the exclusive secondary sign

155		Motor car	When displayed below a regulatory sign the regulatory sign applies only to motor cars or any other motor vehicle indicated on the sign
156		Distance limit	When displayed below a regulatory sign, the regulatory sign applies for the distance indicated in m or km by the number on the exclusive secondary sign, but the maximum distance which may be displayed is 5km
157		Reserved movement left by vehicle class	When displayed below a regulatory sign the restriction indicated on the exclusive secondary sign applies to the direction indicated by the arrow
158		Reserved movement right by vehicle class	When displayed below a regulatory sign the restriction indicated on the exclusive secondary sign applies to the direction indicated by the arrow
159		Reserved movement left and right by vehicle class	When displayed below a regulatory sign the restriction indicated on the exclusive secondary sign applies to the direction indicated by the arrow
160		Pay and display	When displayed below a parking reservation sign, the use of the parking area is subject to payment at a pay station

DERESTRICTION SIGNS







161		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message
162		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message
163		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message
164		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message
165		Derestriction	The driver no longer needs to comply with the regulatory message

EXAMPLES OF REGULATORY SIGNS COMBINATION













166		An example of a regulatory signs combination	Keep left and pass to the side indicated by the two arrows
167		An example of a regulatory signs combination	No parking due to building works in progress
168		An example of a regulatory signs combination	Single carriage freeway for 800m
169		An example of a regulatory signs combination	Danger area and speed limit restricted to 60km/h. An example could be a high accident hot spot, where speed need to be reduced













2. WARNING SIGNS












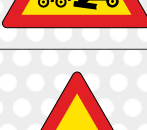
ADVANCE WARNING SIGNS







170		Cross Road	The sign warns you about a crossroad ahead.
171		Priority Crossroad	The sign warns you about a crossroad ahead and that you are travelling on an approach that has priority over intersecting approaches.
172		Secondary Crossroad	The sign warns you about a crossroad ahead and that you are travelling on an approach that DOES NOT has priority over intersecting approaches.
173		T - Junction	The sign warns you about a T-Junction ahead where traffic is required to make a sharp or acute turn either to the left or to the right.
174		Skew T - Junction	The sign warns you about a skew T-junction ahead where traffic is required to make a sharp or acute turn either to the left or to the right.
175		Side-road Junction	The sign warns you about a side road junction ahead where traffic might enter the road from the left.










176		Staggered junctions	The sign warns you about a staggered junction ahead where traffic might enter the road from the right or left.
177		Sharp Junction	The sign warns you about a sharp junction from the left is ahead
178		Sharp Junction	The sign warns you about a sharp junction from the right is ahead
179		Y-Junction	The sign warns you about a Y-junction ahead and that the road forms the stem of the Y.
180		End of Dual Road	The sign warns you about a two-way road that is ending and that a one-way road is about to be entered at which point a physical median island will commence.
181		Beginning of Dual Road	The sign warns you that there is a junction of two one-way roads ahead and that a road with two-way traffic is about to be entered.
182		Mini circle or traffic circle	The sign warns you about a mini circle or traffic circle ahead
183		Gentle curve	The sign warns you about a gentle curve ahead
184		Sharp curve	The sign warns you about a sharp curve ahead
185		Hairpin bend	The sign warns you about a sharp u-shaped bend ahead
186		Winding road	The sign warns you about a series of curves in the road ahead starting with a curve to the left or right
187		Combined curves	The sign warns you about a combination of two sharp curves in opposite directions ahead

188		Two-way traffic	The sign warns you on a one-way road that the road ahead carries traffic in both directions
189		Two-way traffic crossroad	The sign warns you that the next crossroad carries two-way traffic
190		Lane ends	The sign warns you about a portion of the road which is reduced in width by a full lane from the right or left side
191		Concealed driveway	The sign warns you about other vehicles that may enter road ahead from driveways on the right or left or both sides in such a manner that due to restricted sight they may constitute a hazard
192		Traffic Signal Ahead	The sign warns you about the presence of a traffic control signal ahead
193		Traffic Control "Stop" Ahead	The sign warns you about the presence of a STOP sign ahead
194		Traffic Control "Yield" Ahead	The sign warns you about the presence of a YIELD sign ahead.
195		Traffic control ahead	The sign warns you about a traffic officer ahead temporarily controlling traffic
196		Scholar patrol ahead	The sign warns you about scholar patrol temporarily operating ahead
197		Pedestrian Crossing	The sign warns you about a marked pedestrian crossing ahead
198		Pedestrians	The sign warns you about the possible presence of pedestrians ahead.
199		Children	The sign warns you about the possible presence of children near schools, playgrounds, sports field or other places ahead.


200		Pedal cycles	The sign warns you about the possible presence of pedal cycles ahead
201		Farm Animals	The sign warns you about the possible presence of farm animals either crossing or straying in the road ahead.
202		Wild Animals ahead	The sign warns you about the possible presence of wild animals straying in the road ahead
203		Gate	The sign warns you that the road ahead may be closed by a gate, or that a railway crossing with gates, booms or barriers is ahead.
204		Motor Gate	The sign warns you that a motor gate is ahead on the right side of the road.
205		Railway Crossing	The sign warns you that a railway crossing is ahead.
206		Tunnel	The sign warns you about the presence of a tunnel on the road ahead. The use of headlights may be required.
207		Height Restricted	The sign warns you about the clearance of height gauge located ahead of a railway crossing over which overhead electrical power cables are installed; or an overhead structure is restricted in metres by the number indicated on the sign.
208		Length Restricted	The sign warns you that the permissible length of vehicles is restricted because the lateral clearances to bridge parapets, retaining walls, road traffic signs or other road furniture is limited due to road curvature or some other design feature of construction
209		Steep Ascent	The sign warns you about a steep uphill section road ahead which may require changing to a lower gear.
210		Steep descent	The sign warns you about a steep downhill section of road ahead which may, particularly for heavy vehicles constitute a hazard and may require changing to a lower gear.
211		Slow moving heavy vehicles	The sign warns you that due to the steep downhill section of road ahead, heavy vehicles may be travelling very slowly in a low gear, which combined with reduced visibility conditions due to road curvature or weather, constitutes a potential hazard.











212		Gravel Road Begins	The sign warns you that the road surface on which you are travelling is about to change from asphalt or tar or concrete to gravel.
213		Narrow Bridge	The sign warns you that the width of road is reduced over short distance at a bridge on the road ahead.
214		One vehicle width structure	The sign warns you that the width of the structure on the road ahead is less than 5m and that you shall stop at the entrance thereto if a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction is already on the structure, or so close thereto as to constitute a danger.
215		Road Narrows from both sides	The sign warns you that the road ahead narrows from both sides.
216		Road narrows from one side only - Right	The sign warns you that the road ahead narrows from the right side only.
217		Uneven road	The sign warns you that there is a dip or ridge in the road or that the road surface is generally uneven or potholed.
218		Speed Humps	The sign warns you of speed humps on the road ahead which require a reduction in speed.
219		Slippery Road	The sign warns you of abnormally slippery conditions on the road ahead for which a considerable reduction in speed is necessary.
220		Falling Rocks	The sign warns you of the possibility of falling rocks or stones on the right of the road ahead.
221		Roadworks	The sign warns you about temporary road construction, maintenance or related work in progress ahead
222		Grader working	The sign warns you about a grader working on the road ahead
223		Loose stones	The sign warns you about loose stones or gravel on the road ahead

224		General Warning	The sign warns you that there is a hazard of a general or random nature in the road ahead.
225		Surface step	The sign warns you about a hazardous change in the surface of the road
226		Soft shoulder	The sign warns you about the material of the shoulder of the road that is softer than would be reasonably expected and constitute a hazard to anyone wishing to pull off road
227		"Stop/Go" control ahead	The sign warns you that the traffic ahead is temporarily controlled by a portable "Stop/Go" sign
228		Construction vehicles crossing	The sign warns you about construction vehicles that regularly cross or enter the road ahead from the left or right
229		Emergency Flashing Light	The sign warns you of a hazard ahead, by means of an intermittent flashing yellow circular light within the warning sign.
230		Temporary police flashing light	The sign warns you of presence of police at a temporary stop sign ahead or of an accident site or similar occurrence where the police are present
231		Jetty Edge or River-bank	The sign warns you that the road ahead leads to a hazardous jetty edge or a river bank
232		Crosswinds	The sign warns you about the possibility of severe crosswinds ahead which are capable of deflecting a vehicle from its path.
233		Drift	The sign warns you of a drift ahead which may contain water, flash floods after thunder storms, rock outcrops or loose material or which may represent a hazardous depression in the road when dry.
234		Low Flying Aircraft	The sign warns you of the likelihood of the presence of low flying aircraft in the vicinity of the road, the sudden noise of which may constitute a hazard.
235		Agricultural vehicles	The sign warns you that tractors or other slow moving agricultural vehicle regularly cross or enter the road ahead.




236		Accident ahead	The sign warns you of presence of an accident ahead
237		Reduced visibility	The sign warns you of the possibility of reduced visibility ahead due to mist, fog or smoke which constitutes a hazard and may require a considerable reduction in speed.
238		Congestion	The sign warns you of the possibility of slow-moving or stationary traffic in the road ahead which may constitute hazard due to limited visibility due to road alignment or traffic density and which may require the driver to significantly reduce speed or to stop.
239		Horses and Riders	The sign warns you of the possible presence of horses in the road ahead which are being ridden or led by their riders and which may constitute a hazard if disturbed by passing traffic.
240		Elephants	The sign warns you about the possible presence of elephants on the public road ahead.
241		Warthogs	The sign warns you about the possible presence of warthogs on the public road ahead.
242		Hippopotamus	The sign warns you about the possible presence of hippopotamus (hippos) on the public road ahead.
243		Width Restricted	The sign warns you that the width of the road ahead is restricted and that a prohibition on vehicles with a width equal to or greater than that indicated in metres by means of a number on such sign.
244		Electrical Shock	The sign warns you that there are potentially live overhead electrical power cables ahead and that these may constitute a hazard if contacted by a vehicle or any vertical projection carried by the road user.
245		Gravel Road Ends	The sign warns you that the gravel road on which you are travelling is about to end and that the road surface will become asphalt, tar or concrete which may contain a hazardous step in the surface.

HAZARD MARKER SIGNS

246		Danger plate	The sign warns you of an obstruction or alteration in the road alignment to the left or right.
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247		Delineator plate	The sign warns you of temporary obstruction or alteration in the road alignment to the left or right.
248		Railway crossing	The sign warns you about a hazardous change in the surface of the road
249		Sharp curve chevron	The sign warns you that the road ahead is diverted to the right or left owing to a sudden change of direction.
250		Sharp curve chevron	The sign warns you that the road ahead is diverted to the right or left owing to a sudden change of direction.
251		Overhead danger plate	The sign warns you about an overhead obstruction above the road.
252		T-junction chevron	The sign warns that the road does not continue beyond the junction and a turn must be made to the left or right.
253		Dead end or road closed chevron	The sign warns you that the road does not continue beyond the sign.
254		Boom barricade	The sign warns you that a portion of the road is temporarily closed to traffic.
255		Gore plate	The sign warns you about a gore on the road ahead.
256		Gore chevron	The sign warns you about a physical separation in the road ahead which the driver must pass to the left or right.

EXAMPLES OF WARNING COMBINATION SIGNS


257		Warning combination signs	The sign warns you about a winding road for the next 8km
258		Warning combination signs	The sign warns you about a Stop sign which is about 150m ahead
259		Warning combination signs	The sign warns you that you should be more careful due to sand ahead




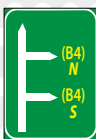







3. GUIDANCE SIGNS

LOCATION SIGNS

260		Street name
261		Suburb name
262		National, regional or district border
263		Town or city name
264		River name
265		Geographical location
266		Route name
267		Interchange name
268		Toll route name
269		Single carriageway freeway name
270		Dual carriageway freeway name
271		Conservancy area

ROUTE MARKER SIGNS

272		Advance trailblazer
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273		Trailblazer
274		Advance transport trailblazer
275		Transport trailblazer
276		Map-type advance trailblazer
277		Confirmation route marker
278		Confirmation route marker
279		Confirmation route marker
280		Confirmation route marker
281		Direction route marker
282		Advance direction route marker
283		Overhead advance route marker

284		Alternative route marker
285		Bicycle route marker
286		Tourism route marker
287		SADC route marker

296		Library
297		Bicycle route
298		Park 'n ride (train)
299		Park 'n ride (bus)

300		Heliport
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DIRECTION SIGNS

288		Railway station
289		Bus terminus
290		Airport
291		Freeway
292		Freeway
293		Power station
294		Harbour
295		Shopping centre

301		Parking
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302		Mine
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303		Industrial area
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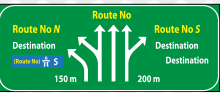







304		Alternative route
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305		City centre / central business district
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306		Minibus rank
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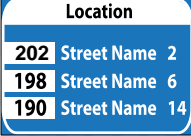

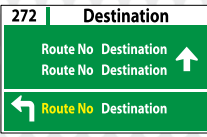



307		Pick up point
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308		Toll route
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309		Toll plaza Ahead
310		Stack-type advance direction
311		Stack-type direction
312		Overhead advance direction
313		Confirmation
314		Map-type advance direction
315		Overhead advance direction
316		Fingerboard
317		Detour direction (straight on)
318		Detour direction (to the left)
319		Detour direction (to the right)














FREEWAY DIRECTION SIGNS















320		Pre-advance exit direction
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321		Advance exit direction
322		Supplementary exit direction
323		Advance off-ramp terminal direction
324		Confirmation
325		Exit direction
326		Gore exit direction
327		Exit sequence
328		Off-ramp terminal direction
329		Cross-road advance direction
330		Advance far-side on-ramp direction
331		Near-side on-ramp direction
332		Far-side on-ramp direction

333		Overhead pre-advance exit direction
334		C-D Road advance exit direction
335		Road exit direction
336		Overhead exit direction
337		Overhead advance exit direction
338		Overhead through or straight-on direction
339		Overhead advance exit direction
340		Overhead exit direction
341		Overhead supplementary exit / through direction
342		Overhead advance off-ramp direction
343		Overhead through direction
344		Overhead collector-distributor through direction
345		C-D Road advance exit through direction




TOURISM DIRECTION SIGNS		
346		Freeway advance exit
347		Advance turn
348		Final turn
349		Gore exit
350		Layby advance
351		Layby turn-in
352		Confirmation
353		Service exit sequence
354		Rest and service sequence
355		National parks
356		Generic Regional Parks
357		Country Clubs (Golf)
358		Hot springs
359		Caves

360		Waterfall
361		Horse race course
362		Swimming pool
363		Bird park / Sanctuary
364		Snake park
365		Museum
366		Historic mine
367		Beach
368		Boat launch
369		Weaving and knitting
370		Generic arts and crafts
371		Theatre
372		Amphitheatre
373		Bike trail


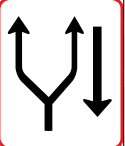
374		Hiking trail
375		Roadside stall
376		Ostrich farm and riding
377		Animal theme park
378		First aid post
379		SOS Call station
380		Filling station and workshop
381		Tow-in service
382		Truck rest and service area
383		Tourist information
384		Fireplace
385		Rest area
386		Rest area
387		Motor cars

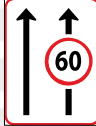





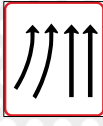


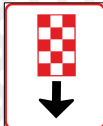


388		Buses
389		Accommodation including Hotels
390		Bed and breakfast
391		Motor cars
392		Caravans
393		Refreshments
394		Restaurant

LOCAL DIRECTION SIGNS

395		Local direction
396		Advanced local direction
397		Local fingerboard

DIAGRAMMATIC SIGNS










398		Traffic movement affected by obstruction
399		Additional lane



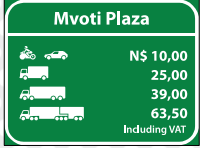



400		Lane use control by regulatory sign
401		Lanes merge
402		Arrestor bed pre-advance exit
403		Arrestor bed advance exit
404		Arrestor bed exit
405		Arrestor bed gore exit
406		Lanes converge
407		Engage lower gear
408		Overhead arrestor bed advance exit
409		Overhead arrestor bed exit
410		Overhead lane use control by regulatory sign
411		Public transport

412  Grade lane layout

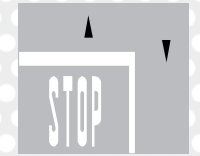
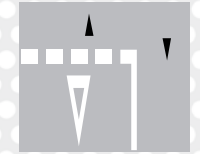
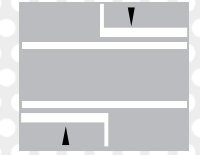
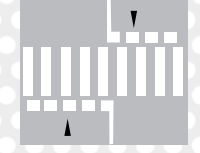
413  Junction with warning sign












4. INFORMATION SIGNS

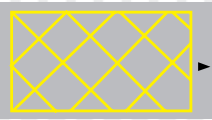


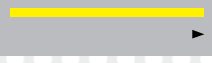
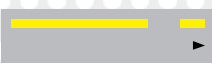

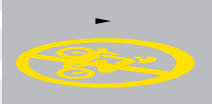




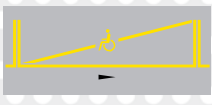
414		Cul-de-sac	Road as indicated on the sign is not a through road
415		Information centre	Indicates the location of an information office, kiosk or board
416		Bus stop ahead	Bus stop ahead at the indicated distance
417		Multi-phase traffic signals	Traffic signals at the junction about to be entered have more than two phases
418		Countdown	High speed exit approximately 300m (three lines on sign), 200m (two lines on sign), 100m (one line on sign) ahead
419		Co-ordinated traffic signals	Traffic signals on the section of the road beyond are coordinated at the average speed indicated on the sign
420		Cul-de-sac	Road beyond the sign to the front, left or right as indicated on the sign is not a through road
421		Right of way	Indicates to the driver that traffic on the road on which you are travelling has right of way at the junction ahead
422		Text message	Provide additional information for road users

423		Road experiment	Temporary experiment or research activity is being conducted on a section of the road
424		Auto toll	Auto toll is operational
425		Toll tariff board	Toll fees for the toll plaza ahead
426		Supplementary plate	Supplementary information related to the principal message of the regulatory, warning or diagrammatic guidance sign. For example, this sign could be used with a stop sign and indicates that customs official or office ahead and you need to stop.
427		Supplementary plate	Supplementary information related to the principal message of the regulatory, warning or diagrammatic guidance sign. For example, this sign could be used with a general warning sign and could mean that you need to drive carefully on the portion of the road and reduce your speed to 80km/h
428		Supplementary plate	Supplementary information related to the principal message of the regulatory, warning or diagrammatic guidance sign. For example, this sign could be used with a no-parking sign and could mean that no parking is allowed and should you park, your vehicle will be towed away.





