



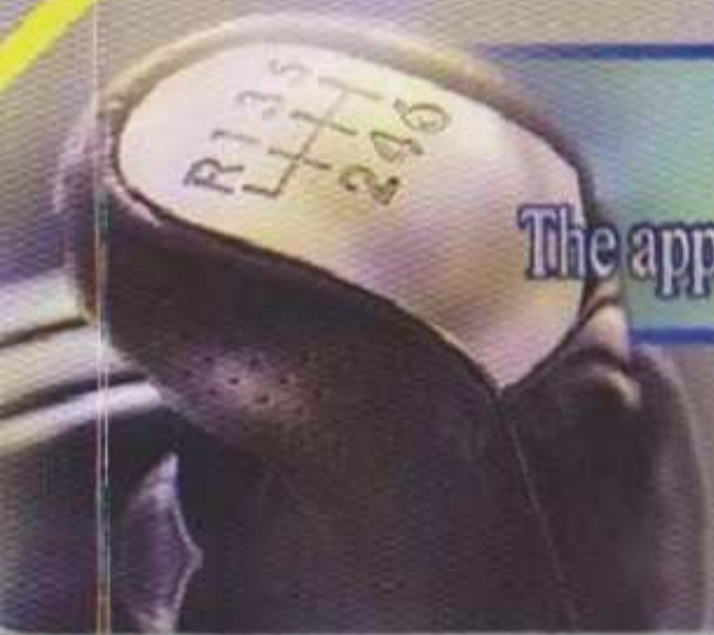
مدينة الملك عبدالعزيز
للعلم والتكنولوجيا KACST

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



The Driver's Manual

For obtaining a Saudi driving license
The approved Curriculum by the Ministry of Interior





مدينة الملك عبدالعزيز
للعلوم والتقنية KACST

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The Driver's Manual for obtaining a Saudi driving license

(The approved Curriculum by the
Ministry of Interior)

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***In the Name of Allah Most Gracious Most
Merciful***

Traffic Safety represents a major concern for all Saudi nationalities, who strive to bring into effect, the traffic safety rules issued, road users hope to secure their safety. Through collective efforts we will all find it a valuable effort.

This manual, with its scientific content and its heading practical traffic awareness levels of vehicles drivers in the Kingdom's roads. The manual was prepared by a team of specialized professors and highly professional officials. Its comprehensiveness and simplicity in presentation will make it the best guidance for the driver in learning and practicing handling and long distance safe driving skills.

Acknowledgement

Authors of this manual would like to express their gratitude to King Abdulaziz City for Science & Technology (KACST) for financial support to prepare this manual as one of the researches of the National Traffic Safety Committee. They also thank those who supported them directly or indirectly specially the General Directorate of Traffic and the Saudi Red Crescent Authority.

General/Abd hui Saud Al-Hishri
Director of the General Directorate for Traffic

Preamble

Traffic Safety represent a major concern for traffic authorities, who strive to bring into effect, while on the other hand, road users hope to secure such safety. With collective efforts we will all feel it's tangible effects.

This manual, with it's scientific content aims at boosting practical traffic awareness levels of vehicle's drivers in the Kingdom's roads. The manual was prepared by a team of specialized professors and highly professional officials. Its comprehensiveness and simplicity in presenting information shall serve as the best guidance for those seeking to learn driving and/or enhancing and implementing safe driving skills.

To attain the objective of this manual, special consideration was made to its assortment into chapters in term of diversity and sequence of information to make it much easier for the beneficiaries.

We hope this manual meets the proposed objective and acquires satisfaction.

In pursuance of God will

General/Fahd bin Saud Al-Bisher
Director of the General Directorate for Traffic

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Introduction

This manual is intended to enhance your driving skills whether you are applying for a driving permit, license or you already have one and wishes to keep abreast of the latest traffic rules and regulations.

Obtaining a driving license is a privilege not a right; it entails a declared acceptance to comply with the traffic rules and regulations to maintain safety and security of our roads. Thus you are entitled to consider all road users and be alert to road surprises that you may encounter any time.

Obtaining a Saudi driving license means you are permitted to drive a vehicle on public roads, not that you are immune from encountering a traffic accident. Thus you are required to be always cautious, since skill alone is not enough to avoid road risks and surprises.

You are required to read this manual carefully. The information presented in this manual is not just essential for passing the driving test, but it is intended "by God will" to preserve your safety and the safety of road users.

1

This manual is intended for:

- Applicants for a Saudi driving license
- Applicants for a Saudi driving license
- Those holding non-Saudi driving license and required to obtain a Saudi driving license.
- Drivers with driving experience who wish to familiarize themselves widely with the traffic regulations and driving rules of conduct, or obtaining advanced or updated information about traffic rules and defensive driving.

This manual is intended for:

- * Applicants for Driving Permit.
- * Applicants for Driving License.
- * Those holding non-Saudi driving license and required to obtain a Saudi driving license.
- * Drivers with driving experience who wish to familiarize themselves widely with the traffic regulations and driving rules of conduct, or obtaining additional or updated information about traffic rules and defensive driving.

2

2-1 Obtaining a valid Driving License

Those who complete a course of driving instruction will be granted driving licences for the first 12 months. After this period, the licence holder must pass a further test of general driving theory and driving skills to be granted a permanent licence. Those who complete a 2-year course of driving instruction will be granted a permanent licence.

Applications for driving licences of vehicles require an applicant to pass a test and the applicant must be at least 17 years old.

- Written test
- Practical test

Driving License and important information

First time applicants are required to enroll in a driving training institution or an approved driving school in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The applicant must pass a written test and a practical test to be granted a licence. The applicant must be at least 17 years old and must be a resident of Saudi Arabia. The applicant must be a Saudi citizen or a resident of Saudi Arabia. The applicant must be a Saudi citizen or a resident of Saudi Arabia. The applicant must be a Saudi citizen or a resident of Saudi Arabia.

For more information, please contact the Saudi Motor Vehicle Administration (SMVA) at 11211 or visit the SMVA website at www.smva.gov.sa.

2-1 Obtaining a Saudi Driving License

Those who completed 18 years are entitled to obtain a private driving license and motorbikes driving licence, while who completed 20 years are entitled to obtain a general driving license and driving public works vehicles. Those who completed 17 years may obtain a temporary permit valid for one year to drive a private vehicle.

Applicants for driving license or a driving permit are subjected to vision test and are required to pass the following two tests:

1. **Written test**
2. **Practical test**

Applicants with health constrains that requires medical examination to asses their eligibility to drive, shall undertake to reveal this upon applying for a driving license.

First time applicants are required to enroll in a driving training qualification course at an accredited training school in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Certificates obtained form such schools shall not by itself qualify a person for road driving, unless he refers to the concerned traffic directorate to obtain a driving license or permit. The driving training course is intended to enhance driver's theoretical knowledge and practical skill of vehicles driving, such as traffic regulations, traffic signs and their connotations, safe and defensive driving, and how to deal with vehicles break downs and emergency situations.

Written test questions are based on information contained in this manual.

2-2 Individuals obliged to obtain a driving license

Any citizen or resident expatriate driving a vehicle on public roads is obliged to obtain a driving license. Visitors are allowed to drive private vehicles on the authority of a valid international driving license or their countries of origin driving license. The duration of this allowance expires upon the expiry of the driving license or the visit period. In both cases the allowance duration shall not exceed one year.

It is strictly prohibited to drive a vehicle on the roads without obtaining an adequate valid license or permit

2-3 Types of Driving Licenses

There are four types of driving licenses:

1. Private driving license: issued to those driving private vehicles with a gross weight of not more than 3.5 tons.
2. General driving license, the type and category of the permitted vehicle is specified in the license.
3. Public works vehicles driving license.
4. Motorcycle driving license.

2-4 Driving license test procedures

-Test location

The written test, vision test and practical test may be conducted at any traffic department assigned to that purpose. Written test is required for first time applicants and for those intending to obtain another different type of driving license, while vision test is required in all cases.