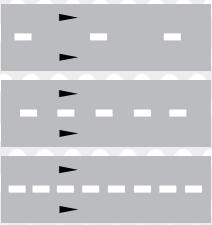
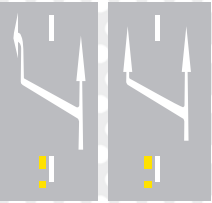






5. ROAD MARKINGS

REGULATORY MARKINGS			
429		Stop line	Stop the vehicle immediately behind the line. A road sign or signal indicating that the driver may proceed has preference over the marking. The word "stop" is omitted at intersections controlled by traffic signals and at pedestrian crossings.
430		Yield line	Indicates to the driver the point where to yield right of way to all traffic on public road or rail traffic joined by public road on which you are travelling
431		Pedestrian crossing line	Yield right of way, slow down or stop if need be to yield to pedestrians crossing the road within the pedestrian crossing when the pedestrian is on that portion of the road on which the vehicle is travelling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the road as to be in danger
432		Block pedestrian crossing	Yield right of way, slow down or stop if need be to yield to pedestrians crossing the road within the pedestrian crossing when the pedestrian is on that portion of the road on which the vehicle is travelling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the road as to be in danger

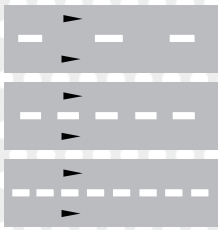
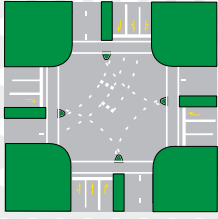









433		No overtaking	Do not drive in such a manner that the vehicle or any part of it crosses the line to the right of the line
434		Channelizing line	Do not drive in such a manner that the vehicle or any part of it crosses the marking. The line is used between lanes of traffic travelling in the same direction.
435		No crossing	Do not drive in such a manner that the vehicle or any part of it crosses the marking or is on the right side of the marking
436		Left edge line	Left edge of road, do not drive to the left of the marking or cross to the left of the marking
437		Right edge line	Right edge of road, do not drive to the right of the marking or cross to the right of the marking
438		Parking bay	Park within the demarcated parking bay, no part of the vehicle may be on any sidewalk
439		Mandatory direction arrow	Proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow
440		Exclusive parking bay	Area marked is exclusively for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol
441		Painted island	Do not drive in such manner that the vehicle or any part of it crosses the marking or stop so that the vehicle or any part of it is on the marking
442		Exclusive lane line	Do not drive, park or stop a vehicle in the lane unless it is a vehicle of the class indicated by the symbol or a reservation sign
443		Zig-zag zone	Do not cross the marking or bring the vehicle to a stop within the zig-zag zone except to yield right of way to pedestrians on the crossing, stop behind a vehicle or to obey a traffic signal

444		Box junction	Do not enter the box area in a junction if it is not possible to cross the area due to stationary vehicles blocking the way, but a vehicle turning to the left or to the right may enter the junction.
445		No stopping line	Do not stop the vehicle next to the line
446		No stopping line	Do not stop the vehicle next to the line, where the line is broken, during the time period indicated by an accompanying road sign
447		No parking line	In an urban area, do not park the vehicle next to the line
448		No parking line	In an urban area, do not park the vehicle next to the line, where the line is broken, during the time period indicated by an accompanying road sign
449		Mini circle	A driver approaching a traffic circle must yield right of way to any vehicle which will cross any yield line at the junction before him/her and which in the normal course of events will cross his/her path; you must travel in a clockwise direction and as far as possible avoid driving over the mini circle marking
450		No motor cycles	Motorcycles may not proceed beyond the marking
451		Exclusive use land symbol	Lane marked is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol or as indicated by a reservation sign. For example in this case, a high-occupancy vehicle.
452		Exclusive use land symbol	Lane marked is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol or as indicated by a reservation sign. For example in this case, a bus.
453		Exclusive use land symbol	Lane marked is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol or as indicated by a reservation sign. For example in this case, disabled persons.
454		Exclusive use land symbol	Lane marked is for the use of vehicles as indicated by the symbol or as indicated by a reservation sign. For example in this case, a pedal cycle.
455		Parking reservation for a person with a physical disability	Parking bay reserved for a vehicle transporting a person with a physical disability

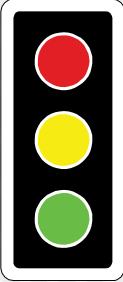

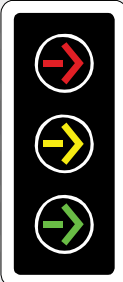
WARNING MARKINGS


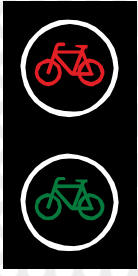


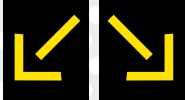


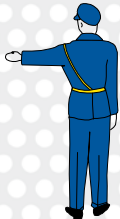
456		Railway crossing	Railway crossing is ahead
457		Reversible lane lines	The lane marked may be used by traffic in opposite directions during different specific periods of the day or night
458		Dividing lines	Vehicles on the other side of the marking travel in the opposite direction
459		Yield sign ahead	Yield sign or marking is ahead
460		Continuity line	Indicates the outer limits of a continuous portion of the road, and that those portions of a road outside the marking do not continue straight on
461		End of exclusive use lane arrows	Exclusive use lane has ended
462		Mandatory direction arrow ahead	Mandatory direction arrow is ahead
463		Lane reduction arrow	A lane on a multi-lane road ends some distance ahead either from the left or right or from both sides
464		No overtaking or no crossing line ahead	No overtaking or no crossing line is ahead
465		Speed hump	There is a speed hump in the road
466		Escape road ahead	Escape road is ahead
467		Arrestor bed ahead	An arrestor bed is ahead




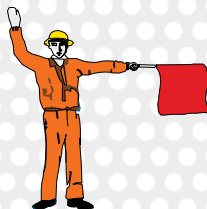

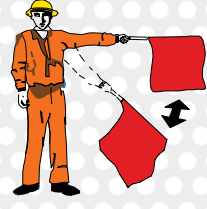
GUIDANCE MARKINGS

468		Lane line	Demarcates traffic lanes for road users travelling on a road or portion of the road in the same direction
469		Guide line	Gives additional guidance to a road user when turning to the left or right in a junction, when a shift in a lane alignment occurs a junction, or to pedestrians when the position of a pedestrian crossing is not obvious in a junction
470		Furcation arrow	Indicates an increase in the number of lanes ahead
471		Information arrow	Indicates the direction of travel on a particular lane or road
472		Information arrow	Indicates the direction of travel on a particular lane or road
473		Symbol road marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user
474		Symbol road marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user
475		Pedal cycle (Bicycle) crossing guideline	Indicates the sections of a road to be used by pedal cycles to cross the road
476		Word marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user
477		Word marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user
478		Kerb face marking	Gives additional guidance to a road user regarding the presence of kerbs on the kerb line of the road

6. ROAD SIGNALS

479	<p>Disc Light Signal</p> 	<p>Steady red</p> <p>Flashing red</p> <p>Steady yellow</p> <p>Flashing yellow</p> <p>Steady green</p>	<p>Stop vehicle behind the stop line and remain stationary until green light signal is displayed, and ensure it is safe to proceed. If a pedestrian light is not provided, indicate to a pedestrian to cross the road if it is safe to do so.</p> <p>Act as for a 4-way stop and yield right of way to pedestrians crossing the road</p> <p>Stop vehicle behind the stop line and remain stationary until green light signal is displayed. If the vehicle is too close to a stop line when a yellow light signal is displayed and cannot stop safely, the driver may proceed with caution against such signal. If a pedestrian light is not provided, pedestrians may not cross the road until a green light is displayed and it is safe to do so.</p> <p>Proceed with caution and yield right of way to all pedestrians</p> <p>Proceed through or turn to the left or right in such junction, and yield right of way to other vehicles and pedestrians lawfully within such junction</p>
480	<p>Bus Light Signal</p> 	<p>Steady red</p> <p>Steady yellow</p> <p>Steady green</p> <p>Flashing green</p>	<p>Stop vehicle behind the stop line and remain stationary until green light signal is displayed, and ensure it is safe to proceed. If a pedestrian light is not provided, indicate to a pedestrian to cross the road if it is safe to do so.</p> <p>Stop vehicle behind the stop line and remain stationary until green light signal is displayed. If the vehicle is too close to a stop line when a yellow light signal is displayed and cannot stop safely, the driver may proceed with caution against such signal. If a pedestrian light is not provided, pedestrians may not cross the road until a green light is displayed and it is safe to do so.</p> <p>Proceed through or turn to the left or right in such junction, and yield right of way to other vehicles and pedestrians lawfully within such junction.</p> <p>Proceed as movements are unopposed by other traffic facing a red light signal.</p>
481	<p>Arrow Light Signal</p> 	<p>Steady red</p> <p>Flashing red</p> <p>Steady yellow</p> <p>Flashing green</p>	<p>Stop vehicle behind the stop line if intending to turn in the direction indicated by the red signal and remain stationary until green aspect is displayed, to allow movement in the direction of the arrow.</p> <p>Stop vehicle behind the stop line if intending to turn in the direction of the signal, proceed and yield right of way to all vehicles and pedestrians for whom a green disc light signal is displayed.</p> <p>Stop vehicle behind the stop line if intending to turn in the direction indicated by the yellow arrow light signal and remain stationary until a green light signal allowing the movement is displayed. Also act as for a steady yellow disc light signal.</p> <p>Proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow. Movements are unopposed by other traffic facing a red light signal.</p>

482	<p>Man Light Signal</p> 	<p>Steady red</p> <p>Flashing red</p> <p>Flashing green</p> <p>Steady green</p>	<p>Pedestrians may not cross the road until the green man light signal is displayed</p> <p>A pedestrian who has not yet commenced crossing the road, may not cross the road until the green man light signal is displayed</p> <p>A pedestrian who is within the pedestrian crossing is warned that the red man light signal will follow shortly</p> <p>Pedestrians may cross the road while drivers must yield right of way to pedestrians crossing</p>
483	<p>Pedal Cycle Light Signal</p> 	<p>Steady red</p> <p>Flashing red</p> <p>Flashing green</p> <p>Steady green</p>	<p>Pedal cyclist may not cross the road until the green pedal cycle light signal is displayed</p> <p>A pedal cyclist who has not yet commenced crossing the road, may not cross the road until the green pedal cycle light signal is displayed</p> <p>A Pedal cyclist who is within the pedestrian crossing is warned that the red pedal cycle light signal will follow shortly</p> <p>Pedal cyclist may cross the road while drivers must yield right of way to pedal cyclist crossing</p>
484		<p>Steady green downward-pointing arrow</p>	<p>Indicates to you that you may drive your vehicle in the lane over which the arrow is displayed</p>
485		<p>Steady red cross</p>	<p>Indicates to you that you shall not drive your vehicle in the lane over which the cross is displayed and that the lane is open to vehicles travelling in the opposite direction</p>
486		<p>Yellow arrow (left or right)</p>	<p>Indicates to you that the lane over which the arrow is displayed is closed ahead and that you shall leave the lane in the direction of the arrow when it is safe to do so</p>
487		<p>Railway crossing red flashing signal</p>	<p>You must stop the vehicle and may not proceed until the signal ceases to flash and it is safe to do so</p>
488		<p>Stop (front)</p>	<p>Approaching vehicles from the front to stop</p>
489		<p>Stop (rear)</p>	<p>Approaching vehicles from the rear to stop</p>

490		Stop (front and rear)	Approaching vehicles from the front and rear to stop
491		Proceed (right)	Traffic approaching may proceed
492		Proceed (left)	Traffic approaching may proceed
493		Stop	Approaching vehicles from the front to stop
494		Proceed	Traffic approaching may proceed with caution
495		Slow down	Traffic approaching must slow down

ROBO SAYS:
YES!!! Now that you are done with everything for a learner's licence, why don't you try our mock test paper.



Please check out our website for more information.

www.drive.com.na



ON-LINE LEARNERS MOCK TEST:

Come take an on-line learners licence mock test and check whether you are ready for the official test. Visit us at www.drive.com.na and follow the link to the TEST AREA.

You will need an access key to access the TEST AREA. You can get the key by sending the word "NTMS" via sms to the number **8765**.

The sms will be charged at N\$3-00.

Take note that the access key is valid for one (1) test session only. However, if you did not finish the test, you can save it and come back to it another day.

RECEIVE QUESTIONS VIA SMS:

Those without internet access can still test their knowledge by getting questions via sms. We will sent you a question and you will have to sent your answers back to us via sms.

To get the question, sent the word "TRAFFIC" via sms to the number **8766**.

The sms will be charged at N\$1-50.

As a user of our system, you stand a chance to win a price every month during our monthly draw. Check the monthly prices and winners on our website www.drive.com.na

RECEIVE WEEKLY TIPS VIA E-MAIL:

NTMS is sending out e-mails on a weekly basis to e-mail account holders in helping them to prepare themselves well for their learners licence test or driving license test.

Should you wish to be added to our mailing list, simply send us an e-mail with your name and cellphone number to the e-mail: sms@drive.com.na

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CHAPTER 04

TEST YOURSELF: LEARNER'S LICENCE MOCK TEST



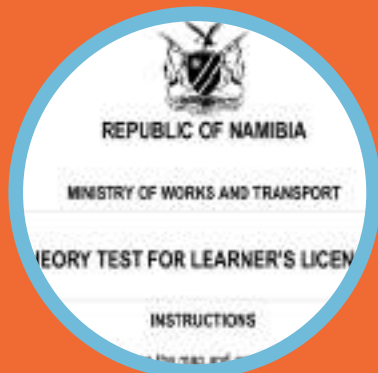
78 Current Procedures

80 New Procedures

81 Mock Test Question Paper

89 Namibian Road Traffic Signs

92 Answers of the Mock Test Question Paper



LEARNER'S LICENCE TEST • CURRENT PROCEDURES

TO BE PHASED OUT SOON

The current testing procedure focuses on 3 key elements only. Below is a brief explanation of how the Examiner will approach the test.

1. Vehicle controls

The Examiner will ask you to explain the purpose of each motor vehicle controls. This depends on the type of Learners licence you applied for.

2. Road Traffic Signs

The Examiner will ask you any 5 signs per category as outlined below. You are expected to give the name of the sign and the purpose of such sign.

- Regulatory Signs (signs 1 to 169)
- Warning signs (signs 170 to 259)
- Guide 1 signs (signs 260 to 354)
- Tourism signs (signs 355 to 394)
- Guide 2 signs (signs 395 to 428)

- Road markings (signs 429 to 478)
- Signals (signs 479 to 495)

Please take note that the above road traffic signs arrangement is not as per this Manual and not as per the Law either, but based on the current test arrangement. As long as you learn and know your signs from this manual, you should be passing the current test method with ease.

Rules of the road

The Examiner will ask you any five (5) rules of the road. Please take note that the rules of the road here is meant to be paragraph 4 to 37 of this manual (Chapter 2), i.e. rules of the road and other matters relating to road traffic legislation. Out of each question, he may ask you to name a number of elements. For better clarity, see the example of how it may be done.

NAME _____ VDOTS _____ DATE _____

VEHICLE CONTROL										MOTOR CYCLE					CODE																													
Steering wheel	Accelerator	Clutch			Handlebars	Throttle			Clutch lever																																			
Service brake	Parking brake	Direction indicators	Gear lever		Rear brake	Front Brake	Direction indications		Gear lever																																			
REGULATORY					WARNING					GUIDE 1					TOURISM					GUIDE 2					MARKINGS					SIGNALS					RULES					REMARKS				
1	31	61	91	121	151	181	211	241	271	301	331	361	391	421	451	479	338	REGULATORY (5/1)																										
2	32	62	92	122	152	182	212	242	272	302	332	362	392	422	452	480	337																											
3	33	63	93	123	153	183	213	243	273	303	333	363	393	423	453	481	338	WARNING (5/2)																										
4	34	64	94	124	154	184	214	244	274	304	334	364	394	424	454	482	339																											
5	35	65	95	125	155	185	215	245	275	305	335	365	395	425	455	483	340	GUIDE 1 (5/2)																										
6	36	66	96	126	156	186	216	246	276	306	336	366	396	426	456	484	341																											
7	37	67	97	127	157	187	217	247	277	307	337	367	397	427	457	485	342	TOURISM (5/2)																										
8	38	68	98	128	158	188	218	248	278	308	338	368	398	428	458	486	78																											
9	39	69	99	129	159	189	219	249	279	309	339	369	399	429	459	487	342	GUIDE 2 (5/2)																										
10	40	70	100	130	160	190	220	250	280	310	340	370	400	430	460	488	343	MARKING (5/1)																										
11	41	71	101	131	161	191	221	251	281	311	341	371	401	431	461	489	226																											
12	42	72	102	132	162	192	222	252	282	312	342	372	402	432	462	490	344	SIGNAL (5/1)																										
13	43	73	103	133	163	193	223	253	283	313	343	373	403	433	463	491	345																											
14	44	74	104	134	164	194	224	254	284	314	344	374	404	434	464	492	346	RULES (5/1)																										
15	45	75	105	135	165	195	225	255	285	315	345	375	405	435	465	493	347																											
16	46	76	106	136	166	196	226	256	286	316	346	376	406	436	466	494	348	PASS																										
17	47	77	107	137	167	197	227	257	287	317	347	377	407	437	467	495	349																											
18	48	78	108	138	168	198	228	258	288	318	348	378	408	438	468	323	350	FAILED																										
19	49	79	109	139	169	199	229	259	289	319	349	379	409	439	469	324	351																											
20	50	80	110	140	170	200	230	260	290	320	350	380	410	440	470	326	352	NUMBER:																										
21	51	81	111	141	171	201	231	261	291	321	351	381	411	441	471	327	353																											
22	52	82	112	142	172	202	232	262	292	322	352	382	412	442	472	328	354	TITLE:																										
23	53	83	113	143	173	203	233	263	293	323	353	383	413	443	473	329	355																											
24	54	84	114	144	174	204	234	264	294	324	354	384	414	444	474	330	356	NAME:																										
25	55	85	115	145	175	205	235	265	295	325	355	385	415	445	475	331	357																											
26	56	86	116	146	176	206	236	266	296	326	356	386	416	446	476	332	358																											
27	57	87	117	147	177	207	237	267	297	327	357	387	417	447	477	333		SIGNATURE:																										
28	58	88	118	148	178	208	238	268	298	328	358	388	418	448	478	334																												
29	59	89	119	149	179	209	239	269	299	329	359	389	419	449		335																												
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450		365																												

VEHICLE/MOTORCYCLE CONTROL

The applicant must be able to identify the controls of a vehicle/motorcycle and explain their functions. The controls which are left out must be explained to the applicant by the examiner of driver's licences.

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS, ROAD MARKS AND ROAD SIGNALS

Regulatory signs: Ask only five (5) signs, applicant can miss one (1) without failing.
 Warning signs: Ask only five (5) signs, applicant can miss one (1) without failing.
 Guide 1 signs: Ask five (5) signs, applicant can miss two (2) without failing.
 Tourism signs: Ask five (5) signs, applicant can miss two (2) without failing.
 Guide 2 signs: Ask five (5) signs, applicant can miss two (2) without failing.
 Road marks: Ask five (5) marks, applicant can miss one (1) without failing.
 Road signals: Ask five (5) signals, applicant can miss one (1) without failing.

GENERAL: ALL SIGNS SHALL BE ASKED IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND NO JUMPING BETWEEN SECTIONS WILL BE ALLOWED.

If an applicant can only explain the purpose of the sign, it can be accepted. It is recommended that applicants should be requested to explain the purpose of each sign.

RULES OF THE ROAD: The examiner can ask the applicant any five (5) questions. Applicant is allowed to miss one (1) questions without failing. For each section the applicant must obtain at least 80%.

EXAMPLE OF QUESTIONS THAT MAY BE ASKED BY AN EXAMINER FOR A CODE 2 TEST:

1. Vehicle controls

- a. What is the purpose of a steering wheel
- b. What is the purpose of a service brake
- c. What is the purpose of an accelerator
- d. What is the purpose of a parking brake
- e. What is the purpose of a clutch
- f. What is the purpose of a direction indicators
- g. What is the purpose of a gear lever

2. Road Traffic Signs

- a. **Regulatory Signs (any 5 signs will be asked. You are allowed to miss only 1 sign without failing)**
 - i. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 13
 - ii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 51
 - iii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 114
 - iv. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 144
 - v. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 160
- b. **Warning signs (any 5 signs will be asked. You are allowed to miss only 1 sign without failing)**
 - i. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 191
 - ii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 213
 - iii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 219
 - iv. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 246
 - v. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 254
- c. **Guide 1 signs (any 5 signs will be asked. You are allowed to miss only 2 signs without failing)**
 - i. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 267
 - ii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 287
 - iii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 305
 - iv. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 312
 - v. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 337
- d. **Tourism signs (any 5 signs will be asked. You are allowed to miss only 2 signs without failing)**
 - i. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 356
 - ii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 369
 - iii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 371
 - iv. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 377
 - v. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 381
- e. **Guide 2 signs (any 5 signs will be asked. You are allowed to miss only 2 signs without failing)**
 - i. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 401
 - ii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 403
 - iii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 406
 - iv. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 418
 - v. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 421
- f. **Road markings (any 5 road marking will be asked. You are allowed to miss only 1 signs without failing)**
 - i. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 439
 - ii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 444
 - iii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 446
 - iv. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 466
 - v. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 469

g. Signals (any 5 road signs will be asked. You are allowed to miss only 1 sign without failing)

- i. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 481
- ii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 484
- iii. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 486
- iv. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 490
- v. Give me the name and purpose of sign no 495

3. Rules of the road

(any 5 of the rules of the road will be asked. You must give the full answer per question or at least give 80% of that answer.

You are allowed to miss only 1 question without failing)

- a. Name 4 places where overtaking is prohibited.
- b. Please show me the hand signals for stopping, left turn, right turn, slow down and overtake on the right.
- c. Name 5 key things regarding the procedures when turning left.
- d. Name 6 places where stopping is prohibited.
- e. Name 12 general duties of a driver of a vehicle.



COMING SOON

a) Note that you will be subjected to a written test at your local NaTIS office. However, if you are unable to take a written test due to the fact that you are illiterate or can't read or write, the driving testing centre will need to satisfy itself that it is the case and if convinced, subject you to an oral test based on the written test.

b) The duration of the written test shall be a maximum of 60 minutes. Make sure that you maximize the time to your full potential and that you pass your test.

c) Various questions papers will be developed by the NaTIS offices. It means that the applicant next to you in the test room might not have the same test paper as yourself. This is to ensure that applicants don't copy from each other. Therefore please avoid any temptation of copying from another applicant.

A TYPICAL QUESTION PAPER WILL BE SETUP WITH THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM QUESTIONS PER TOPIC:

1. Vehicle controls.

You must know the name, position of the vehicle controls and understand the function of such controls.

The test question paper will consist of any four (4) questions for the controls of a motor cycle for code 1 learner's licence or motor vehicle for code 2 or 3 learner's licence.

2. Road traffic signs

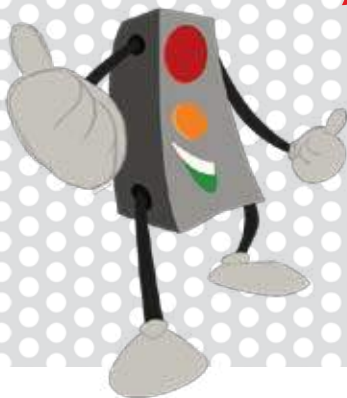
You must know the name of the road traffic sign and understand the purpose of such sign

a. Regulatory signs.

The test question paper will consist of any twenty (20) regulatory signs, with a restriction on three (3) of each category, apart from the exclusive secondary signs which will be two (2).

ROBO SAYS:

The pass mark for the Learner's Licence test is 80%, which transforms to a total of 72 points out of 90 questions.



b. Warning signs.

The test question paper will consist of any fifteen (15) warning signs, with a restriction on nine (9) of the advance warning signs, five (5) of the hazard marker warning signs and one (1) of the warning combination signs.

c. Guidance signs.

The test question paper will consist of any seven (7) guidance signs.

d. Information signs.

The test question paper will consist of any four (4) information signs.

e. Road markings.

The test question paper will consist of any nine (9) road markings, with a restriction on three (3) of each category.

f. Road signals.

The test question paper will consist of any six (6) road signals.

3. Rules of the road.

a. The test question paper will consist of any fifteen (15) rules of the road, with "the general duties of a driver for a motor cycle" covering five (5) of the questions for a code 1 learner's licence.

b. The test question paper will consist of any fifteen (15) rules of the road, with "the general duties of a driver for a motor vehicle" covering five (5) of the questions for a code 2 or 3 learner's licence.

4. Other matters relating to road traffic legislation.

a. The test question paper will consist of any ten (10) other matters relating to road traffic legislation.

EACH TEST QUESTION PAPER IS COMPILED AS FOLLOWS:

Section A:

Questions 1 – 4: practical examples

Section B: All codes

Questions 5 – 65: road traffic signs

Section C: Code 1

Questions 66 – 69: controls of motor cycles

Questions 70 – 84: rules of the road

Questions 85 – 94: other matters relating to road traffic legislation

Section D: Codes 2 & 3

Questions 95 – 98: controls of motor vehicles

Questions 99 – 113: rules of the road

Questions 114 – 123: other matters relating to road traffic legislation

MOCK TEST QUESTION PAPER FOR LEARNER'S LICENCE TEST

If you are satisfied that you have mastered all the learning material for a learner's licence test, you can evaluate yourself by doing the following self-test. You must have all the questions correct, before attempting the official learner's licence test at your NaTIS office.

This test is presented in a similar manner to the official test at NaTIS offices.

Write down the answers to the questions on a piece of paper and compare them with the answers provided at the end of this chapter.

GOOD LUCK!

THEORY TEST FOR LEARNER'S LICENCES

INSTRUCTIONS

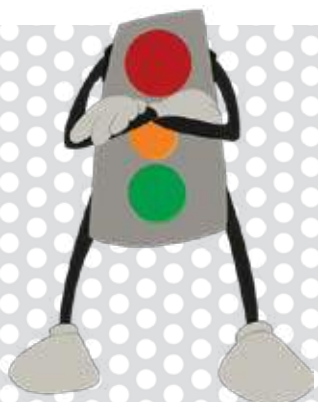
1. The road traffic signs referred to in the test are on the map and are numbered. The yield sign, for example, will be referred to as "sign 3". See the signs chart in this booklet, which is similar to what will be used during the formal test.
2. Each question has four possible answers marked A, B, C and D. Read each question carefully and choose the ONE answer which you consider is the correct answer. In this test, every question has only ONE correct answer.
3. The correct answer must be marked with an "X" on the answer sheet in the blocks next to the correct question number that you selected. See example below

	A	B	C	D
Example			X	

4. It is important that you answer the questions strictly as per your application, ie:
 - a. Applicants who apply for a learner's licence for Code 1 must answer questions from Section B and C.
 - b. Applicants who apply for a learner's licence for Code 2 or 3 must answer questions from Section B and D.
5. Work as fast as you can because there is a time limit of 60 minutes for completing the test.

SECTION A - PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Questions 1 – 4 are practical questions that will be used by the Examiner to explain how to answer the rest of the questions. You will mark the answers in the answer sheet with the Examiner.



ROBO SAYS
Road Traffic Signs are on
page 89 - 91

SECTION B - COMPULSORY FOR ALL CODES

5. Sign no 5 warns the driver of a vehicle.....

- a. That there is triangle ahead
- b. That a broken truck is ahead
- c. That he must yield right of way ahead
- d. That he must yield left of way ahead

6. Sign no 7 warns the driver of a vehicle.....

- a. That a mini circle is ahead
- b. That a minimum circle is ahead
- c. That he must stop and allow pedestrians to cross
- d. That he must yield at a mini circle ahead

7. Sign no 12 is a

- a. Scholars priority
- b. Pedestrians priority
- c. Pensioners priority
- d. Police priority

8. Sign no 29 permits which type of vehicle to travel on such road?

- a. Dropping passengers only
- b. Delivery vehicles only
- c. Goods vehicle only
- d. Trams only

9. Sign no 34 permits which type of vehicle to travel on such road?

- a. Dangerous vehicles only
- b. Rickshaws only
- c. Abnormal vehicles only
- d. Agricultural vehicles only

10. When a driver approaches sign 42, he or she shall

- a. Turn to the left and follow the direction of the circle in a clockwise direction
- b. Turn to the right and follow the direction of the circle in a anti-clockwise direction
- c. Make a U-turn and drive back
- d. Show to other drivers that his head is spinning

11. When a driver approaches sign 49, he or she shall

- a. Use his hooter to warn taxi drivers of his presence
- b. Not use his hooter in that area for about 100m
- c. Use his hooter in that area for about 100m
- d. Waive to musicians in the area using their horns

12. Sign no 56 does not allow....

- a. Goods vehicles to overtake other goods vehicles
- b. Dangerous goods vehicles to overtake other dangerous goods vehicles
- c. Trains to overtake other trains
- d. Goods vehicles to overtake busses

13. Sign no 73 does not allow.....

- a. Auxiliary vehicles to proceed beyond such sign
- b. Army vehicles to proceed beyond such sign
- c. Abnormal vehicles to proceed beyond such sign
- d. Ambulance vehicles to proceed beyond such sign

14. Sign no 102 is a...

- a. Bus stop reservation sign
- b. Minibus stop reservation sign
- c. Midibus stop reservation sign
- d. Sign indicating that only 12 busses can stop there

15. Sign no 113 is a

- a. High occupancy vehicle reservation
- b. High occupancy vehicle lane begins
- c. High occupancy vehicle lane reservation
- d. High occupancy vehicle lane ends

16. Limited parking reservation sign is sign no.....

- a. 125
- b. 123
- c. 130
- d. 134

17. Sign no 144 stands for.....

- a. Woonerf for street kids
- b. Woonerf for cars and houses
- c. Woonerf only
- d. Woonerf for soccer house

18. Sign no 145 stands for

- a. Single carriage freeway begins
- b. Single carriage freeway ends
- c. Dual carriage freeway ends
- d. Dual carriage freeway begins

19. Which sign indicates maximum stay during two periods or daytime limit

- a. 149
- b. 150
- c. 148
- d. 147

20. Sign no 149 indicates to the driver.....

- a. It is night time condition
- b. It is moon time condition
- c. It is high water at sea
- d. It is day time condition

21. Sign no 150 indicates to the driver.....

- a. It is night time condition
- b. It is moon time condition
- c. It is high water at sea
- d. It is day time condition

22. Sign no 161 indicates to the driver that he or she.....

- a. Must be careful for the new sign tomorrow
- b. No longer need to comply with the regulatory sign
- c. No longer need to comply with the road markings ahead
- d. Must be careful of no signs ahead

23. Sign no 163 indicates to the driver that he or she.....

- a. Must drive a vehicle without lights
- b. No longer need to comply with the road markings ahead
- c. Must be careful of vehicles ahead, as they don't have lights
- d. No longer need to comply with the regulatory sign

24. Sign no 165 indicates to the driver that he or she.....

- a. Must be careful of potholes ahead
- b. No longer need to comply with the road markings ahead
- c. No longer need to comply with the regulatory sign
- d. Must be careful of a railroad beginning ahead

25. The warning you get from sign no 176 is.....

- a. Concealed exits
- b. Staggered junctions
- c. Winding roads
- d. Lane merging

26. The warning you get from sign no 182 is.....

- a. Traffic roadblock ahead
- b. Traffic circle ahead
- c. No U-turn ahead
- d. Traffic officers on duty