Practice Field at a Driving Training School

- Test components

1. Vision test to ensure the applicant visual ability to see things clearly.
2. Written test on traffic rules, road signs, principles of traffic safety; to assess the applicant knowledge of the traffic rules and safe vehicle operation. The test questions are based on information contained in this manual. The test comprises many questions and lasts for 30 minutes. A minimum passing score of 80% is required.
3. Practical driving test requires a vehicle in a good condition, with good brakes, tires, head and tail lights, brake lights, signal lights, side and rear mirrors and wipers.

The practical driving test provides the applicant with an opportunity to prove his ability to drive safely accompanied with a traffic officer who provides clear instructions without requesting illegal deeds.

Applicants shall observe the following points in the driving test:

- * Use of seat belt.
- * Control over the steering wheel.
- * Use of accelerator.
- * Use of hand brake.
- * Use of foot brake.
- * How to start moving the vehicle.
- * Use of mirrors.
- * Reverse movement and appropriate parking.
- * Use of signal lights.
- * How to turn left and right.
- * Watch for pedestrians.
- * The distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead.
- * Watch out others around when intending to pass.
- * Avoid other's mistakes.
- * Compliance with the traffic signs and signals.
- * Observe the right-of-way.
- * Driving in a single and multi-lane roads.
- * Focused and disciplined driving behavior, such as busy with mobile phone.
- * U-turn in a single-lane road.
- * Expecting road surprises.
- * Compliance with traffic rules and regulations.

2-5 Other information about the driving license

The Traffic authority maintains the right to suspend the procedure of obtaining a driving license or it's renewal in the following instances:

- * Supply invalid information in the application form.
- * Lack of the required driving skill.
- * The existence of a health problem that may result in unsafe driving.
- * Unpaid traffic violation tickets.
- * Presentation of fake documents.

Falsification of the driving license entails severe punishments

Do you know?

Traffic accidents in Kingdom's roads between 1980-2008G amounts to more than 4 million; most of them due to driver's non compliance with traffic rules and regulations.

Quiz

Q1. Driving vehicles on the roads is strictly prohibited without:

- A. Obtaining a driving license or driving permit.
- B. Switch on the vehicles lights.
- C. Use eye glasses.
- D. All of the above.

Q2. Obtaining your driving license means:

- A. Accepting the responsibility to comply with the traffic rules and regulations.
- B. That you are immune from encountering a traffic accident.
- C. That you became a skilled driver.
- D. All of the above.

3

Traffic Rules & Regulations

Traffic Rules & Regulations

Q10

1. Which of the following is prohibited by the traffic regulations?
A. Discussing a car by means of driving permit.
B. Fasten the vehicle light.
C. Use eye glasses.
D. All of the above.

2. Which of the following is not a traffic regulation?
A. Accepted the responsibility to comply with the traffic laws and regulations.
B. The driver is responsible for the safety of the passengers.
C. The driver is responsible for the safety of the passengers.
D. All of the above.

Traffic Rules & Regulations

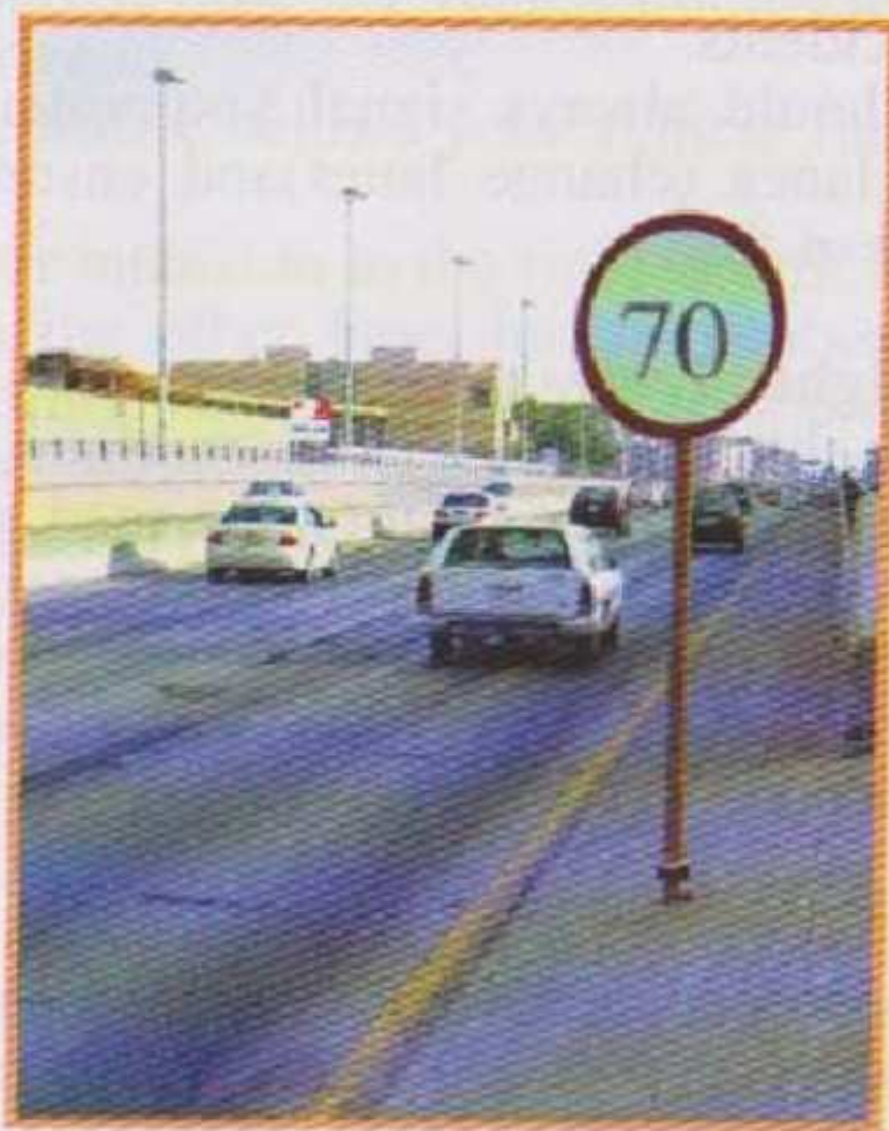
3-1 Traffic rules

Traffic has rules that must be observed. Preaching those rules increases the possibility of engaging into traffic accident. The following are some of these rules:

A. Speed limits:

Over speeding is the major cause of fatal accidents. Drivers are not supposed to exceed the speed limit beyond necessitated by the road circumstances and the surrounding environment. Drivers shall not always comply with driving within speed limit; instead they must consider the road situation, weather conditions and the surrounding circumstances (such as rain, fog, storm, congestion, maintenance work, poor visibility at night).

speed limit differs in residential areas and nonresidential areas, within urban zones and rural areas, in straight roads, curves and intersections.



Speed limit sign

Drivers should comply with the following speed limits if there are no speed limit signs.

| Vehicle Type | Maximum speed Km/h |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Light Vehicles within urban zones | 50 |
| Light Vehicles in rural roads | 120 |
| Heavy trucks within urban zones | 30 |
| Heavy trucks in rural roads | 70 |

Drivers should consider road circumstances and weather conditions. Vehicle speed should not always reach the specified speed limit.

B. Driving lanes

There are specified rules regulating the use of road lanes. Drivers shall comply with these rules while driving to maintain other's right-of-way and avoid traffic accidents.

You should always signal your intention to shift between lanes (change lanes) and ensure that others are aware of this.

C. The right-of-way

Means the driver's right to continue driving. You should respect other's right on the road, since they are entitled to the same right-of-way. In general the right remains with those driving in straight direction. Yielding the road right-of-way has specific situations and places such as:

- Road access / exit:

* In accessing a main road, a driver must yield the right-of-way to other vehicles in the main road

- * In exiting a main road a driver must yield the right-of-way to other vehicles in the service road.

- * **Intersections**

- * The roundabout: driver must yield the right-of-way to vehicles inside the roundabout.

- * Intersections with no traffic control (no traffic light, stop sign or yield sign): the driver must yield the right-of-way to vehicles coming from the right side.

- * **Emergency vehicles**

Drivers must yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles.