27. The warning you get from sign no 190 is.....

- a. Winding roads ahead
- b. Lane begins ahead
- c. Lane ends ahead
- d. Lane merging ahead

28. Sign no 192 is indicating a

- a. Traffic signal ahead
- b. Broken traffic signal ahead
- c. Traffic roadblock ahead
- d. Traffic officer on duty ahead

29. Sign no 198 is indicating a

- a. Runners on the road
- b. School kids ahead
- c. Pedestrians crossing ahead
- d. Pedestrians ahead

30. One vehicle width structure is sign no.....

- a. 206
- b. 215
- c. 213
- d. 214

31. General warning is sign no.....

- a. 224
- b. 227
- c. 229
- d. 230

32. When you approach sign no 225, what type of warning do you get?

- a. Soft shoulder ahead
- b. Slippery road ahead
- c. Surface step ahead
- d. Soft road ahead

33. When you approach sign no 236, what type of warning do you get?

- a. End of gravel road, drive carefully
- b. Reduced visibility, drive carefully
- c. Congestion ahead, drive carefully
- d. Accident ahead, drive carefully

34. Sign no 239 warns drivers about

- a. Wild running horses on the loose
- b. Donkeys and riders ahead
- c. Horses and riders ahead
- d. Donkeys and riders on the loose

35. Which sign indicates a danger plate?

- a. 255
- b. 254
- c. 247
- d. 246

36. Which sign indicates a sharp curve chevron?

- a. 247
- b. 252
- c. 256
- d. 249

37. Sign no 253 indicates a

- a. Road closed chevron
- b. T-junction chevron
- c. Turn to the right chevron
- d. Railway crossing chevron

38. Sign no 254 indicates a

- a. Road closed chevron
- b. Dead end road ahead
- c. Boom barricade ahead
- d. Gore plate ahead

39. Sign no 256 warns you the driver about.....

- a. Boom barricade ahead
- b. Road closed chevron ahead
- c. Delineator plate ahead
- d. Gore chevron ahead

40. Sign no 267 is a

- a. Route name
- b. Interchange name
- c. Location name
- d. River name

41. Sign no 272 is a

- a. Transport trailblazer
- b. Confirmation route marker
- c. SADC route marker
- d. Advance trailblazer

42. Which sign indicates a Park 'n ride (Bus)....

- a. 289
- b. 299
- c. 288
- d. 307

43. Sign no 328 indicates a

- a. Off-ramp terminal direction
- b. On-ramp terminal direction
- c. Overhead terminal direction
- d. Advance terminal direction

44. Sign no 365 indicates a

- a. Historic mine
- b. Roadside stall
- c. Hotel
- d. Museum

45. Sign no 395 indicates a

- a. Tourist direction
- b. Local fingerboard
- c. Roadworks ahead
- d. Local direction

46. Sign no 402 indicates a

- a. Arrestor bed pre-advance exit
- b. Arrestor bed advance exit
- c. Arrestor bed exit
- d. Arrestor bed gore exit

47. Sign no 414 indicates a

- a. T-junction
- b. Cul-de-sac
- c. Right of way
- d. Countdown

48. Sign no 415 indicates a

- a. Internet school
- b. Cul-de-sac
- c. Information centre
- d. Scholar patrol

49. What shall the driver of a vehicle do, as he or she approaches sign 421?

- a. Yield at the junction ahead
- b. Puts on hazards due to the right of way
- c. Proceed as he or she has right of way ahead
- d. Stop at the junction ahead

50. Signs 426, 427 and 428 are

- a. Supplementary plates
- b. Gore plates
- c. Speed limit signs
- d. Guidance signs

51. Road marking no 439 informs the driver to.....

- a. Yield right of way ahead as per the arrows
- b. Proceed in the direction indicated by the arrows
- c. Note that mandatory arrows are ahead
- d. Note that road paintings is done ahead

52. A box junction is indicated by road marking no.....

- a. 466
- b. 467
- c. 469
- d. 444

53. Road marking no 445 and 446 indicates a

- a. No overtaking line
- b. No stopping line
- c. No parking line
- d. Barrier line

54. Road marking no 457 indicates a

- a. Dividing lines
- b. Continuity lines
- c. Guide lines
- d. Reversible lane lines

55. Road marking no 462 is.....

- a. Mandatory direction arrow ahead
- b. Mandatory direction arrow
- c. No overtaking line ahead
- d. Lane reduced ahead

56. An escape road ahead is indicated by road marking no....

- a. 460
- b. 469
- c. 466
- d. 467

57. A guide line is indicated by road marking no....

- a. 460
- b. 469
- c. 466
- d. 467

58. Road marking no 475 is indicating a

- a. Pedal cycle scholar patrol
- b. Pedal cycle crossing guideline
- c. Pedal cycle parking
- d. Pedal cycle racing



59. Road marking no 478 is indicating a

- a. Zebra crossing ahead
- b. Kerb face marking
- c. Boom barricade marking
- d. Speed hump ahead

60. Sign 480. When the robot turns to steady yellow, the bus driver shall

- a. Steer the bus to the left
- b. Stop the bus behind the stop line
- c. Put hazards on and proceed
- d. If the bus is yellow, it shall proceed on

61. Sign 484. A steady green downwards pointing arrow indicates to the driver.....

- a. That the lane is closed
- b. That he or she must drive in that lane
- c. That he or she must not drive in that lane
- d. That the lane is for used by taxis only

62. Sign 490. Indicates to the driver that....

- a. Vehicles from front and rear must proceed
- b. Vehicles from front must stop
- c. Vehicles from rear must stop
- d. Vehicles from front and rear must stop

63. Sign 493. Indicates to the driver that.....

- a. Vehicles from front and rear must proceed
- b. Vehicles from front must stop
- c. Vehicles from rear must stop
- d. Vehicles from front and rear must stop

64. Sign 494. Indicates to the driver that.....

- a. He or she must proceed with caution
- b. He or she must proceed faster as other cars are coming
- c. He or she must stop as the flag is down
- d. He or she must slow down

65. Sign 495. Indicates to the driver that.....

- a. He or she must proceed with caution
- b. He or she must proceed faster as other cars are coming
- c. He or she must stop as the flag is down
- d. He or she must slow down

■ SECTION C - CODE 1

66. What do you use the handle bar of a motor cycle for?

- a. To accelerate
- b. To steer
- c. To brake
- d. To change gears

67. What do you use the throttle of a motor cycle for?

- a. To accelerate
- b. To steer
- c. To brake
- d. To change gears

68. Where is the clutch lever of a motor cycle situated?

- a. Right hand side of handle bar
- b. Left hand side of handle bar
- c. Right hand side of footrest
- d. Left hand side of footrest

69. Where is the front brake lever of a motor cycle situated?

- a. Right hand side of handle bar
- b. Left hand side of handle bar
- c. Right hand side of footrest
- d. Left hand side of footrest

70. While riding a motor cycle, the headlamp....

- a. Must be switched off during the day
- b. Must be switched on only if your speed is below 120km/h
- c. Must be switched on only if your speed is above 120km/h
- d. Must be switched on at all times

71. Which of the statement below is correct with relation to a side car?

- a. Not more than 2 adults may be carried in a side car
- b. Not less than 2 adults may be carried in a side car
- c. A side car must have three wheels
- d. None of the above

72. While riding a motor cycle, ensure that.....

- a. You always ride in a single file
- b. Your feet rests on the feet pedal
- c. All wheels of the motor cycle must be on the surface
- d. All of the above

73. Five people are riding in a group and want to overtake a vehicle in front. They should...

- a. Overtake all at once
- b. Overtake at high speed in a group
- c. Overtake one at a time
- d. Overtake when it is safe to do so in a group

74. While riding a motor cycle, ensure that

- a. One of your hands is holding another vehicle as if been towed
- b. At least one of your hands is on the handle bar
- c. At least both your hands are on the handle bar
- d. Only one wheel is touching the surface

75. A right turn hand signal is done by:

- a. Extending your left arm and hand fully horizontal
- b. Extending your right arm and hand fully horizontal
- c. Extending your right arm and hand fully vertical
- d. Extending your left arm and hand fully vertical

76. A left turn hand signal is done by:

- a. None of the below
- b. Extending your right arm and hand fully horizontal
- c. Extending your right arm and hand fully vertical
- d. Extending your left arm and hand fully vertical

77. When driving in a one-way street

- a. Drive always on the left
- b. Drive always on the right
- c. Drive in the direction indicated by the road traffic sign
- d. Drive with hazard lights on

78. Where a road is divided into two or more roads by a barrier.....

- a. Always keep left
- b. Drive only on such barrier
- c. Never drive over the barrier
- d. None of the above

79. Overtaking is not allowed at the following point:

- a. Summit of a rise
- b. In a curve
- c. Where the drivers view is not clear
- d. All of the above

80. Right of way at a traffic circle is allowed for.....

- a. Vehicles approaching from the left
- b. Vehicles approaching from the right
- c. Vehicles approaching from behind
- d. Vehicles driven by the kids

81. A state motorcade can be overtaken if

- a. You have your hazards on
- b. They are driving too slow
- c. Your motorcycle is faster than theirs
- d. None of the above

82. You may park your vehicle and obscure a road traffic sign because....

- a. Your vehicle is very expensive
- b. Your vehicle is a taxi
- c. Your vehicle is a breakdown
- d. None of the above

83. Parking on a road is prohibited within an urban area.....

- a. On a traffic island within a pedestrian lane
- b. Within 12m of a pedestrian crossing
- c. Within 9m of any intersection
- d. None of the above

84. Compulsory stop includes....

- a. Stop only when it is necessary
- b. Stop the vehicle to allow taxis to pass
- c. Stop the vehicle when involved in an accident
- d. Stop at any place, as long as your hazards are on

85. When riding a motor cycle, it is compulsory to wear a.....

- a. Leather jacket
- b. Leather boots
- c. Helmet
- d. Hand gloves

86. Once involved in an accident, what must you do?

- a. Run away immediately
- b. Go home and give your keys to a friend
- c. Report the accident to the Police within 24 hours
- d. Report the accident to a friend within 24 hours

87. Once involved in an accident where someone has died, what must you do?

- a. Run away immediately
- b. Move your vehicle
- c. Never move your vehicle
- d. Take some intoxicating liquor to cool down

88. Once involved in an accident,

- a. Do not give your details to anyone
- b. Do not render any assistance to anyone
- c. Do not take any intoxicating liquor
- d. Do not report the accident to the Police

89. What is the general speed limit of a small car on a gravel road outside an urban area?

- a. 60km/h
- b. 100km/h
- c. 120km/h
- d. 180km/h

90. What is the general speed limit of a tractor on a gravel road outside an urban area?

- a. 30km/h
- b. 35km/h
- c. 45km/h
- d. 50km/h

91. When should you dip the main beam of the light emitted by the headlamp?

- a. If the driver coming from front does not dip his main beam
- b. If the vehicle in front of you is a taxi
- c. If it could cause dangerous glare to oncoming traffic
- d. If it could cause dangerous glare to vehicles following you

92. If your headlamp is damaged,

- a. You may not operate such vehicle on the road
- b. You may operate such vehicle on the road
- c. You may operate such vehicle with your hazards only
- d. You may use a torch to operate such vehicle on the road

93. During the period between sunset and sunrise, you

- a. May only operate a vehicle if the headlamps, no rear lamps and no licence plate lamps are kept on
- b. May only operate a vehicle if the headlamps, rear lamps and licence plate lamps are kept on
- c. May only operate a vehicle if no headlamps, no rear lamps and no licence plate lamps are kept on
- d. May only operate a vehicle if only the headlamps are non-functional

94. If you carry goods on your motor cycle, it may not project more than

- a. 450mm to either side
- b. 450mm to the front
- c. 450mm to the rear
- d. None of the above

■ SECTION D - CODES 2 AND 3

95. Ignition switch on a vehicle is used to.....

- a. Switch on the wiper blades
- b. Steer the vehicle
- c. Start the vehicle
- d. Switch on the hazard lights

96. What is the purpose of an accelerator?

- a. To stop the vehicle in case of emergency
- b. To change gears
- c. To change lanes
- d. None of the above

97. To keep a vehicle stationary, use the following control....

- a. Service brake
- b. Ignition
- c. Parking brake
- d. Clutch pedal

98. The gear lever is used to...

- a. Change lanes
- b. Select the correct gear
- c. Stop the vehicle
- d. Accelerate the vehicle

99. Which statement is not a general duty of a driver of a vehicle?

- a. Do not drive without wearing a seatbelt
- b. Do not use or operate a cellphone while driving
- c. Do not eat while driving
- d. Do not drive or pull a vehicle on a side walk

100. A passenger on a vehicle on a road may not.....

- a. Talk to the driver while driving
- b. Interfere with the steering of a vehicle
- c. Use a cellphone while the vehicle is in motion
- d. Drink and drive

101. A driver of a vehicle may not sit.....

- a. In such a position that he or she does not have full view of the road ahead
- b. In such a position that he does not have full control of vehicle
- c. Only A above
- d. Only A and B above

102. You may not fail to

- a. give right of way to emergency vehicles
- b. allow the vehicle unattended without setting its brakes
- c. allow the engine to run while emitting heavy smoke
- d. All of the above

103. If you are driving in a congested traffic,

- a. You shall follow another vehicle more closely so as to cut the gap
- b. You shall not follow another vehicle so closely than is reasonable
- c. You shall hoot and ask the driver to get out of your way
- d. You shall flash the driver with your lights to get out of your way

104. Which statement is correct with regard to towing of vehicles?

- a. The towed vehicle must have all lights on
- b. The tow-bar must not exceed 3,5m in length
- c. Always ask the breakdown to tow your vehicle
- d. Only tow a car if your licence is lost

105. Hand signal. If you want to stop immediately

- a. Extend your right arm sideways with forearm held in vertical
- b. Extend your left arm sideways with forearm held in vertical
- c. Extend your right arm sideways with forearm held in horizontal
- d. Extend your left arm sideways with forearm held in horizontal

106. You may only drive on the right hand side of the road in a divided road if....

- a. You are in a hurry
- b. You are instructed to do so by a traffic officer
- c. You are new to a town and don't know the streets well
- d. Your car has a flat tyre

107. Where is overtaking prohibited?

- a. On urban roads
- b. Where it is prohibited by a road traffic sign
- c. On gravel roads
- d. In rainy weather

108. You may not stop your vehicle....

- a. Within any tunnel
- b. Facing oncoming traffic
- c. Within a railway reserve at a level crossing
- d. All of the above

109. When a state motorcade approaches you.....

- a. Accelerate and be faster
- b. Put on your hazards
- c. Pull over and remain stationary
- d. Show your driving licence at the window and continue driving

110. Parking on a road in an urban area is not allowed,

- a. Within 12m of a pedestrian crossing
- b. Within 1,2m of a pedestrian crossing
- c. Within 9m of a pedestrian crossing
- d. Within 9,2m of a pedestrian crossing

111. Compulsory stop includes,

- a. Stopping for someone leading horses or pigs on a road
- b. Stopping after an accident
- c. Stopping for the state motorcade
- d. All of the above

112. A person driving a motor vehicle on the road may

- a. Protrude his body part while driving
- b. Not drive without a safety belt
- c. Not eat while driving
- d. Leave the engine running while putting in fuel

113. A cellphone may be used while driving only if.....

- a. Your cellphone vibrates
- b. You are using a bluetooth device
- c. Your cellphone is still brand new
- d. Your driving licence is older than 5 years

114. If you are involved in an accident, you shall.....

- a. Stop the vehicle at the nearest town
- b. Only help those that are not injured
- c. If required to, give your name and address
- d. Not find out the nature of the accident as the Insurance will pay

115. The speed limit of a Goods vehicle exceeding 9000 kg outside an urban area is

- a. 60km/h
- b. 80km/h
- c. 100km/h
- d. 120km/h

116. When should you dip the main beam of the light emitted by the headlamp?

- a. When it is day time and you cant see properly
- b. If the driver coming from front does not dip his main beam
- c. If it could cause dangerous glare to oncoming traffic
- d. If it could cause dangerous glare to vehicles following you

117. The wearing of a safety belt is only necessary when.....

- a. Approaching a road block
- b. Passing a state motorcade
- c. Driving at all times
- d. Instructed by a traffic officer

118. The overall length of a

- a. bus-train, may not exceed 20m
- b. vehicle may not be more than 12,m
- c. combination of vehicles may not be more than22m
- d. All of the above

119. The overall length of an articulated motor vehicle may not exceed

- a. 18,5m
- b. 185m
- c. 12,5m
- d. 1,8m

120. The overall width of any other vehicle may not exceed

- a. 25m
- b. 20m
- c. 2,5m
- d. 2,0m

121. The overall height of a vehicle with its load thereon may not exceeds

- a. 4,65m
- b. 4,3m
- c. 43m
- d. 34m

122. You may not operate a bus with goods on it projecting more than on either sides

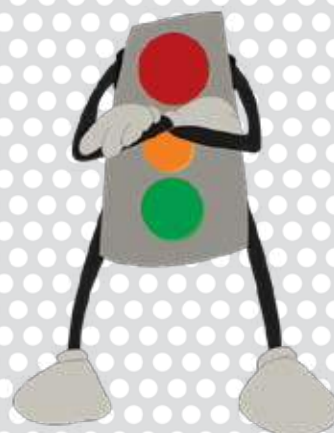
- a. 13m
- b. 20m
- c. 1,3m
- d. 2,0m

123. You may not operate a vehicle with its load projecting more than 150mm unless the outer edge of such load has a....

- a. A red cloth
- b. An orange cloth
- c. A green cloth
- d. Anything that can be seen from far

ROBO SAYS:

Now mark your test and compare your answers to the Memo provided on page 91. If you pass, that is an indication that you are ready for the formal test at NaTIS. If you fail, you have some more reading to do.