D. Rules of passing

Driving sometimes requires passing other vehicles; but this may result into accidents, if the safety traffic rules were not observed. The following are some important rules for passing other vehicles:

- * Ensure a safe distance between your vehicle and the vehicle you intend to pass.

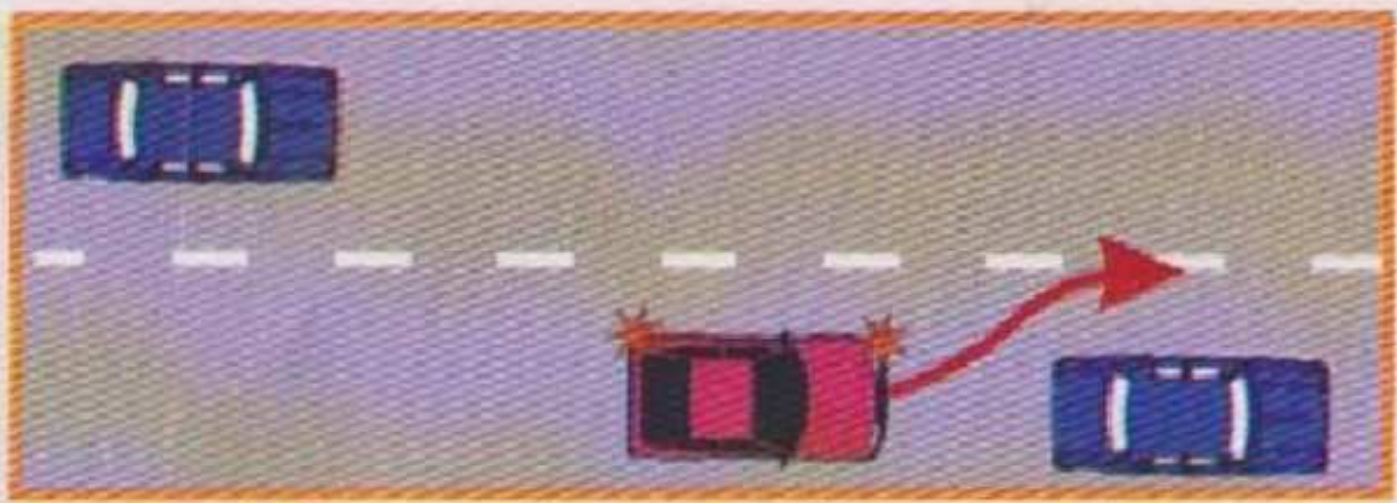
- * Ensure there is no other vehicles in the lane you intend to move to.

- * Check the traffic behind your vehicle (use the mirror).

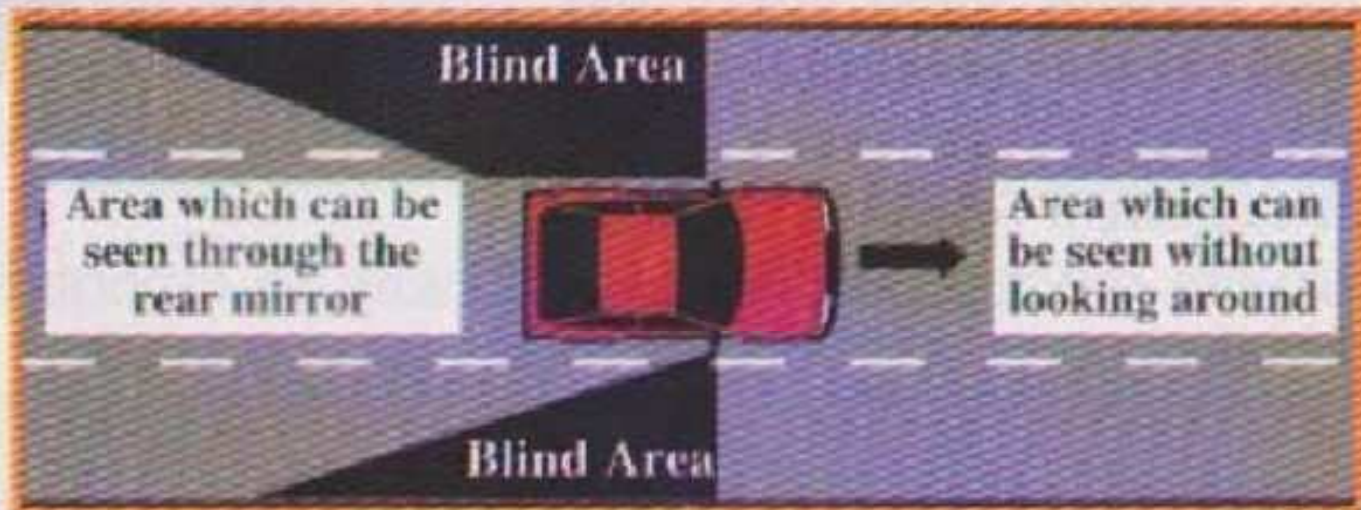
- * Signal your intension to the right or left, as required

- * Move to the other lane, but remember you may need to accelerate your speed to pass, provided you should not exceed the speed limit.

- * Ensure there is no other vehicles in the blind areas around your vehicles, by looking around and quickly resume back to your normal position.



Indicate your intension with the appropriate signal before passing another vehicle



Blind area

Blind areas are the areas to the right and left of the vehicle, which the driver can not see unless by looking around to the right and left

E. Prohibited passing situations

passing is prohibited in the following situations:

- * When there is poor visibility.
- * When incoming traffic from opposite direction do not allow safe passing.
- * In the intersections, railrodas, bridges and pedestrians crossings.
- * In curves, hilly areas, slopes, squares and slippery roads.
- * When the vehicle you intend to pass is moving faster than your vehicle.
- * In areas where passing is prohibited.
- * When the vehicle you intend to pass started already passing a vehicle ahead.
- * When a vehicle behind you started passing.
- * In lanes marked with continous line.
- * When school buses stop for children to board or exit.



Passing is prohibited in curves



Passing is prohibited near rail road intersection

F. Vision and stoppage distance

Sometimes a driver is confronted with an object on the road such as pedestrians, animals or a broken down vehicle. In such cases the driver is required to stop before colliding with these objects. Stopping a traveling vehicle requires a distance that is known as the stoppage distance; it comprises of two parts: first, the distance traveled between the realization and reaction time, i.e the moment the driver sees a body and realizes that there is an obstacle ahead; the vehicle during this part travels with its original speed. The second part represents the distance required for the vehicle to come into a complete stop while the driver applying the brakes.

Upon applying the brake while driving, the vehicle travels for a distance before coming to a complete stop. The length of such distance depends on a number of factors; such as the vehicle's speed at the time the driver applies the brakes, friction coefficient between the vehicle's tires and the road surface, inclination of the road and the tires quality.

Vehicles traveling at high speed require more distance to come to a complete stop. As shown in the following table, if the vehicle speed is 30 km/h, it requires 30m to come to a complete stop. This distance multiplies to 206m (seven times approximately) when the speed reaches 100km/h. Drivers shall always not exceed the specified speed limit, at the same time they shall consider the road circumstances and adapt their speed accordingly. It is worth mentioning that driving at night requires more alert since the visibility range provided by the front light is shorter than the stoppage distance. To avoid this problem drivers are advised to reduce speed as much as possible without affecting other vehicles on the road.

G. Keep Safe Distance

Drivers shall always maintain a safe distance behind the vehicle ahead. The safe distance varies according to vehicle speed, it is longer as the speed accelerates and shorter as vehicle slows. The safety rules requires to allow three meters from the vehicle ahead for each 10km of the vehicle speed; e.g. the safe following distance for a vehicle traveling at 90km/h shall be 27-30m. If the average vehicle length is 6m, the safe distance shall be equal to five vehicles length.