NAMIBIAN ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
STOP	STOP	STOP	STOP	Yield	Yield	Yield	No Entry	One Way	One Way	One Way	Priority	No Entry	50	10t	Blue Arrow
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Blue Arrow	Blue Arrow	Blue Arrow	Bicycle	Bicycle	Bicycle	Moped	Car	Car	Car	Bus	Bus	Truck	Truck	10t	Truck
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Blue Arrow	AV	Blue Arrow	TOUR	Tractor	Horse	T	Blue Arrow	Blue Arrow	Blue Arrow	Blue Arrow	60	5t	2t	4,42	15m
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
R	R	R	R	CD	12	12	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
Blue Arrow	0700-0900 1400-1800	max 0900-0930 1430-1500 1830-1900	30 max 0900-1100 1400-1430	No Entry	No Entry	16t	up to 125 cc	Local Access Only	15 MAX	Car	For 5km	Blue Arrow	Blue Arrow	Blue Arrow	Blue Arrow
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	60	+	+	+	T	T	T
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry
225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry	No Entry





ANSWERS FOR MOCK TEST

SECTION B

COMPULSORY FOR ALL CODES

5	C
6	D
7	B
8	B
9	C
10	A
11	B
12	A
13	C
14	A
15	C
16	B
17	C
18	D
19	C
20	D
21	A
22	B
23	D
24	C
25	B
26	B
27	C
28	A
29	D
30	D
31	A
32	C
33	D
34	C
35	D
36	D
37	A
38	C
39	D
40	B
41	D
42	B
43	A
44	D

45

D

46

A

47

B

48

C

49

C

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A

51

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B

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D

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C

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SECTION C

CODE 1

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SECTION D

CODES 2 & 3

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96

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101

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103

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104

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107

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108

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109

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110

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111

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112

B

113

B

114

C

115

B

116

C

117

C

118

D

119

A

120

C

121

B

122

C

123

A



CHAPTER 05

THE EYE TEST



94 Eye Test and The Law

94 Visual Acuity and Visual Field

94 Glare

95 Depth Perception

95 Eyes on the Road, Hands on the Wheel

95 Using the Eye Test Chart



Eye test and the Law

1. You will be tested for visual acuity and visual field at your NaTIS office when applying for a Learners Licence or Driving licence test
2. The table below indicates the minimum visual acuity and visual field that you have to get in respect of the various licence codes.
3. If you fail the eye test at NaTIS, you may, at your own expense go for an eye test at an optometrist or ophthalmologist of your choice.
4. Make sure that you take the NaTIS form that is to be used from your local NaTIS Office.
5. Please take note that such test results will be accepted by the NaTIS office by Law.
6. **Very NB!!! Such tests results are only valid for a period of 6 months!**
7. If you are blind in the one eye, you will not be given a licence for the higher classes, but only limited to the A1, A, B or BE classes.

You only have one pair of eyes, which once lost can never be replaced. Unlike your teeth, your eyes do not usually hurt when there is something wrong. A regular eye examination is the best way to protect your eyesight as many sight threatening diseases, such as glaucoma, can be cured or slowed if caught early enough. Poor eyesight is dangerous so make sure that you meet the legal requirements for driving.

“Vision provides you with 90% of the information required

for driving”. We make decisions based on what we see. However, loss of vision due to aging can be gradual and undetected by drivers not undergoing regular screenings by an eye professional. Low vision is defined as visual loss that cannot be corrected by lenses and results in disability with daily activities. This loss of vision may be the result of disease or simply the result of natural aging, but in all cases may result in driver error. Vision deficits combined with restricted head movements, which also may occur with aging, can delay the processing of critical information. When combined, these adverse factors can affect driving even more.

Visual Acuity and Visual Field

Visual acuity, or the ability to see objects distinctly in the central field (straight ahead), is important for reading road signs and avoiding hazards. Judging oncoming traffic requires using central vision to make decisions about speed and distance. Acuity is depressed at sunset and sunrise due to changing illumination (e.g. a driver may not notice a black car at night as easily as during the daytime), so persons with decreased acuity should not drive during these times.

In addition to central field visual skills, a driver depends on peripheral field awareness (seeing objects approaching from the side). The peripheral field allows for movement detection, providing advance warning of objects. Scanning visual fields is essential when controlling a vehicle. A collapsed visual field, exemplified by decreased peripheral or attentional fields, can manifest in its most severe form as “tunnel vision.” With this condition, eye movements are limited to the central 20°, with a resulting tendency to move one’s head (rather than the eyes) to fixate on and follow a visual target. Because driving at night also reduces peripheral field function, even with headlight use, drivers with reduced visual fields should drive only during the day.

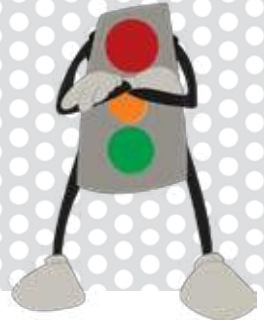
Reduced illumination or low-light driving conditions (such as at dawn and dusk) can further reduce the visual information that is critical for driver decisions.

Glare

Glare, and delayed glare reaction, can be a problem for all drivers. Reflections from objects and the road can be temporarily blinding, and direct glare from the sun or headlights can cause a delay in seeing another vehicle, obstacle, or pedestrian. The effects of glare can be reduced by using tinted lenses prescribed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist, and by not driving at dusk or dawn or at night.

Code of licence	Minimum visual acuity	Minimum visual field
A1, A, B or BE	6 / 12 (20/40) for each eye	70 degree temporal for each eye
	6 / 9 (20/30) if one eye is blind	115 degree temporal if one eye is blind
C, C1, C1E or CE	6 / 9 (20/30) for each eye	70 degree temporal for each eye

ROBO SAYS:
Keep your eyes
on the road!



Depth Perception

Depth perception, or stereopsis, is the ability to see the relative distance of objects. Changes with aging, such as a cataract in one eye, may decrease binocular vision. Depth perception is important for judging distances between objects, such as when braking. If one's eyes are not "teaming" properly, then other cues such as shading and size can provide information on relative distances. You should be advised that driving at higher speeds could make it more difficult to judge distances or safely enter the flow of traffic.

Eyes on the Road, Hands on the Wheel

Driving is a very demanding task, yet almost all drivers try to do other things while behind the wheel.

Ever tried to switch a CD or find a radio station while driving? Ever spilled coffee in the car? Ever been so caught up in a conversation that you missed your turn - or worse, went through a red light? Ever seen other drivers reading the paper, or grooming themselves in the rear view mirror? Almost all of us have either observed or been guilty of multi-tasking behind the wheel.

Multi-tasking behind the wheel has become very common. Drivers eat, use laptop computers, talk on the phone, and try to stop their kids from fighting. However, any distraction can be dangerous or even deadly if it takes your attention off the road.

Driving is one of the most demanding tasks we do, yet a lot of drivers treat it as a secondary activity. Unless you always give

the driving task your top priority, you're bound to have a mishap sooner or later - and it could be a serious one. Driver distraction in its various forms contributes to a significant number of serious or fatal crashes.

Our society has to a great extent condoned multitasking while driving. Most vehicles have cup holders. Many also have complex in-vehicle systems for navigation and entertainment. Fast food drive-throughs encourage "dashboard dining."

We offer you a few tips to minimise distractions and focus on the driving task:

- Always keep your eyes on the road and your hands on the wheel.
- Ensure all children are properly buckled up.
- Consume food and beverages when the car is safely stopped.
- Review driving directions before you start.
- Avoid involved conversations with passengers.
- Use a hands-free device with your cell phone, keep conversations short, and never take notes while driving.

Using the eye test chart

To use the eye test chart on the opposite page, stand three (3) metres away from this manual. With both eyes open, read the letters of the test. If you cannot see the letters on line six (6) which is 6/9 clearly, you should have your eyes tested by an optometrist. Close your left eye and then the right eye. If you cannot see the bottom line clearly, you should also have a professional eye examination.



$\frac{20}{200}$

O

1

$\frac{20}{100}$

M G

2

$\frac{20}{70}$

W T F

3

$\frac{20}{50}$

S T F U

4

$\frac{20}{40}$

P W N R D

5

$\frac{20}{30}$

U R A N O E B

6

$\frac{20}{20}$

L M A O R O T F

7

$\frac{20}{15}$

K T H X B Y E S W

8

Read at 3 metres



RTMS

Road Traffic Management Services (Pty) Ltd



WHAT WE DO:

- Road Traffic and Transport Training
- Defensive Driver Training
- Dangerous Goods Driver Training
- Driving Instructors Training
- Road Traffic Management Consultancy
- Road Safety Conferences and Workshops



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Fax: +264 61 401 032

E-mail: info@rtms.com.na

Web: www.rtms.com.na

DRIVING SCHOOLS IN NAMIBIA

ROBO SAYS:
You've passed your Learners Licence and need to start with Driving Classes? Look no further! NTMS has compiled this list for you. For an updated list, check it out on our website at www.drive.com.na



NAME

CONTACT NO

NAME

CONTACT NO

WINDHOEK

Dolly's driving school	0812844419
National Driving Institute	0812947949 OR 061-219507
Harry's driving school	0812126434
Esron's driving school	0811249575
NED driving school	0813024135 OR 0812152345
Jerry's driving school	0813499973 OR 0811248063
Elise driving school	0812402037
Lorna's driving school	0812741222
Rachel driving school	0813563124
Mackun driving school	0812874861
Efat driving school	0812961274
Le-ray driving school	0812526435
Choice driving school	0812298051
Nitschke driving school	0811241640
Shervin driving school	0812392494
Rukoro's driving school	0813804291 OR 0813648998
Jakob driving school	0812983908
Nico driving school	0811287403
Namibia driver development centre	0812755466
Fikameni driving school	0812470285
Pienaar driving school	061-262457
Hester driving school	0812054964
Xander driving school	0812921129 OR 061-216018

GOBABIS

Aliska driving school	0812927683 OR 0812461400
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SWAKOPMUND

Excellent driving school	0812350443
Anita driving school	0812356357

WALVIS BAY

National Driving Institute	0812947949 OR 061-219507
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ONGWEDIVA

Oshana driving school	0812169871
Professional driving school	081123382 OR 0812176194
National Driving Institute	0812947949 OR 061-219507
Good Samaritan driving school	0812918143

OTJIWARONGO

Keisidi driving school	081242489
Mathias driving school	0812587576

KATIMA MULILO

National Driving Institute	0812947949 OR 061-219507
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GROOTFONTEIN

A.C.P driving school	0812412816
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TSUMEB

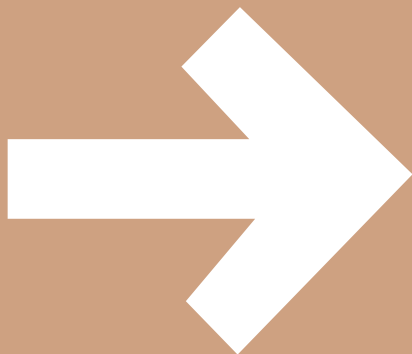
Shikina driving school	0812351904
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MARIENTAL

Givi driving school	0812808240
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KEETMANSHOOP

National Driving Institute	0812947949 OR 061-219507
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CHAPTER 06

DRIVING LICENCE K52 SYSTEM

100 The Practical Test Form

101 Description of the Test

101 Understanding the K52 Scoring Method

102 The Yard Test Explained

108 The Road Test Explained

115 Learner Driver Log Book



K52 is the official system in Namibia

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST

The K52 driving test is a practical test that determines the capability of motor vehicle drivers. The test consists of two separate parts, namely a yard test and a road test. They jointly measure the proficiency of a vehicle driver as regards the handling of the vehicle, obedience to traffic rules and coping with traffic and route problems in the practical driving situation.

The items are divided into separate categories, clearly marked on the score sheet. During the test, the examiner controls the items under each category and marks all the incorrect responses by placing a cross under the headings "WRONG" or "FAIL" opposite the appropriate item.

On completion of the yard test, which is conducted in the yard under supervision of the examiner, the road test is administered on public roads. In the case of motor cycles, you will be followed by the examiner in or on another vehicle.

UNDERSTANDING THE K52 SCORING METHOD

1. SCORING METHOD

Any mistake that you make during the test is marked on the score sheet by placing a cross opposite the item concerned, and in the columns under the heading marked "WRONG" which is represented by a "W"

Example: Item "Waits too long" under the Road Test.

Should you wait too long after having stopped at a traffic signal, a cross will be made on the form by the examiner.

Should you commit a dangerous action or damage property, a cross is made under the heading "FAIL" which is represented by a "F" on the test sheet.

Example: Item "Violation of traffic law" under the Road Test. Let us assume that you answered a call on the cellphone or drove through a red light, such will be viewed as a violation of traffic law and you will be immediately disqualified. The test is then immediately discontinued.

2. DISCONTINUATION OF THE TEST AFTER ONE ERROR

With regard to certain other responses only one error will be allowed, following which the test will be discontinued - e.g.: should you bump a kerb whilst reversing to the left or right into the parallel parking, a mark will be made around the appropriate space and a repeat of the same mistake will result in an immediate failure of the test. All these items are indicated with a "star" next to them on the test card. Please note them as they are very important.

3. IMMEDIATE DISQUALIFICATION "BLACK SPOTS"

With regard to certain other responses only one error will send you back home. For example, should you touch/bump a marker whilst reversing to the left or right into the parallel parking. These are the spaces on the test card where no value is allocated and a black square is shown. It indicates an immediate failure and the test will be terminated.

The following are the "black spots" items:

- Drive with one or more wheels over kerb or onto sidewalk.
- All items where the block in the wrong column is black

	W	F
CAUTION	6	
Uncontrolled intersection..... *		
Changing lanes..... *		
Anticipation.....		
Disregard hazardous conditions..... *		
Moving off from parked position..... *	X	

	W	F
STEERING	1	
Position of hands		
Steers in a jerky manner *		
Over steering		
Wanders on road		X

Bumps kerb..... *		
-------------------	--	--

Protective helmet.....	■	
Bumps vehicles.....	■	
Obedience – sign/signal.....	■	
Moves before signal changes.....	■	
Violation of traffic law.....	■	
Illegal manoeuvre.....	■	
Exceeds speed limit.....	■	
Emergency stop.....	■	

4. IMMEDIATE DISQUALIFICATION SCORING METHOD

- (a) **Accident** - Any accident, however slight, which you could have prevented, regardless of who is responsible for it.
- (b) **Repetition** - Two or more repetitions of the same error.
- (c) **Dangerous action**
- Accident is prevented only by defensive driving or action of other road users
 - Makes right-hand turn in the face of oncoming traffic
 - Drives at a speed which is not safe under the circumstances
 - Drive with one or more wheels over kerb or onto sidewalk.
 - All items where the block in the wrong column is black (these are the "black spot" areas explained above)
 - Please note that the Examiner may help to control the vehicle to avoid any danger by taking hold of the steering wheel or applying brakes.
- (d) **Clear violation of any traffic law**
- Drives on the incorrect side of the road
 - Disregards any road traffic marking or sign such as red robot, stop sign, no-entry sign or barrier line
- (e) **Lack of co-operation or refusal to perform**
- Refuses to try to do any manoeuvre
 - Repeatedly fails to follow instructions

5. HOW TO DETERMINE THE SCORE

Yard test:

You start the test with a credit of 25 points. You will forfeit a number of points for the mistakes made. At the end of the yard test, your score will thus be **25 minus errors = score** for the yard test.

You will fail the yard test and therefore not continue to the road test, if you have lost 11 or more points for all other driving licence codes, while for a motor cycle it is 10 or more points.

Road test:

You starts the test with a credit of 75 points. You will forfeits a number of points for the mistakes made. At the end of the road test, your score will thus be **75 minus errors = score** for the road test.

You will fail the entire test, if you have lost 9 or more points for all other driving licence codes, while for a motor cycle it is 7 or more points.