Stoppage distance as per vehicle's speed

| Speed (Km/h) | Distance traveled before responding by applying the brake (m) | Distance traveled after applying the brake (m) | Distance traveled before the vehicle completely stopped (m) |
|--------------|---|--|---|
| 30 | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| 40 | 28 | 17 | 45 |
| 50 | 35 | 29 | 64 |
| 60 | 42 | 43 | 85 |
| 70 | 49 | 63 | 112 |
| 80 | 56 | 84 | 140 |
| 90 | 63 | 107 | 170 |
| 100 | 70 | 136 | 206 |
| 110 | 77 | 170 | 247 |
| 120 | 84 | 204 | 288 |

3-2 Driving Conditions

A- Driving within urban zones

Driving within urban zones requires skills that differ from driving outside urban zones; thus drivers shall observe the following:

- * Continuous attention to vehicles approaching from side roads.
- * Patience in slow traffic.
- * Alert to pedestrians specially in the vicinity of schools, mosques and hospitals.
- * Plan ahead for your destination prior to departure and choose the adequate road.
- * Alert to any unexpected situation that may occur while driving.

- * Minimize changing lanes as much as possible.
- * Avoid being distracted while driving.
- * Comply with the specified speed limit.
- * Use the horn in case of extreme necessity.
- * Yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles and official parades.
- * Signal your intension when shifting lanes or exiting one road to another.

B- Driving on highways

Most highways assign specific lanes to accelerate or decelerate to enable drivers to adjust their speed to merge smoothly with the moving traffic. Upon entering a highway observe the following:

- * Signal your intension.
- * Accelerate your speed gradually to match the highway traffic.
- * Be cautious in entering the right lane of the highway and merge smoothly with the traffic when safe, or otherwise you may stop at the center of the acceleration lane, yield the right-of-way and enter when the path is clear.

Upon exiting a highway it is advisable to consider the following:

- * Signal your intension.
- * Move to the lane adjacent to the exit lane with a suitable distance.
- * Enter the exit lane before slowing down.
- * Start slowing down upon entering the exit lane in preperation to exit the highway.



Entrance ramp

C- Driving during night

Poor vision at night requires slowing speed; it requires also attention to the bright lights that temporarily affect your vision. Avoid looking directly to those lights.

To prevent dazzling other drivers in the opposite direction use the low beam headlights while driving.

Remember to switch on your vehicle's lights 30 minutes before sunset and till 30 minutes after sunrise.

It is recommended to adopt the following while driving at night:

- * Park your vehicle by the side of the road and take rest when you feel tired or sleepy.

- * Maintain eyes movement and avoid fixating.
- * Never use sun glasses at night.
- * Always use the headlights, and don't confine to the small lights instead.
- * Your driving speed should be less than the specified speed limit.

3-3 Seat Belt

Researches and studies confirm that using seat belt has contributed positively to the reduction of injuries and its fatal effects in traffic accidents. Here are some facts about the seat belt:

- * The seat belt protects the body from colliding with components within or outside the vehicle and even with other passengers.
- * To remain inside the vehicle during collision is safer than to be thrown out.
- * Seat belt is required even in short trips since traffic accidents within urban areas are more frequent than in rural areas.
- * Children are always in need for protection from accidents, child seats help.
- * Seat belt does not harm pregnant women.
- * Seat belt in the rear seats has the same effect as in the front seat.
- * Seat belt secure the driver behind the steering wheel, this shall help him to control the vehicle in case the vehicle lost balance for any emergency or accident.

- * Not using the seat belt affects the efficiency of the air bags in protecting the driver and the passenger during accidents God forbids.

Fastening seat belt is obligatory to the driver and the front seat passenger. Children younger than ten years of age are not allowed to sit in the front seat

How the seat belts work during accidents ?

In each accident there are in fact two separate collisions:

First: the vehicle collision, as it collides with an object and stops; the second, which is the painful one, because it involves human collisions, it happens when passengers collide with an object, which is normally a component of the vehicle, or an object outside it. Without seat belts passengers continue movement according to the original speed of the vehicle and collide with objects such as steering wheel, the windscreen, the back side of the seats, or any other component inside or outside the vehicle. Seat belts help in avoiding this type of collision. Those who uses seat belt are less subject to collide with other objects.

How to fasten the seat belt appropriately



- * Ensure the seat belt is not twisted.
- * The belt shall be lowered as possible.
- * Tighten belt on the chest & stomach.

Ensure fastening your seat belt



Child Seat



Fastening seat belt is obligatory to the driver and the front seat passenger

Remember that the traffic regulations in the Kingdom requires drivers to place firmly children younger than 10 years of age to an appropriate seat equipped with safety belt. Children of small bodies frame even if they are older than ten years of age must be firmly placed to an uplifted seat before fastening the seat belt, and ensure that the seat belt is not passing around the neck since it might cause suffocation.

3.4 Insurance

The traffic regulations obligate any vehicle's owner to have a third party co-operative insurance policy. In addition to the prominent significance of insurance in disputes settlement between parties involved in accidents and it's role in securing the consequent material rights, it also has a role to play in traffic safety. That is because the insurance premium reduced as far as the driver is abiding by the traffic regulations and doesn't commit traffic violation or involved in accidents as a party at fault. You can obtain

the insurance policy from the authorized insurance companies.

Drivers should always be sure that they carry the insurance policy

3-5 The points system

Pursuant to this system a number of points are allocated to traffic violations according to the nature of the violation and the danger it represents to the traffic safety (see the following table) in such a way that the number of points expresses the magnitude of the violation in terms of degree of its impact on the driver and the safety of others on the road. When a driver commits a traffic violation the respective prescribed points are registered in the driver's record and will not be omitted before the elapsing of one year from the date of this violation, provided that the driver should not have committed another violation during the same year. When the accumulated points in the driver's record reaches 24, the traffic regulation calls for suspending his license for a specific period of time.

Do you know that!

Excessive speed and running a red light constitutes the majority of the registered traffic violations in the Kingdom's roads and they have direct impact on the occurrence of many traffic accidents

Traffic Violation Points

| Violation type | Points | Violation type | Points |
|--|--------|---|--------|
| Driving under alcohol or drugs influence | 24 | Passing in areas in which passing is prohibited | 6 |
| Drifting (Tafheeth) | 24 | Stopping over railroads | 6 |
| Running the traffic light on red | 12 | Exceeding speed limit (1-25 Km PH over posted limit) | 4 |
| Driving a vehicle in the opposite direction of traffic flow | 12 | Driving within unauthorized lanes | 4 |
| Maneuvering in high speed between vehicles on public roads | 8 | Passing school buses when children are boarding or exiting | 4 |
| Failure to comply with the traffic police directions | 8 | Failure to secure (covering and tying up) a transported load | 4 |
| Driving a vehicle without brakes or lights | 8 | Carrying out modifications to a vehicle's chassis or trunk without observing the required procedures. | 4 |
| Failure to completely stop at stop sign | 6 | Failure to use seat belt | 2 |
| Failure to yield to the right-of-way | 6 | Using cell phone by hand while driving | 2 |
| Exceeding speed limit (more than 25 Km PH over posted limit) | 6 | Not wearing a helmet while driving motorbikes | 2 |
| Failure to yield to the right-of-way to vehicles coming from the left in roundabouts | 6 | | |

Quiz

Q1. The speed limit for light sedan vehicle within urban zones is:

- A. 70km/h.
- B. 60km/h.
- C. 55km/h.
- D. 50km/h.

Q2. Is it a must to comply with the speed limit under all circumstances?

- A. Yes under all circumstances.
- B. You must not always comply; instead you must consider the road condition, weather conditions and the surrounding circumstances.
- C. Upon the driver's desire.
- D. All of the above.

Q3. The blind area is defined as:

- A. The area which can be seen without moving one's head.
- B. The area which cannot be seen without moving one's head.
- C. The area which cannot be seen through the rear mirror.
- D. The area which cannot be seen at all.

Q4. The traffic regulation in the Kingdom obligates both the driver and the passenger to use the seat belt on:

- A. All roads.
- B. Some roads.
- C. Highways only.
- D. Within urban zones.

Q5. If a driver runs the red light, the number of points to be registered against him is:

- A. 2 points.
- B. 3 points.
- C. 4 points.
- D. 12 points.