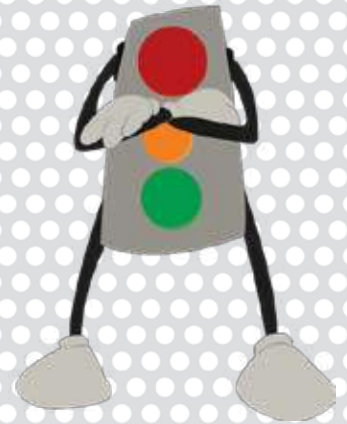
THE YARD TEST EXPLAINED

The following are important points to remember, (it could save you money – therefore check it yourself before you go for the test)

Please ensure that your vehicle is roadworthy. If it is not, the Examiner will fail you and no test will be conducted!!

ROBO SAYS:

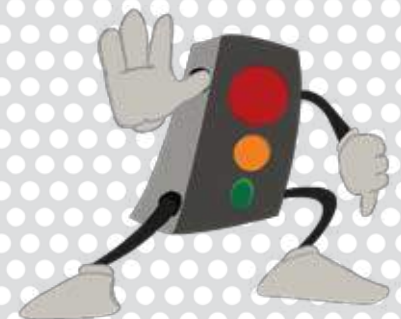
There are (5) five types of single acts which result in immediate disqualification. Should any of them occur, you shall fail the test and the Examiner shall discontinue the test!!!



ROBO SAYS:

Penalty Points:

Make sure you don't accumulate more than 10, else you have failed!!



1. PRIOR TO START

Score Sheet

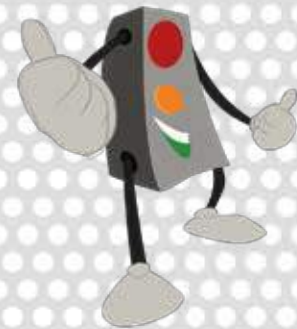
	W	F
PRIOR TO START	1	*
Mirror adjustment.....		*
Posture.....		*
Checks Indicators.....		*
Brakes.....		*
Wipers (A), (E), (H), (M) and (L).....		*
Hooter.....		*
Steering.....		*
Fuel.....		*
Stoplight.....		*
Tyres.....		*
Lights (front and rear).....		*
Connections (A).....		*



Penalty points



ROBO SAYS:
Check your lights before you go for the test. Ask a friend for help!



Item	What you must do as driver
Mirror adjustment	Make sure that the mirrors are adjusted correctly before you start
Posture	Make sure that you are seated comfortably and erect
Indicators	Make sure that your vehicle indicators are all functional
Brakes	Make sure that your vehicle brakes are functional and that the brake lights are all functional
Wipers	Make sure that your vehicle wipers are in good order and not worn out and that they are all functional
Hooter	Make sure that your vehicle hooter is functional
Steering	Make sure that your vehicle steering is functional
Fuel	Make sure that you have adequate fuel in your vehicle and that your vehicle fuel cap is on and that it closes properly
Stoplight	Make sure that your vehicle stop lights are all functional
Tyres	Make sure that your vehicle tyres are not worn out and in good condition
Lights	Make sure that your vehicle lights are all functional, both front and rear
Connections	Make sure that your vehicle connections points are proper for an articulated motor vehicle
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you forget to attend to anyone of the items above, you will be warn by the Examiner and a second time repeat will have you fail the test. • Any unroadworthy condition of the vehicle will also result in an immediate fail of the test.

2. PROTECTIVE HELMET FOR MOTOR CYCLES

Score Sheet

	W	F
PROTECTIVE HELMET (MC)		
Protective helmet.....		





Penalty points



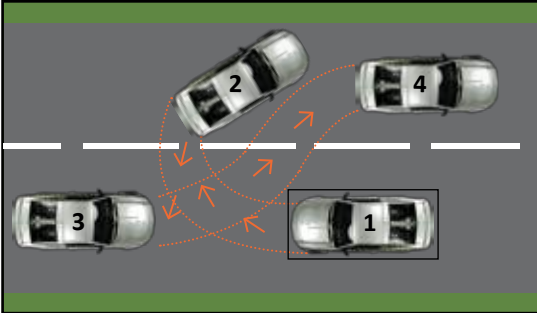

- One of the general rules for motor cycles is that each rider shall have a safety helmet while riding a motor cycle.
- Therefore no test will be conducted where the rider does not have a protective helmet.

Item	What you must do as driver
Protective helmet	Puts your protective helmet on and fastens it properly under the chin
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You did not put your helmet on or forgot to fasten it properly under your chin

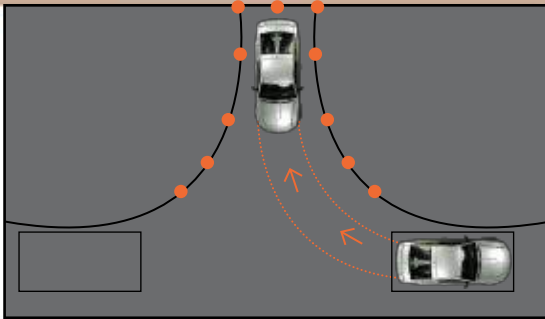

3. STARTING AND DEPARTURE

Score Sheet		Penalty points										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="font-weight: bold;">STARTING AND DEPARTURE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Starting engine.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brake pressure (air brakes).....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic.....</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	STARTING AND DEPARTURE	1	Starting engine.....		Brake pressure (air brakes).....		Traffic.....					
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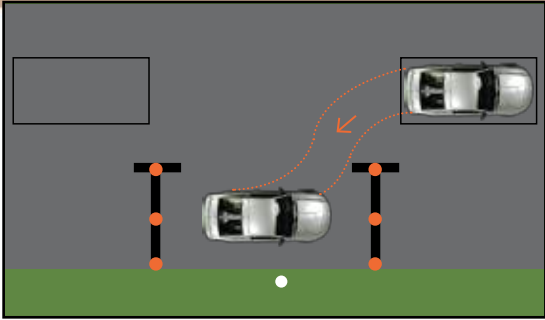

4. TURN ABOUT

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="font-weight: bold;">TURN ABOUT (E), (H), (M) and (L)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of movements.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bumps kerb.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turns wheel at rest.....</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	TURN ABOUT (E), (H), (M) and (L)	4	Number of movements.....		Bumps kerb.....		Turns wheel at rest.....					
TURN ABOUT (E), (H), (M) and (L)	4											
Number of movements.....												
Bumps kerb.....												
Turns wheel at rest.....												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A road 10 m wide, with vertical kerbing on both sides will be used (All medium to heavy vehicles) • A road 9 m wide, with vertical kerbing on both sides will be used (Light motor vehicles) 												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Item</th> <th>What you must do as driver</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of movements</td> <td>Make sure that you turn the vehicle in the least possible number of movements. Preferably you turn the vehicle in about 4 movements.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bumps kerb</td> <td>Make sure that your vehicle's wheels does not climb over the kerb. It may touch it though.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turns wheel while stationary</td> <td>Make sure that you only turn the wheels when the vehicle is standing and not moving. You will be penalised if you turn your steering wheel while the vehicle is in motion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You will FAIL if:</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your vehicle climb the kerb the 1st time, you will be warned, but a second time you will fail the test. • Your number of movements are more than 4. • You will be penalised if you turn the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	What you must do as driver	Number of movements	Make sure that you turn the vehicle in the least possible number of movements. Preferably you turn the vehicle in about 4 movements.	Bumps kerb	Make sure that your vehicle's wheels does not climb over the kerb. It may touch it though.	Turns wheel while stationary	Make sure that you only turn the wheels when the vehicle is standing and not moving. You will be penalised if you turn your steering wheel while the vehicle is in motion	You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your vehicle climb the kerb the 1st time, you will be warned, but a second time you will fail the test. • Your number of movements are more than 4. • You will be penalised if you turn the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving. 		
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Turns wheel while stationary	Make sure that you only turn the wheels when the vehicle is standing and not moving. You will be penalised if you turn your steering wheel while the vehicle is in motion											
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5. BACKING

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">BACKING (A), (E), (H), (M), and (L)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weaving.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bumps marker.....*</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Observation.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trailer control (A).....</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	BACKING (A), (E), (H), (M), and (L)	4	Weaving.....		Bumps marker.....*		Observation.....		Trailer control (A).....			
BACKING (A), (E), (H), (M), and (L)	4											
Weaving.....												
Bumps marker.....*												
Observation.....												
Trailer control (A).....												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A road, marked in the form of a gradual curve, for the backing test around a curve to the left and to the right. It is important to note that the width is measured by noting that once the vehicle is "inside" the box, it must be about 400mm wider than vehicle. 												
Item	What you must do as driver											
Weaving	Make sure that you don't swerve your vehicle too much. Your rear wheels should not swerve more than 30cm to any side of the lane											
Bumps marker	Make sure that you bring your vehicle between the markers without touching them											
Observation	Make sure that you constantly check left and right as you are reversing backwards, don't just focus your attention to the one side											
Trailer control for articulated vehicle	Make sure that you don't swerve your trailer too much. The semi-trailer wheels should not swerve more than 30cm to any side of the lane											
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You bumps the marker a second time YOU FAIL, remember you will be warn for bumping it the 1st time. Too much weaving of vehicle or trailer will result in you be penalised. If you fail to check left and right as you are reversing. 											



6. PARALLEL PARKING

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">PARALLEL PARKING (L)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bumps vehicles.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bumps kerb.....*</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Position.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of movements.....</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	PARALLEL PARKING (L)	4	Bumps vehicles.....		Bumps kerb.....*		Position.....		Number of movements.....			
PARALLEL PARKING (L)	4											
Bumps vehicles.....												
Bumps kerb.....*												
Position.....												
Number of movements.....												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This test will have a parking bay 6 metres long and 2.2 metres wide, with a kerb on one side. 												
Item	What you must do as driver											
Bumps vehicle	Make sure that your vehicle as you are moving into the parking bay, it does not touch any of the markers. Once parked, make sure it is within the parking bay demarcation lines.											
Bumps kerb	Make sure that your vehicle's tyre does not touch the kerb											
Position	Make sure that once parked, the vehicle is within the demarcated parking bay and the white dot is opposite the driver											
Number of movements	Make sure that you only make 3 movements when parking. 1st movement is the reversing into the parking bay while the other 2 movements are to make the vehicle straight.											
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your vehicle touched any of the markers. If your vehicle bumps the kerb, you will be penalised and than given a last chance. If it bumps the kerb a second time, you have failed the test. If your number of movements are more than 3 or the vehicle is not properly positioned, you will be penalised. 											

7. SEAT BELT

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">SEAT BELT (L)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seat belt fastened.....</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	SEAT BELT (L)	2	Seat belt fastened.....					
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8. ZIG-ZAG FOR MOTOR CYCLES

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">ZIG-ZAG (MC)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over lines.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bumps poles.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feet.....</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	ZIG-ZAG (MC)	4	Over lines.....		Bumps poles.....		Balance.....		Feet.....					
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Bumps poles.....														
Balance.....														
Feet.....														
<p>(a) Motor cycles with a cylinder capacity of 200cm³ or more and motor scooters A road, 22 m in length, 2,4m wide with five (5) rubber poles, 0,5 m in height and spaced 3 m apart. The width can be indicated by painted lines.</p> <p>(b) Motor cycles with a cylinder capacity of less than 200cm³ A road, 22 m in length, 2,4m wide with five (5) rubber poles, 0,5 m in height and spaced 2,5 m apart. The width can be indicated by painted lines.</p>														
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9. GRAVEL TRACK FOR MOTOR CYCLES

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">GRAVEL TRACK (MC)</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smooth.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	GRAVEL TRACK (MC)		4	Smooth.....			Balance.....				
GRAVEL TRACK (MC)		4									
Smooth.....											
Balance.....											

- A road, 12 m in length and 2 m wide, consisting of 15 mm gravel chips.

Item	What you must do as driver
Smooth	Make sure that your motor cycle rear wheel does not spin as you move off or the motor cycle does not swing or bend to any side.
Balance	Make sure that you maintain your balance at all times. If you loose balance and falls, you will be penalised.
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be penalised for failing to adhere to any of the above

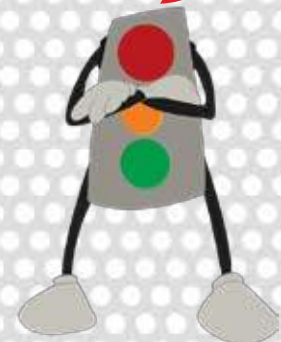
10. GRADE CONTROL

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">GRADE CONTROL</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rolls back.....</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clutch and hand brake control.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	GRADE CONTROL		4	Rolls back.....	*		Clutch and hand brake control.....				
GRADE CONTROL		4									
Rolls back.....	*										
Clutch and hand brake control.....											

- A road with a gradient of at least 1 in 15 but not steeper than 1 in 10, with a stop sign erected on the ground.

Item	What you must do as driver
Rolls back	Make sure that your vehicle does not run backwards at all. If your vehicle run backwards for more than 500mm on a motor cycle or light motor vehicle, you will be penalised, while for a articulated and all other codes of vehicles it should not be more than 1 metre.
Clutch and brake control while it is foot brake for motor cycle	Make sure that your vehicle moves off smoothly without jerks and without the engine stalling or being raced unnecessarily
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be given a 2nd chance if your vehicle runs backwards and if you fail the 2nd time, you have failed your test. Note the distance above. • If your clutch and brake control is not proper, you will be penalised.

ROBO SAYS:
IF YOU PASS THE YARD TEST,
THE EXAMINER WILL TAKE YOU
FOR THE ROAD TEST, IF YOU
FAIL, NO TEST CONTINUES!



THE ROAD TEST EXPLAINED

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ROAD TEST:

All things being equal, the road test should at least contain the following minimum items. If it is not possible due to the condition of the road or availability of some of the below items, the examiner may choose any route that best have the below items.

- (a) Turns to the left
- (b) Turns to the right
- (c) Multi-laned road
- (d) Uncontrolled intersections
- (e) At least two stop signs
- (f) At least two traffic lights
- (g) A downhill road
- (h) A street passing through a business area
- (i) A narrow street
- (j) A road outside urban speed limits for a speed test
- (k) A street including a pedestrian crossing
- (l) A quiet street for the execution of an emergency stop
- (m) A yield sign

Motor cycle riders will be given instructions before the test by the Examiner, as to what route to take. The Examiner will follow the motor cycle rider behind in a motor car or motor cycle.

1. CAUTION

Score Sheet

	W	F
CAUTION	6	
Uncontrolled intersection.....		
Changing lanes.....		
Anticipation.....		
Disregard hazardous conditions.....		
Moving off from parked position.....		

Manouvers



Penalty points

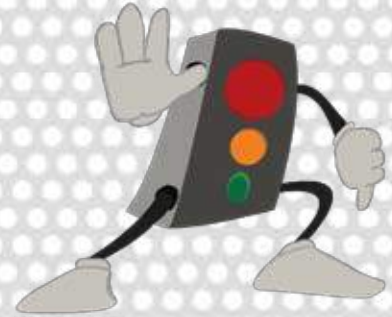


Item	What you must do as driver
Uncontrolled intersection	Make sure that you reduces your speed and than looks right, left and right again. If there is any approaching traffic, stop.
Changing lanes	Make sure that as you are changing lanes, you do not hamper any other traffic
Anticipation	Make sure that as you are driving, you are anticipating what might happen on the road, and reduces speed in time
Disregards hazardous conditions	Make sure that you react fast and positively with the aim to avoid conflicting situations
Moving off from parked position	Make sure that the road is clear before you move off from a parked position
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the above items, except for Anticipation, carries a 1st time warning while a second time occurrence of the same error will result in you failing the test. • As for Anticipation errors, you will be penalised.



ROBO SAYS:

Penalty Points:

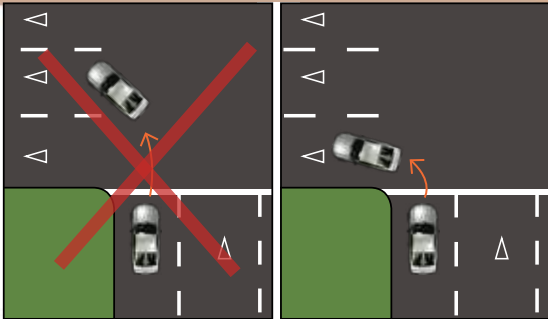

Make sure you don't accumulate more than 9, else you have failed!!