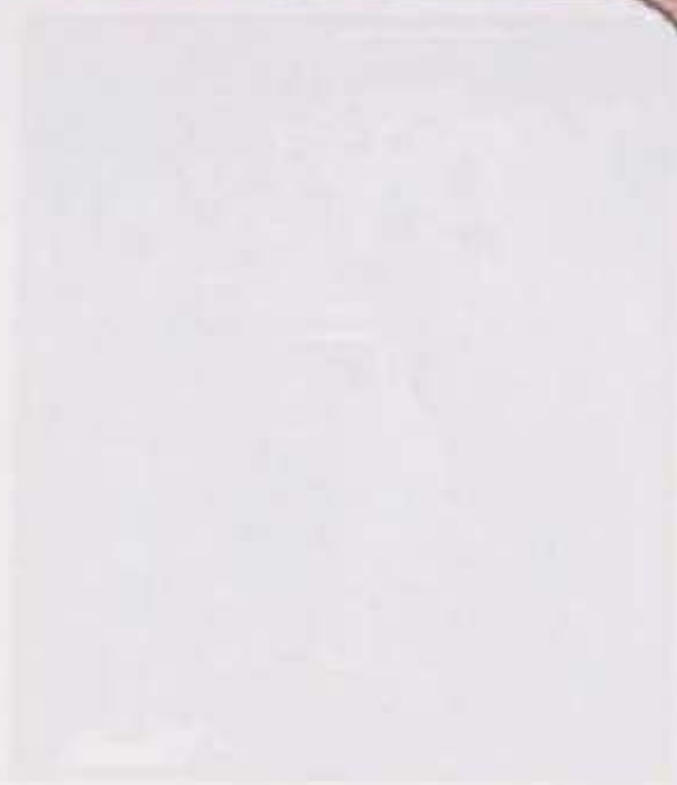
Q6. Requirements of driving in urban zones:

- A. Attention to pedestrians.
- B. Planning ahead for your destination prior to departure and choose the adequate road.
- C. Be alert to any unexpected situation that may occur while driving.
- D. All of the above.

Section 2

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The first part of the passage discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a laboratory setting. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for this practice?</p> | <p>A. To ensure the reproducibility of results. B. To provide a clear history of the work. C. To identify any errors or discrepancies. D. To protect the confidentiality of the data.</p> |
| <p>2. The second part of the passage describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the use of statistical analysis?</p> | <p>A. It is used to determine the significance of the results. B. It is used to identify trends and patterns in the data. C. It is used to compare the results of different experiments. D. It is used to predict the outcome of future experiments.</p> |
| <p>3. The third part of the passage discusses the challenges of working in a laboratory. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the safety of the work environment?</p> | <p>A. All of the above. B. The use of personal protective equipment is essential. C. The laboratory should be free of clutter to prevent accidents. D. The use of fire extinguishers is a necessary precaution.</p> |
| <p>4. The fourth part of the passage discusses the importance of communication in a laboratory. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the role of the laboratory manager?</p> | <p>A. To ensure that the laboratory is operating efficiently. B. To provide the necessary resources and support for the researchers. C. To maintain the safety and security of the laboratory. D. To promote the laboratory's research and findings.</p> |
| <p>5. The fifth part of the passage discusses the future of laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the impact of technology on the field?</p> | <p>A. It has led to the development of new and more powerful instruments. B. It has enabled researchers to collect and analyze data more quickly and accurately. C. It has opened up new areas of research and discovery. D. It has made it possible to conduct experiments that were previously impossible.</p> |
| <p>6. The sixth part of the passage discusses the importance of ethics in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the treatment of research subjects?</p> | <p>A. All of the above. B. The subjects must be fully informed of the risks and benefits of the study. C. The study must be approved by an ethics committee. D. The subjects must be treated with respect and dignity.</p> |
| <p>7. The seventh part of the passage discusses the importance of quality control in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the use of standard operating procedures (SOPs)?</p> | <p>A. They are used to ensure that all experiments are conducted in a consistent and reproducible manner. B. They are used to identify and correct any errors or discrepancies in the data. C. They are used to ensure that the laboratory is operating in a safe and secure manner. D. They are used to ensure that the laboratory is meeting all regulatory requirements.</p> |
| <p>8. The eighth part of the passage discusses the importance of collaboration in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the role of the research team?</p> | <p>A. To ensure that the research is conducted in a coordinated and efficient manner. B. To provide the necessary resources and support for the researchers. C. To maintain the safety and security of the laboratory. D. To promote the laboratory's research and findings.</p> |
| <p>9. The ninth part of the passage discusses the importance of documentation in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the use of laboratory notebooks?</p> | <p>A. They are used to record all observations and data collected during the experiment. B. They are used to identify and correct any errors or discrepancies in the data. C. They are used to ensure that the laboratory is operating in a safe and secure manner. D. They are used to ensure that the laboratory is meeting all regulatory requirements.</p> |
| <p>10. The tenth part of the passage discusses the importance of communication in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the role of the laboratory manager?</p> | <p>A. To ensure that the laboratory is operating efficiently. B. To provide the necessary resources and support for the researchers. C. To maintain the safety and security of the laboratory. D. To promote the laboratory's research and findings.</p> |
| <p>11. The eleventh part of the passage discusses the importance of ethics in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the treatment of research subjects?</p> | <p>A. All of the above. B. The subjects must be fully informed of the risks and benefits of the study. C. The study must be approved by an ethics committee. D. The subjects must be treated with respect and dignity.</p> |
| <p>12. The twelfth part of the passage discusses the importance of quality control in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the use of standard operating procedures (SOPs)?</p> | <p>A. They are used to ensure that all experiments are conducted in a consistent and reproducible manner. B. They are used to identify and correct any errors or discrepancies in the data. C. They are used to ensure that the laboratory is operating in a safe and secure manner. D. They are used to ensure that the laboratory is meeting all regulatory requirements.</p> |
| <p>13. The thirteenth part of the passage discusses the importance of collaboration in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the role of the research team?</p> | <p>A. To ensure that the research is conducted in a coordinated and efficient manner. B. To provide the necessary resources and support for the researchers. C. To maintain the safety and security of the laboratory. D. To promote the laboratory's research and findings.</p> |
| <p>14. The fourteenth part of the passage discusses the importance of documentation in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the use of laboratory notebooks?</p> | <p>A. They are used to record all observations and data collected during the experiment. B. They are used to identify and correct any errors or discrepancies in the data. C. They are used to ensure that the laboratory is operating in a safe and secure manner. D. They are used to ensure that the laboratory is meeting all regulatory requirements.</p> |
| <p>15. The fifteenth part of the passage discusses the importance of communication in laboratory research. Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding the role of the laboratory manager?</p> | <p>A. To ensure that the laboratory is operating efficiently. B. To provide the necessary resources and support for the researchers. C. To maintain the safety and security of the laboratory. D. To promote the laboratory's research and findings.</p> |

4



Dual-lane road

Roads and Traffic Signs



Single-lane road

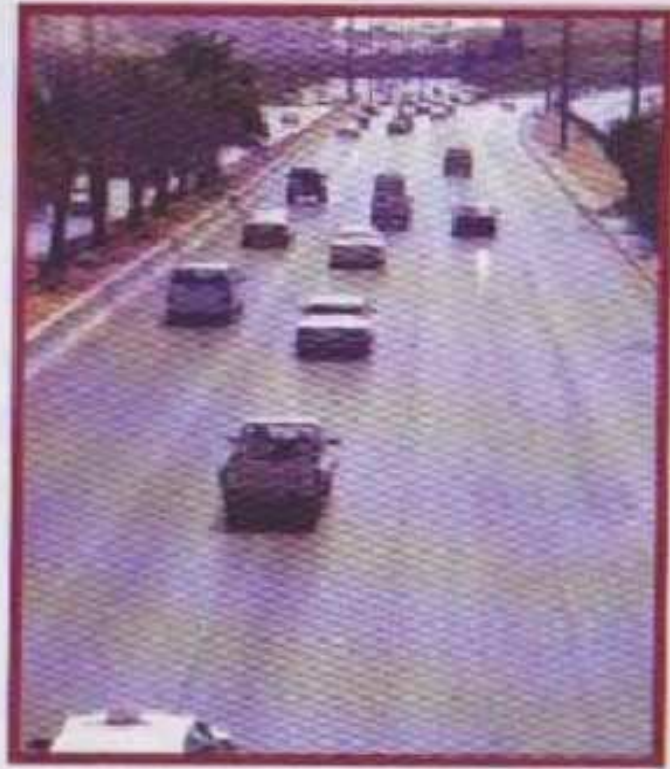


Dual-lane road

4

Traffic Signs and Roads and

A road is not merely the path designated for vehicles only, but it also includes the shoulders, sidewalks, bicycles lanes, buses and vehicles parking, pedestrian's crosswalks and emergency and maintenance vehicles lanes. Moreover, roads have their own traffic signs such as the posted signs, pavement markings and traffic signals.



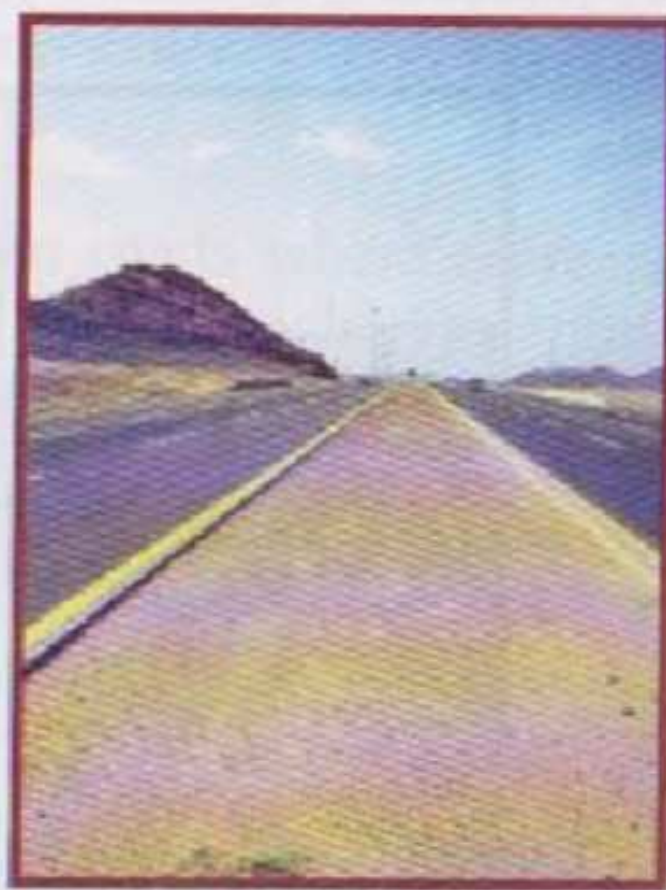
Express highway

Types of roads differ according to their usages, locations and engineering designs. There are express highways, dual roads and single lane roads. Each one of these types of roads has its respective traffic rules pursuant to the nature of its engineering design.

Driving on the road entails abiding by the speed limit for that particular road and by its signs and markings, whether those posted on the road signs, or displayed on the pavement.



Single lane road



Dual lane road

4-1 Road Intersections

A road intersection is the point where one road or more intersects, which indicates that vehicles coming from different directions meet each other. This may increase the probability of collision occurrence between them if any one of these vehicles drivers ignores the traffic regulations controlling the traffic at that intersection, or if he does not show enough caution and alertness when approaching that intersection. Moreover, road intersections, especially inside cities, are used as crosswalks for pedestrians and are determined by pavement markings designated for them, which entails that a driver should stop before the pedestrian crosswalk. The statistics of the traffic accidents emphasize that a high percentage of urban zone accidents occur at intersections, which means that these locations are potential places for accidents and that a driver should consider this when approaching intersections.

Different shapes of intersections.

There are many shapes of intersections, but the most common ones are as follows:



T-shaped intersection



Round-about intersection



(+) sign intersection

General Rule

At the intersection of two roads where there is no traffic signal, you should always yield the right-of-way to vehicles coming from the right direction, unless the intersection is a roundabout, in which case the right-of-way should be yielded to the driver coming from the left.

4-2 Road Signs

A- Traffic Signs.

1- Regulatory Signs.

Regulatory signs are used to acquaint the driver and all road users with traffic regulations, prohibitions,

and restrictions that could be observed while driving or using the road.

- Prohibition Signs

Circular white signs with red frames indicate prohibition, e.g. No U-turn, No entry..etc.



No entry from this side



No U-turn



No left turn



No waiting area



No parking & No waiting area

- Mandatory Signs

Blue Rounded signs direct the driver to a certain action, e.g. mandatory direction to right or left



Mandatory forward
Go straight



Mandatory left
Go left



Mandatory right
Go right



Mandatory direction
Turn right



Mandatory Directions go
straight or U turn

There are other mandatory signs with other shapes, the most common of which is the yield the right-of-way signs.



2- Warning Signs

The white triangular signs with red frames indicate warning or hazard

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Camel crossing | Road works | Traffic light |
|  |  |  |
| Dangerous curves - first right sharp bends | Dangerous curves - first left sharp bends | Dangerous left curve sharp bend to the left |
|  |  | |
| Pedestrian crosswalk | Road narrows both sides | |

3- Guide Signs

Guide signs are used to guide and direct drivers and all road users to towns, villages, roads and other important locations along the journey.

Rectangular and square signs with different colors direct the driver to places such as hospitals, gas station, ... ect.



signs indicating cities and villages direction



Restaurant



Hospital



Gasoline station

4- Signs of utmost Importance

(Speed-limit) signs: or what is known as the maximum or specified speed. These signs are usually white with a circular shape and red frame with the speed limit written in black.



(Stop) Sign: This sign indicates that the driver must come to a complete stop when seeing it. They are in red color of eight-sided shape with the word (stop) written in white. The "stop" sign is frequently used and when seeing it the driver should do the following:

- 1- Stop completely at the stop line (a white continuous line). In case of non-existence of an actual stop line, the driver should stop alongside the stop sign.
- 2- Ensure that the intersection is clear of vehicles and pedestrians by looking around in all directions of the intersection.
- 3- Proceed with driving. If there are more than one vehicle stopping at the "Stop Sign" at the intersection, the first vehicle to reach there have the right to pass the intersection first.



The driver must come to a complete stop when seeing "stop sign"

(Yield) Sign: This sign indicates yielding the right-of-way. It is used frequently at roundabout intersections or at the intersections that have no traffic lights or stop sign. The yield sign is a white triangular with its apex down and a red frame.



When you see this sign at an the intersection it indicates that you can cross with caution and observe the following:

1. Slow-down to stop if you notice that there are some vehicles or pedestrians at the intersection. You should stop before the stop line (a white continuous line)
2. If you do not see any vehicles or pedestrians at the intersection, you should first slow-down and then proceed driving across the intersection with caution and attention.

(No Entry) Sign: This sign indicates prohibiting the entrance of a road and in most cases it indicates that some vehicles are coming through this road. It's shape is circular and its color is red with a white horizontal line in the middle..



B-Pavement Markings

Pavement markings spread widely on roads. Some are in the shape of specific lines or symbols in the pavement with certain colors, such as the white and yellow lines, and some are jutting out signs above the pavement such as the cat eyes and ceramic.

The pavement markings are divided into three types:

- First : Longitudinal markings.
- Second : Transversal markings.
- Third : symbols

1. The Longitudinal Markings

These represent the lines found in the center of the road or that divides the lanes.

The center of the road lines:

* The Broken White Lines

You should drive to the right side of these lines or drive over them or cross them to pass another vehicle or to take a left turn.



* The continuous White Lines

You should drive to the right of this line and it is prohibited to cross it or to turn left.



* The Multiple White Lines

You must drive to the right side of these lines and it is absolutely prohibited to cross them or to turn left.



* The continuous and Broken White Line.

In this situation there are two positions:

* The Broken Line by your side.

You can cross the line and turn left



* The Broken Line by the other side:

It is prohibited to cross the line or to turn left.