2. TRAFFIC SIGN / SIGNAL

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points																		
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">TRAFFIC SIGN / SIGNAL</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Obedience – sign/signal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">█</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Position after stopping</td> <td style="text-align: center;">█</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moves before signal changes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">█</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waits too long</td> <td style="text-align: center;">█</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violation of traffic law</td> <td style="text-align: center;">█</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	TRAFFIC SIGN / SIGNAL	4		Obedience – sign/signal	█		Position after stopping	█		Moves before signal changes	█		Waits too long	█		Violation of traffic law	█			
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3. LANE USE

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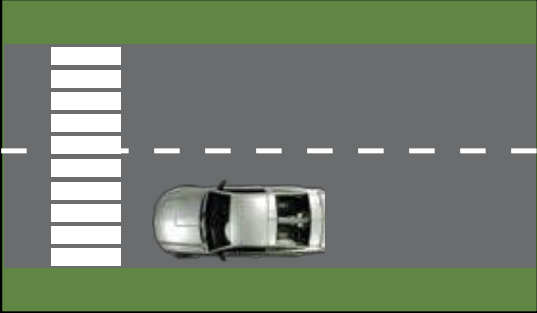

4. PASSING

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PASSING</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clearance</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Illegal manoeuvre</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-operation with passer</td> <td>*</td> </tr> </table>	PASSING	3	Clearance		Illegal manoeuvre		Co-operation with passer	*			
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5. SPEED CONTROL

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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SPEED CONTROL</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exceeds speed limit</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Too slow – needless stops</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Too fast for conditions</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>On turns and corners</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Following distance</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Use of gears on downgrades</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	SPEED CONTROL	8	Exceeds speed limit		Too slow – needless stops		Too fast for conditions		On turns and corners		Following distance		Use of gears on downgrades				
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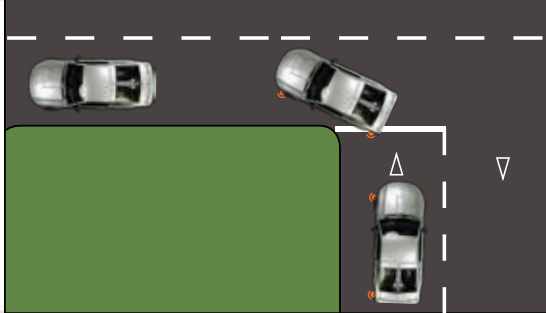

6. RIGHT-OF-WAY

Score Sheet	Manouvers	Penalty points										
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10. ENGINE CONTROL

Score Sheet

Manouvers

Penalty points

ENGINE CONTROL	2	
Choice of gears		
Eyes off the road		
Use of clutch/coasting		
Foot on clutch		
Use of accelerator		
Stalls engine		



Item	What you must do as driver
Choice of gears	Make sure that your vehicle is not jerking or engine racing because the gear is too high or too low. Incorrect gear must also not be selected accidentally
Eyes off the road	Make sure that as you are changing gears, your eyes are on the road
Use of clutch/coasting	Make sure that your vehicle's gears are not grated and vehicle does not freewheel on downhill or around corners
Foot on clutch	Make sure that your foot is only on the clutch when it is being used. Remove it from the clutch immediately after having used it.
Use of accelerator	Make sure that your vehicle is moving smoothly and that the engine is not raced.
Stalls engine	Make sure that you always maintain good co-ordination between the clutch and the accelerator controls.
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On choice of gears and stalls engine, the 1st time you will be warned while a second time you will fail the test. On all other items, you will be penalised.

11. USE OF BRAKES

Score Sheet

Manouvers

Penalty points

USE OF BRAKES	2	
Smoothness in applying		
Emergency stop		
On turns		
Unnecessary braking		
Use of parking brake		
Use of trailer brake		



Item	What you must do as driver
Smoothness in applying	Make sure that you brake smoothly and not in a jerky manner
Emergency stop	Make sure that the vehicle stops quickly. Also make sure that you have absolute control of vehicle during such a stop. Failure to do so will result in an immediate failure of the test.
On turns	Make sure that you do not apply brakes in turns. Rather reduce your speed sufficiently before turning is started.
Unnecessary braking	Make sure that you only use the brakes when necessary and that gears are rather used to control speed
Use of parking brake	Make sure that you use the parking brake only when you are getting out of the vehicle or when you want to hold the vehicle stationary on a gradient.
Use of trailer brake for articulated vehicle	Make sure that you activate the lever for trailer brakes before you apply the foot brake (where it is applicable)
You will FAIL if:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will fail the test if you fail to stop during an emergency stop. On all the items, if you make an error the 1st time, you will be warned, but a second time you will fail the test.

12. USE OF MIRRORS

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Oshakati
Tel: (065) 229 000

Marcus Shiwarongo St
Rundu
Tel: (066) 255 071



LEAD THE WAY TOYOTA



CHAPTER 07

ROAD SAFETY TIPS

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123 Steering

123 Avoiding Animals on the Road

124 Drinking and Driving

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128 Driving on Gravel

128 Lights On

128 Blind Spots

129 Road Rage



Road safety is my responsibility



Cross at marked crosswalks
Don't be a jay-walker.



Drinking kills driving skills!
Don't drink and drive!



MVA Fund

The Motor Vehicle Accident Fund of Namibia

Driven to lend a helping hand!



Drive during the day!
Be extra cautious when driving at night .



Reduce Speed!
Don't speed. Speed kills!

Contact details

MVA Fund Service Centre: Windhoek Tel: (061) 289 7000. Fax: (061) 241142

MVA Fund Service Centre: Ongwediva Tel: (065) 234 060/1. Fax: (065) 231613

MVA Fund Service Centre: Rundu Tel: (066) 255 826. Fax: (066) 256 859





TYRE SAFETY TIPS

1. Make sure the air pressure of your tyres is correct. Low air pressure generates heat which can result in the rubber and cord separating, which in turn may lead to the cord becoming cut and puncturing the tyre. Low pressure also results in excessive wear on the edge of the tyre, shortening your tyre's life and can cause your vehicle to pull to one side. Excessive pressure, meanwhile, results in unpredictable handling in addition to which, if the tyre suffers an impact, it's easily ruptured and cut. If you brake hard, the tyre may skid, which reduces tyre life as the centre of the tread becomes worn. **Check tyre inflation pressure at least twice a month.** Always check the pressure when tyre is cool and maintain the pressure recommended by the manufacturer.
2. Don't drive with damaged tyres.
3. Treat abnormal tyre wear immediately. To ensure normal wear you should check air pressures, alignment and rotate the tyres regularly. In addition you should avoid bad driving habits such as sudden acceleration, braking and cornering.
4. Make sure you regularly check your spare tyre for any pressure, damage and tread depth. You do not want to find yourself between Otjiwarongo and Otavi with a puncture and can't use the spare tyre.
5. Never mount radial tyres on the same axle as non-radial tyres or radial tyres on the front axle when non-radial tyres are mounted on the rear axle. These conditions are likely to cause vehicle instability resulting in a sudden loss of control.
6. Check regularly that wheel nuts are securely tightened.
7. Never overload your tyres. The maximum load and inflation pressure of the tyres are moulded into the sidewall. Also, remember; the tyre is capable of carrying the maximum load only if it is inflated to its correct air pressure.
8. Do not use detergents or chemicals containing petroleum products for cleaning or polishing your tyres.
9. Tyres are designed for specific types of road surface. Try to avoid prolonged use of road tyres on off-road conditions.
10. Never fit used tyres unless you are sure of their past history. Check your tyres age, even if they have not been used or have only been used occasionally.
11. If you get a puncture, stop as soon as possible and change the tyre. Besides the obvious safety considerations, continuing to drive on an under-inflated tyre can cause structural deterioration.
12. If it is necessary and feasible to repair a tyre, it must be carried out by a tyre specialist as soon as possible to avoid any structural deterioration.

HOW TO READ A TYRE

On the sidewall of a tyre you will find various codes and markings. The list below aims to simplify those codes and allow you to understand the information imprinted on the sidewall.

Tyre sizes are made up of a number of different numbers and letters. For example the tyre size 195/55R15 85V is made up of the following information.

- 195** This is the tyre width in millimeters.
- 55** The aspect ratio as a % (the height of the sidewall divided by the tyre's width).
- R** Denotes the tyre's construction type - in this case it's a radial.
- 15** This is the rim diameter in inches.
- 85** This is the load rating of the tyre.
- V** This is the speed rating of the tyre.

SPEED RATINGS

All tyres carry a speed symbol in the form of a letter indicating the maximum speed for which the tyre is intended. The table shows which speed goes with each letter.



Speed Rating	Kilometers/Hour	Speed Rating	Kilometers/Hour
N	140	U	200
P	150	H	210
Q	160	V	240
R	170	Z	240+
S	180	W	270
T	190	Y	300

WINDSCREEN

A Perfect vision is important when traveling. It will not be a valid defense in court to say that you caused an accident because you could not see. If you can't see, you may not drive!

- Ensure that the windscreen of your vehicle is in perfect condition.
- Fix all chips, cracks and replace the windscreen if necessary.
- Check the effectiveness of your windscreen wipers. Should they not be effective, do not hesitate to replace them.
- Check the water level in the windscreen wiper bottle. The windscreen will require a cleaning periodically when traveling long distance to remove dirt from the windscreen.

Do not drive with a seriously cracked windscreen, have it replaced as soon as possible.



BRAKES

Faulty brakes have been the cause of many accidents. It is important to have your car well maintained and ready for any emergencies. If your brakes do not work, you will not be able to stop..!

- Have your brake fluid checked regularly.
- If your vehicle has brake fluid leakage you will normally notice the inside of one or more of your tyres being wet. Have this repaired immediately.
- If the discs of your disc brakes are worn, rather replace it than having it skimmed.
- Never use your brake pads until metal meets with metal, have them replaced before this happens.

AVOIDING ANIMALS ON THE ROAD

Road users have to be attentive to more than the risks posed by other road users. They also have to be alert to the dangers of animals on the road. As urban areas continue to push outward and displace animals from their natural habitats and as traffic continues to increase every year, collisions between cars and animals seem an almost inevitable consequence.

As we drive outside our urban areas we often see roadkill - animals that have been killed by passing traffic. We might even have had the unfortunate experience of striking a large animal ourselves.

Animal distractions and risks are brought about by a variety of animals, from small cats, dogs and even birds to large cattle, donkeys and antelope such as kudu. Even insects have been recorded to take their toll!

STEERING

1. Cars are designed to run straight on a level or even slightly cambered road. This means that, if you let go of the steering wheel on a level road, the car should continue in a straight line for some distance before gradually veering to the left, because of the natural road camber. If the car wanders slightly from side to side during the test it may be due to incorrect, or uneven, wheel alignment, loose steering gear, or an uneven load.
2. If the vehicle starts to deviate to one side the moment you let go of the wheel, it may be due to a major difference in tyre pressure between the left and right sides, improper rear wheel tracking, tyres not the same size, or a broken or sagged spring. It may also be a result of any of the faults mentioned in the previous paragraph.
3. If you take a sharp corner and the steering wheel is reluctant to return to the straight-ahead position, or the steering requires too much effort, this may be due to low tyre pressure, binding steering linkages, damaged suspension arms, incorrectly adjusted steering gear or sagging front springs. A power-steering system might have a low fluid level, a defective pump, a sticky valve spool, a loose belt, or a kinked or clogged hose.
4. If the steering wheel has excessive play, it will also have excessive kickback. This may be due to worn or loose steering linkages, a worn or badly adjusted steering box or improperly adjusted front-wheel bearings. Air in a power steering system could also result in excessive play.
5. Tyre squeal on corners is usually due to low tyre pressure, but can also be caused by incorrect toe or camber.
6. Have the ball joints on your steering system checked often. If you detect an oil leak on your vehicle, let somebody have a look at it as it might be your power steering fluid leaking.



Tips for motorists

There is no foolproof way to keep animals away from the road. Hoofed mammals that stand high on their legs, such as cattle, horses and antelope such as kudu pose the most danger to vehicle occupants. If they are hit they can roll onto the bonnet and into the windshield or roof, resulting in extensive damage and serious or fatal injury. Due to their height, their eyes are above most headlight beams. There are a few suggestions that could assist in protecting motorists:

- Take special care near animal crossing warning signs or signs warning of the absence of fences. The signs are there for a reason.
- Minimise your distractions from passengers, food, and accessories like cell phones. If your full attention is on the road, you'll be more likely to spot approaching animals with your peripheral vision.
- Get in the habit of scanning the roadside as you drive.



- Vigilance is the first and best defense, especially when driving on unfamiliar rural roads. Ask passengers to help by scanning both sides of the road.
- If you see one animal, expect that there are others nearby.
- Use your high beams whenever possible. They will give you more time to spot and react to animals in the road.
- Always obey the speed limit and wear safety belts.
- Slowing down a little gives you and the animal more time to react – Be especially cautious at night
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Be especially watchful in areas near woods and water points.
- If the animal is in your path, brake firmly but do not swerve to avoid it. Sound your horn in a series of short bursts to frighten it away. Provided you can slow down

with control, steer around the animal but stay on the road if possible. Watch out for oncoming traffic.

- If a collision seems inevitable, don't swerve to avoid the animal; your risk of injury may be greater if you do. Maintain control of the vehicle. Report the accident to the police.

Always consider if the land along the road could host large animals, and if you think it could, anticipate that they might run out into the road. It's much easier to anticipate animal encounters and be ready to react calmly than to deal with the costly expenses, injuries, and guilty conscience of a collision.

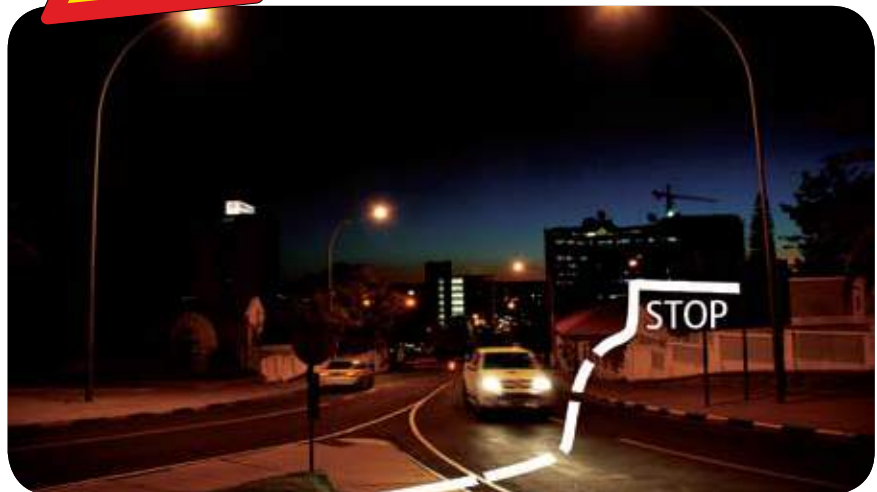
DRINKING AND DRIVING



THE PROBLEM

Every single injury and death caused by drunk driving is totally preventable. Although the proportion of crashes that are alcohol-related has dropped dramatically in recent decades, there are still far too many such preventable accidents. Unfortunately, in spite of great progress, alcohol-impaired driving remains a serious national problem that tragically affects many victims annually.

It's easy to forget that statistics represent real people and real lives.



PROTECT YOURSELF

While society has done much to improve highway safety, you can do much to protect yourself.

Don't drink and drive and don't ride with anyone who has too much to drink. Remember, it is usually themselves and their passengers who are harmed by drunk drivers. The risk of collision for drunk drivers is dramatically higher than for a non-drinking driver.

- Volunteer to be a designated driver.
- Always use a safety seat belt.
- Avoid travel after midnight (especially on Fridays and Saturdays).
- Drive defensively.
- Choose vehicles with airbags.
- Never use illegal drugs. Illicit drugs are involved in a large proportion of traffic fatalities.
- Never drive when fatigued. The dangers posed when driving fatigued are similar to those when intoxicated. A drunk or fatigued driver has slowed reactions and

impaired judgment. And a driver who nods off at the wheel has no reactions and no judgment! Drivers who drift off cause high number of injuries and deaths each year.

- Don't use a car phone, put on make-up, comb your hair, or eat while driving. Drivers using cellular phones are four times more likely to have an accident than other drivers.
- Steer clear of aggressive drivers. Aggressive drivers may be responsible for more deaths than drunk drivers.

If you must drive after drinking, stay completely sober:

- Don't be fooled. The contents of the typical bottle or can of beer, glass of wine, or liquor drink (mixed drink or straight liquor) each contain virtually identical amounts of pure alcohol. When it comes to alcohol, a drink is a drink and are all the same to a breathalyzer.
- Know your limit. If you are not sure, experiment at

home with your spouse or some other responsible individual. Explain what you are attempting to learn. Most people find that they can consume one drink per hour without any ill effects.

- Eat food while you drink. Food, especially high protein food such as meat, cheese and peanuts, will help slow the absorption of alcohol into your body.
- Sip your drink. If you gulp a drink, you lose the pleasure of savoring its flavors and aromas.
- Don't participate in "chugging" contests or other drinking games.
- Accept a drink only when you really want one. If someone tries to force a drink on you, ask for a non-alcohol beverage instead. If that doesn't work, "lose" your drink by setting it down somewhere and leaving it.
- Skip a drink now and then. Having a non-alcoholic drink between alcoholic ones will help keep your blood alcohol content level down, as does spacing out your alcoholic drinks
- A good general guideline for most people is to limit consumption of alcohol beverages to one drink (beer, wine or spirits) per hour.
- Keep active; don't just sit around and drink. If you stay active you tend to drink less and to be more aware of any effects alcohol may be having on you.
- Beware of unfamiliar drinks. Some drinks, such as zombies and other fruit drinks, can be deceiving as the alcohol content is not detectable. Therefore, it is difficult to space them properly.
- Use alcohol carefully in connection with pharmaceuticals. Ask your physician or pharmacist about any precautions or prohibitions and follow any advice received.