* Lanes dividing lines:

These are broken white lines to divide traffic lanes and allow shifting from one lane to another after using the appropriate signal lights and making sure that the lane you intended to shift to is clear of vehicles.



2. Transversal Markings

- * The horizontal line at Intersections:
This line indicates the point before which a driver must stop before approaching an intersection controlled by a traffic signal or a “stop” sign.

3. Painted Signs

* Arrows.

- * Arrows to determine the traffic direction: these are mostly located at points indicating that a cross-road is near. For example, an arrow pointing to left indicates that the lane is designated for turning left.



- * Arrows indicating to drivers that the end of the lane is near and that the driver must merge with another lane.

* Special Signs.

- * At some roads there are pavements signs which indicate the type of road usage, for example, the bicycle symbol indicates that the lane is designated to bicycles, and a handicapped chair symbol indicates a place for uplifting or down-lifting disabled persons or for disabled vehicles parking.



C- Traffic Lights

- * Red light indicates “stop” and must be a complete stop.
- * Green light indicates that a driver is permitted to move to enter into the intersection. It is always preferable to ensure that vehicles at other sides of the intersection are at complete stop.
- * Yellow light indicates that a driver must prepare himself to stop and it is always preferable to stop when the yellow light is on if possible.



1- The Traffic Signals Arrows:

The arrow determines the traffic flow direction, either ahead, to the right or to the left.

A red arrow indicates that the driver must stop completely “complete stop”.

A green arrow indicates that the driver can proceed or continue driving in the same direction of the arrow.



2- Flashing Lights

Yellow flashing light: Indicates that you can cross the intersection without stopping but with utmost caution meaning that you should slow down and make sure that the intersection is clear of any other vehicles and then proceed safely.

Red Flashing Light: Means that the driver should come to a complete stop to ensure that the intersection is clear of any other vehicles and then proceed safely.

3- Pedestrian Signals:

Pedestrian signals allow pedestrians to know when it is permitted and safe to cross the road.

The appearance of a symbol of person or a



raised hand in a red light indicates that pedestrians must stop and not cross the road. A green light indicates allowing the pedestrians to cross.



4.3 Work Zones Signals

A work zone means that part of the road is under maintenance and excavation works, which causes a slowdown of traffic. In most cases, one lane, or more, is completely closed at this part of the road, leading consequently to establish a detour which guides the drivers to cross the work zone smoothly and safely.

The traffic signs posted at the work zone focus on two main functions, namely:

- 1- Warning the driver of a working zone and indicating the speed limit in this section of the road.
2. Guide the driver and direct him to the lane to be followed through the working zone. It should be noted here that posting a low speed at the work zone consequently supersede the specified speed limit for that road. Driving in excess of the posted speed-limit in the work zone is considered a traffic violation.

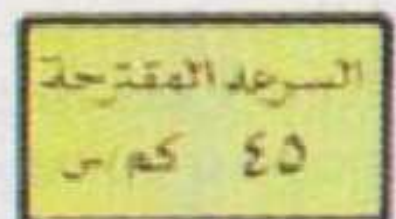
The most common traffic signs used at the work zones with a yellow background, red frame and writing or drawing in black are the following:



Change direction



Detour



Proposed speed



Road narrows on right



Road narrows on left



Right lane closed



Detour ahead



Detour 2km



Warning sign on a post



Cone with flag



Barrel

Work zone signs are mostly in orange color

4-4 Traffic control at intersections

The types of traffic control may differ regardless of the intersection's shape and the diversity of the control devices as per the traffic device used, as follows:



Traffic signal control



Stop sign control



Yield sign control



Traffic Police Control

• Roundabout Intersection

At the roundabout you see the yield sign which indicates that you should yield the right-of-way to the vehicles inside the roundabout approaching from the left. In case of passing of many vehicles inside the roundabout you may enter whenever you find an appropriate space amongst them which allows you to enter without disturbing the vehicles inside the roundabout



Right-of-way in the roundabout is to drivers approaching from left

Do you know?

The number of traffic violations registered on the Kingdom's roads during the period 1980-2008G exceeded 83 million violations at the rate of 4 million violations per year

Quiz

Q.1 A Circular sign with a White Color background and red frame always indicates:

- A. Mandatory.
- B. Warning.
- C. Prohibition.
- D. Regulation.

Q2. This sign means

- A. No Parking & waiting.
- B. No left turn.
- C. Do not enter.
- D. No U turn.



Q3. This sign indicates:

- A. Maximum speed is 70 Km/h.
- B. Minimum speed is 70 Km/h.
- C. Average speed is 70 Km/h.
- D. All of the above.



Q4. A white continuous line with a broken line at the other side indicates:

- A. Passing and turning left.
- B. Passing and turning right.
- C. No passing or turning left.
- D. Do not stop.



Q5. The Shape of the Yield Sign is:

- A. A triangle with apex up.
- B. Square.
- C. A triangle with apex down.
- D. Circular.

Safe Driving

Q. 1. While crossing a road, the driver should always be on the left side of the road.

- A. Facing and turning left
- B. Facing and turning right
- C. Facing and turning left
- D. Do not stop

- A. Minimum 50%
- B. 50%
- C. Prohibition of turning left
- D. Regulation

Q. 2. The shape of the yield sign is

- A. Triangle with apex up
- B. Square
- C. Triangle with apex downwards
- D. Circular

Q. 3. This sign means

- A. No Parking & waiting
- B. No left turn
- C. Do not enter
- D. No U-turn



Q. 4. This sign indicates

- A. Maximum speed is 70 Km/h
- B. Minimum speed is 70 Km/h
- C. Average speed is 70 Km/h
- D. All of the above



5

The main purpose of speed limits is to reduce the risk of road accidents. Speed limits are set on the basis of the road conditions, the type of road, the volume of traffic, and the safety of the road. The speed limit is the maximum speed that a driver is legally allowed to drive on that road. However, the driver should take into account the road conditions, the weather, and the safety of the road and adjust their speed accordingly. The speed limit is not a magic number, and it is not a guarantee of safety. It is a guideline that should be followed to ensure the safety of the road and the driver. The speed limit is a legal requirement, and it is the driver's responsibility to obey it. The speed limit is a measure of the road's design, and it is the driver's responsibility to drive within the limits of that design. The speed limit is a measure of the road's safety, and it is the driver's responsibility to drive safely. The speed limit is a measure of the road's capacity, and it is the driver's responsibility to drive within the limits of that capacity. The speed limit is a measure of the road's condition, and it is the driver's responsibility to drive within the limits of that condition. The speed limit is a measure of the road's safety, and it is the driver's responsibility to drive safely. The speed limit is a measure of the road's capacity, and it is the driver's responsibility to drive within the limits of that capacity. The speed limit is a measure of the road's condition, and it is the driver's responsibility to drive within the limits of that condition.

Safe Driving

Safe driving is a matter of significant importance. It is the responsibility of every driver to ensure the safety of themselves and others on the road. Safe driving involves a number of factors, including maintaining a safe speed, staying alert, and following the rules of the road. Safe driving is a skill that can be learned and improved upon. It is a responsibility that every driver should take seriously. Safe driving is a matter of significant importance. It is the responsibility of every driver to ensure the safety of themselves and others on the road. Safe driving involves a number of factors, including maintaining a safe speed, staying alert, and following the rules of the road. Safe driving is a skill that can be learned and improved upon. It is a responsibility that every driver should take seriously.

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100

Safe Driving

5.1 Speed

The main purpose of specifying a maximum speed for vehicles on the road is to enhance safety through eliminating the risks resulting from the tendency of the drivers to choose a speed which they believe is reasonable. The posted speed limits represent the maximum speed the driver is legally allowed to drive within its range. However, the driver should take into consideration that this speed limit suits the engineering design of the road and safety measures applied to it. A road design based on a specific speed and exceeding this speed will represent a violation to the engineering safety measures of that road and consequently creating a risk of having a traffic accident.

There is another matter of significant importance; the speed limit is specified assuming natural conditions and circumstances such as good weather conditions, day light, clearance of any traffic jam or maintenance work or any other circumstances which may hinder the traffic. Therefore, the driver should choose a speed that suits the road conditions without exceeding the specified speed. Always remember that 40% of the traffic accidents in the Kingdom are caused by excessive speeds.