PROTECT OTHERS

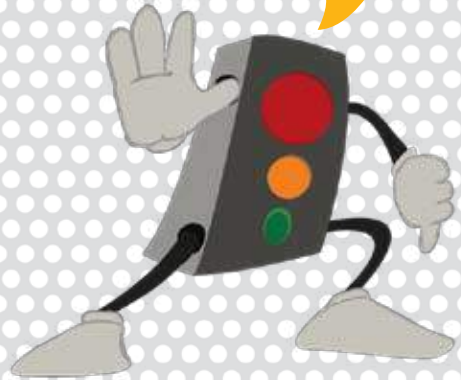
- Volunteer to be a designated driver.
- Never condone or approve of excessive alcohol consumption. Intoxicated behavior is potentially dangerous and never amusing.
- Don't ever let your friends drive drunk. Take their keys, have them stay the night, have them ride home with someone else, call a cab, or do whatever else is necessary - but don't let them drive!

Be a good host:

- Create a setting conducive to easy, comfortable socialising: soft, gentle music; low levels of noise; comfortable seating. This encourages conversation and social interaction rather than heavy drinking.
- Serve food before beginning to serve drinks. This de-emphasises the importance of alcohol and also sends the message that intoxication is not desirable.
- Have a responsible bartender. If you plan to ask a friend or relative to act as bartender, make sure that person is not a drink pusher who encourages excessive consumption.

ROBO SAYS:

Accept a drink only when you really want one. If someone tries to force a drink on you, ask for a non-alcohol beverage instead. If that doesn't work, "lose" your drink by setting it down somewhere and leaving it.





- Don't have an "open bar." A responsible person needs to supervise consumption to ensure that no one drinks too much. You have both a moral and a legal responsibility to make sure that none of your guests drink too much.
- Pace the drinks. Serve drinks at regular reasonable intervals. A drink-an-hour schedule is a good guide.
- Push snacks. Make sure that people are eating.
- Be sure to offer a diversity of attractive non-alcohol drinks.
- Respect anyone's choice not to drink. Remember that about one-third of adults choose not to drink and that a guest's reason for not drinking is the business of the guest only, not of the host. Never put anyone on the defense for not drinking.
- End your gathering properly. Decide when you want the party to end and stop serving drinks well before that time. Then begin serving coffee along with substantial snacks. This provides essential non-drinking time before your guests leave.
- Protect others and yourself by never driving if you think, or anyone else thinks, that you might have had too much to drink. It's always best to use a designated driver.

LET US INTRODUCE THE "DESIGNATED DRIVER" CONCEPT IN NAMIBIA

Designated drivers will probably save a lot of lives and could spare many more thousands of people from suffering injury from drunk driving. A designated driver is simply a person who agrees to abstain from alcohol and be responsible for driving others home. The others are free to drink or not as they choose.

A designated driver helps friends and family:

- avoids embarrassment
- keeps their drivers licences
- avoid fines
- stays out of jail
- prevents senseless injury and death

Advantages to the designated driver concept:

- The non-drinker has a legitimate and respected role at a social function where alcohol is served. There should be no stigma to abstaining because the designated driver is an important member of the group. Being a designated driver can also help legitimise a personal choice not to drink.
- The designated driver approach prevents driving under any level of impairment because that person consumes no alcohol. It doesn't require a driver or passenger to determine if a person is too impaired to drive.
- The server or host can offer a positive alternative to drunk driving by encouraging a group to designate a driver.
- The designated driver concept is easy to understand, simple to implement, costs nothing, is effective and saves lives.

Tips for designated drivers:

- Plan ahead whenever you are going to socialise with alcoholic beverages
- Decide ahead of time who will not drink any alcohol before or during the party or event
- Consider taking turns being the designated driver (Look after your friends and family and they can look after you)
- Larger groups should have more than one designated driver

Help

In addition to being or using a designated driver, you can save lives by taking car keys from intoxicated people to prevent them from being drunk drivers.

Here are some helpful hints on how to get the keys from a drunk person about to drive:

- Be calm. Joke about it. Make light of it.
- Make it clear that you're doing the drunk person a favor.
- Locate their keys while they're preoccupied and take them away. They will probably think they've lost them and will be forced to accept another mode of transportation.
- If it is a close friend, try to use a soft, calm approach. Suggest to them privately that they've had too much to drink and it would be better if someone else drove them home or if they took a cab or other transportation.
- If it's a good friend, spouse, or loved one, tell them that if they insist on driving, you are not going with them. Tell them that you will ride with someone else, take public transportation, or walk.
- If it's someone you don't know well, speak to their friends and have them make an attempt to persuade them to hand over the keys.
- If possible, avoid embarrassing the person or being confrontational.

Report Drunk Drivers

If you see a driver doing these things, report the car along with its description and location, to the Police. The driver may be ill or intoxicated and shouldn't be on the road. Signs of drunk driving may include:

- weaving
- driving with windows rolled down in cold weather
- passing dangerously
- straddling the center line
- making wide turns
- driving slowly
- tailgating
- forgetting to turn on headlights



Remember, don't ever, ever drive if you, or anyone else, thinks that you may have had too much to drink. And don't let anyone else. It's always safest not to drink and drive. Be a designated driver . . . be a hero!!!!

DRIVING AT NIGHT



According to some research, traffic death rates are three times greater at night than during the day. Yet many of us are unaware of night driving's special hazards or don't know effective ways to deal with them.

Driving at night is more of a challenge than many people think. It's also more dangerous.

Why is night driving so dangerous? One obvious answer is darkness. Ninety percent of a driver's reaction depends on vision, and vision is severely limited at night. Depth perception, color recognition, and peripheral vision are compromised after sundown.

Older drivers have even greater difficulties seeing at night. Another factor adding danger to night driving is fatigue. Drowsiness makes driving more difficult by dulling concentration and slowing reaction time. Alcohol is a leading factor in fatal traffic crashes, contributing to about half of all motor vehicle-related deaths which generally makes weekend nights more dangerous. More fatal crashes take place on weekend nights than at any other time in the week.

Fortunately, several effective measures can be taken to minimise these after-dark dangers by preparing your car

and following special guidelines while you drive.

The following steps are recommended:

- Prepare your car for night driving. Clean headlights, taillights, signal lights and windows (inside and out) once a week, more often if necessary.
- Have your headlights properly aimed. Misaimed headlights blind other drivers and reduce your ability to see the road.
- Avoid smoking when you drive. Smoke's nicotine and carbon monoxide hamper night vision.
- If there is any doubt, turn your headlights on. Lights will not help you see better in early twilight, but they'll make it easier for other drivers to see you. Being seen is as important as seeing.
- Reduce your speed and increase your following distances. It is more difficult to judge other vehicle's speed and distances at night.
- When following another vehicle, keep your headlights on low beams so you don't blind the driver ahead of you.
- If an oncoming vehicle doesn't lower beams from high to low, avoid glare by watching the side of the road, then look quickly ahead to determine the other vehicle's position. Keep doing this until you have passed the other vehicle. **Even though the other driver does not dim his headlights, do not retaliate by turning on your high-beam headlights.**
- Do not strain yourself by driving continuously. Make frequent stops for light snacks and exercise. If you're too tired to drive, stop and get rest.
- If you have car trouble, pull off the road as far as possible. Warn approaching traffic at once by setting up reflecting triangles near your vehicle and 300 feet behind it. Turn on flashers and the dome light. Stay off the road and get passengers away from the area.

Observe night driving safety as soon as the sun goes down. Twilight is one of the most difficult times to drive, because your eyes are constantly changing to adapt to the growing darkness.

DRIVING IN HEAVY RAIN

Be extra careful during the first half hour after rain begins. Grime and oil on the road surface mixes with water to make the road slippery.

- Use the two- second rule to maintain a safe distance from the car in front of you.
- If it is raining and the roads are wet, slow down. Take your foot off the accelerator and let your speed drop gradually. Never use the brakes suddenly because this may cause the car to skid.
- If you find that an oncoming vehicle is overtaking from the opposite direction and will not be likely to do it



safely, slow down and be prepared to move to the left shoulder if necessary.

- Beware of oil patches. Don't panic. Do not jam on your brakes, just steer through. In most cases, the patches will be small.
- Always change to a lower gear before you take a bend, especially a sharp bend. Your speed should be at its slowest as you enter the bend and both your hands should be on the steering wheel. This slow in/fast out technique gives you most control when driving around a bend.
- Turn on your headlights.
- Be careful of other vehicles to the rear and in blind spot areas as they are especially difficult to see through rain-spattered windows.
- Use your low-beam headlights to see and be seen.

DRIVING ON GRAVEL

1. Excessive speed is the main cause of accidents on gravel roads. It is highly advisable to keep within the legal speed limit.
2. Lack of concentration is the second cause, due to long driving distances and very little traffic.
3. Pay attention to road traffic signs. Particularly those that indicate a gentle or sharp turn ahead. You should reduce your speed accordingly.
4. Switch on your headlights in dusty conditions so that other road-users can see you.
5. Reduce speed when passing oncoming traffic and keep to the left side of the road as far as safely possible.
6. Tyre pressure plays an important role in the roadholding ability of your vehicle. Stick to the recommended pressures at all times. Check your tyres and tyre pressure every day.
7. Avoid driving at night. It is dangerous due to poor visibility and increased game movement.
8. In rainy or wet conditions beware of slippery roads, wash-aways, and running or stagnant water.
9. Always be on the lookout for wild animals and slow down immediately when you see them.
10. Keep both hands on the steering wheel at all times.



LIGHTS ON

Arguments in favor of the "Lights on" Campaign

- It is easier to see cars in low light situations – especially oncoming vehicles
- It is easier to spot cars in glare, shade, dusk, etc. when the vehicles drive with their lights on
- Your attention is grabbed a bit faster and it gives a few split seconds more to react, adjust etc – split seconds that could make a difference in dangerous situations

Various studies have shown that "driving with lights on" improves the noticeability and detectability of vehicles in the central and peripheral fields of view. Commitment to the "Lights on Campaign" could not only enhance visibility but also remind all motorists at all times of the dangers to road safety, and the measures that we need to take to avoid these dangers.



BLIND SPOTS

- It is vital to make sure that nothing is concealed before changing lanes, moving off or performing a maneuver such as pulling out of a parking space.
- People on foot or on bikes are easy to lose in the space behind a pillar.
- When driving towards a road junction it is wise to look further ahead and scan left to right as you continue to drive forward. That way you will see things through the windscreen before they become lost behind the pillars.
- Check and adjust your mirrors and find your blind spots. Check your blind spots by turning your head to look over your shoulder before changing lanes, passing, turning or before opening your door when parked next to traffic.
- Signal when you want to move left or right. Check again to make sure the way is clear and steer gradually into the new lane, maintaining the same speed or gently increasing it.
- Be alert to the fact that the driver next to you might not be aware of your presence - and rather increase or decrease your speed to avoid being in his blind spot.

Stay out of other driver's blind spots, especially large vehicles like trucks.

ROAD RAGE

Aggressive driving is often demonstrated by drivers who take their anger, resentment and frustration with them behind the wheel. These attitudes can lead to crashes and nasty, yet avoidable confrontations.

Many instances of this aggressive behaviour involves drivers who cut you off, make unsafe lane changes, speed, follow too closely, run red lights, and disobey traffic signs and signals. Add to that less than ideal picture, the blaring of a horn, angry voices shouting and rude hand gestures. All of these driving patterns can lead to road rage or the kind of madness that has drivers engaging in physical fights or using their vehicles to ram other drivers, sometimes forcing them off the road.

How to avoid?

When you find yourself in a stressful driving environment or when your mood makes you irritable and impatient, calm down, take a deep breath and relax. An aggressive state of mind manifest itself in your driving behaviour and affects your safety and the safety of others. Be courteous, content and considerate. Accept the fact that you're bound to meet all sorts of different drivers on the road.

Don't take things personally. Try to follow some simple courteous driving practices:

- When you merge, make sure you have plenty of room Always use your turn signal to show your intentions before making a move. If someone cuts you off, slow down and give them room to merge into your lane.
- If you are in the right lane and someone wants to pass, move over and let them by. You may be "in the left" because you are traveling at the speed limit - but you may also be putting yourself in danger by making drivers behind you angry.
- Allow at least a two-second space between your car and the car ahead. Drivers may get angry when they are



followed too closely. If you feel you are being followed too closely, signal and pull over when safe to do so, allowing the other driver to pass.

- Use your horn rarely, if ever.
- Keep your hands on the wheel and avoid making any gestures that might anger another driver. That includes "harmless" expressions of irritation like shaking your head.
- If another driver is acting angry, don't make eye contact.

Give angry drivers lots of room. If another driver tries to pick a fight, put as much distance between you as possible. And, remember "it takes two to tango". One angry driver can't start a fight unless another driver is willing to join in.



ROBO SAYS:

NOW GO OUT THERE, AND GET THAT LICENCE!

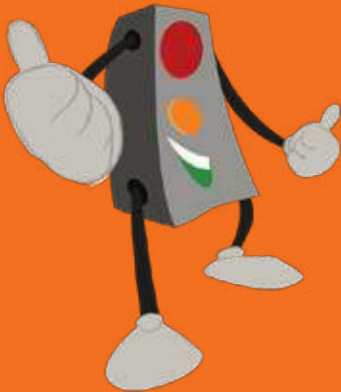
See you on the road!

NTMS
NAMIBIA TRAFFIC
MANAGEMENT
SOLUTIONS



ROBO SAYS:

Well done Felix.
As true partners,
we will walk a
long journey
together. And
to you our
reader, we
mean business
when we say
"DRIVING YOU
TO SUCCEED",
which is our
moto.



BRIEF PROFILE OF NTMS AND THE AUTHOR

Namibia Traffic Management Solutions cc (herein referred to as NTMS) has published the "Namibian Learner's and Driving Licence Manual". The manual is the 1st ever Namibian manual that covers aspects of the new learner's licence process and the K52 driver test process.

Introduction of the company

NTMS is a company that addresses various needs within the Namibian road traffic and transport field. The company addresses the following:

a) Training

NTMS offers various types of training initiatives to address the short coming within the Road Traffic and Transport Industry.

b) Management services

NTMS offers management services to the Industry on an advisory basis. It is a well-known fact that Namibia does not have enough skillful resources to address various topics in the field, and thus it relies heavily on foreign consultancy services.

c) Consultancies

NTMS offers consultancy services to various Industry role players. This could be NaTIS users such as fleet companies that may want to setup systems to monitor vehicle usage, annual licence fees payment processes, registration of vehicles process, vehicle testing processes, etc. Consultancy services to Government and Parastatals institutions are also provided.

d) Publications

NTMS is hosts a road user website, developed road safety educational games and publishes various books. Current publications that are lined up include:

- (i) Road User Information booklet
- (ii) Pass your roadworthy test with ease booklet
- (iii) Road Traffic Magazine

The above products or services will be very much unique to Namibia as the driving force behind them is a person who is well informed within the Industry and understands its needs.

Most of them are truly 1st initiatives ever for Namibia by a Namibian. A true meaning to the motto of Team Namibia – Be Namibian, buy Namibian!!

NTMS partner, ROBOCOP will be there to inform you of all this relevant information as it unfolds. Watch the media for further details.

NTMS is registered in terms of the Namibian laws at the Ministry of Trade and Industry. NTMS is a proud member of the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) and Team Namibia.

Introduction of Mr Felix Tjonzogoro

Mr Tjonzogoro (CEO of NTMS) is the author of the manual. Therefore it brings a lot of benefit to the reader of this manual as it has been prepared by a man who was at the helm of NaTIS for more than 10 years.

He has extensive experience in the field of testing applicants for learners and drivers licences. As Manager of NaTIS, he has engineered a number of projects in the field, with the aim of improving those processes. He has built this experience from travelling abroad to neighboring Countries and as far afield such as Japan and the likes.

Mr Tjonzogoro was very instrumental to the setup or creation of the NaTIS Department within Namibia, and in fact was the brainchild of that project. He joined the Ministry of Works and Transport in 1994 and pioneered the various processes to ensure that NaTIS as a computer system and a Department is setup, with the 1st office opening its doors to the public during 1998. His last position at the Roads Authority was that of Manager: NaTIS, a position he held from 01 April 2000 to 30 April 2009. He left the Roads Authority to setup the NTMS with the aim of complimenting the efforts of Government and that of the Roads Authority in addressing the challenges of the road users.

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DRIVING YOU TO SUCCEED



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the learner the means to



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