The vehicle's speeds can be detected by radars and surveillance cameras.

5.2 Running red light

Passing the traffic light on red is called "running the traffic signal". This problem together with the excessive speed can be considered the main cause of fatal accidents in our country. The entering of a vehicle into the intersection while the signal is on red means that the driver has committed a violation, namely the running of the traffic signal. Therefore, slowing down the speed in preparation for stopping when the yellow light appears, makes it unlikely for the driver to run

the traffic signal and hence he will save his life and the lives of others by avoiding a fatal accident.

The presence of the traffic police is not necessary at the intersection to arrest the violators of the traffic signal, as there are secret traffic police, or the surveillance cameras to perform this function and arrest or register the violators. In this connection, it is worth mentioning here that such action contradicts the teachings of our religion, Islam. In this regard, His Eminence, the Late Sheikh Abdul Aziz Bin Baz was once asked this question: what is the rule or Islamic judgment pertaining to the persons who violate the traffic regulations, for example those who run the traffic signal **on red**?

The answer of his Eminence was as follows “any Muslim may not violate the Government's traffic regulations as this involves great danger and risk to that person and to others. The Government has set these regulations out of its desire to secure the interests of all its subjects and punishing such violators” and he cited this verse from the Holy Quran (And most of mankind will not believe even if you desire it eagerly) verse “103-surat-Yusuf”

His Eminence, Sheikh Bin Ethaymeen had also been asked the above mentioned question and he replied by citing this verse from the Holy Quran (you who believe! Obey Allah and obey the Apostle (Muhammad, PBUH) and those of your (Muslims) who are in authority) verse 59-Surat-An-Nisa (The Women) and he went on to say that “If the rulers have laid down signs such as: stop signs, or proceed signs, we should abide by these signs as this means we obey our rulers”.

5.3 Drifting : (Tafheath)

Drifting is considered a traffic violation. The driver who commits drifting is penalized for the first violation by detention of the vehicle for fifteen days and a fine of 1000 (One thousand) S.R. and by detention of the vehicle for one month and a fine of 1500 (One thousand Five hundred) S.R. in the second offence, and detention of the vehicle and a fine of 2000 (Two thousand)S.R. in the third time. In all cases the offender is referred to court to consider jailing him and confiscation of the vehicle.

5.4 Using Mobile Phone by hand While Driving

One of the great risks while driving is the use of mobiles. That is because, driving requires focusing and paying attention to the road, and being busy with the mobile affects this focus and hence reduces the driver's reaction time when confronted with a hazard situation and may commit accident due to improper reaction. Moreover, speaking on the mobile may disturb the driver's thinking or may become excited which may make him more likely to cause an accident



5.5 Defensive Driving

The defensive driver is a driver who always takes a positive attitude towards driving by focusing mainly on safety. Such a driver is always patient, observes the feelings of others and is willing to update his knowledge about the safe driving every day. His style of driving is based on knowledge, skill and understanding and does not leave things to happen accidentally.

The defensive driver is that driver who controls his

feelings regardless of the pressures, which he encounters or the misbehavior of other drivers. Hence, he can avoid accidents by controlling his feelings and excitements and by focusing on driving and how to reach his destination safely. Also, he is the one who checks all the directions of the road carefully while driving in order to react in a better way to the road surprises and unexpected events or to the faults that might be committed by others.

Obtaining a driving license means that you are aware of and abide by all the traffic rules and regulations

5.6 Rules that must be Known

- * Give chance to vehicles that want to pass you because the road is the property of all.
- * Pedestrians have the right to cross the road, especially the children, elderly and the disabled .
- * High headlights and dazzling lights annoy other drivers and may cause traffic accidents.
- * Keep enough distance between your vehicle and the vehicles ahead of you to avoid collision with them if they stop suddenly.
- * Control your emotions and actions when faced by some situation along the road that might excite you and make you nervous. Always be alert.

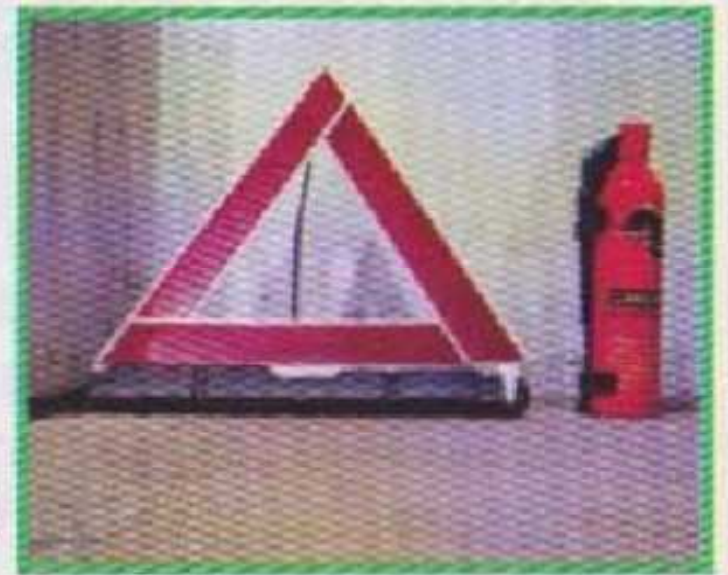


Wrong Parking

- * Do not make any unnecessary shifting from your lane, instead stick to your lane.
- * Plan ahead your trip.
- * Park your vehicle properly at the designated parking areas.
- * Use the safety devices when your vehicle breaks down and keep it away from the road.
- * Recognize the meanings and significance of the traffic signs and directions and be guided accordingly.
- * Do not drive in excess of the speed limit, and slow down your speed when there is a reason for that to avoid causing an accident.
- * In single-lanes roads keep at the extreme right when you drive through an elevated section or when you come across a curve or at intersections.
- * Pay attention to the signs that indicate animal crossing (especially camels).
- * When you feel fatigue while driving for long distances, stop driving and walk for a while till you feel refreshed.
- * Slow down your vehicle speed when there is rain, fog or sandstorm.
- * Avoid passing other vehicles in bad weather conditions and use the flashing lights.
- * In bad weather conditions it would be better to exit away from the road and stop at a safe place.
- * When it starts raining, you must keep enough distance from other vehicles and refrain from pressing the brakes strongly, or driving on the un-paved parts of the road.
- * Always remember that you should hold the driving license, the vehicle's registration and the insurance document and all these documents should be valid.
- * Follow the traffic police directions and instructions.
- * Yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles.

Prior to starting your trip, it is advisable to make sure of the following:

- * Plan in advance for the intended trip.
- * That the vehicle dashboard indicators (temperature, oil, fuel etc..) are functioning properly.
- * That the wipers are functioning
- * The emergency devices are in place (warning triangle, fire extinguisher).
- * Check the oil level.
- * The Radiator water.
- * Adjust the mirrors.
- * Close the doors properly.
- * Ensure all windows and windscreen surfaces should be clean and free of any obstructions.
- * Make sure that the signal lights and head light are working.
- * Make sure that the seat belt is in order.
- * Make sure that the tires and the spare tire are in good condition



Fire extinguisher and warning triangle are necessary in any vehicle



Uncivilized behavior

Throwing garbage from the vehicle is a traffic violation uncivilized behavior and pollutes the environment. The traffic and municipal regulations impose penalties for such violators

Quiz

Q1. The most fatal and common traffic violations in the Kingdom are:

- A. Excessive Speed.
- B. Running the traffic signal on red.
- C. Excessive speed and running the traffic signal on red.
- D. None of the above.

Q2. The Defensive Driver is the one Who:

- 1. Is a professional driver.
- 2. Participates in international rallies.
- 3. Drives the vehicles at a slow speed.
- 4. Always has a positive attitude towards driving.

Q3. When you feel fatigue while driving you should:

- A. Stop driving and walk for a while to get refreshed.
- B. Continue driving.
- C. Put on glasses to ease the eye fatigue.
- D. All of the above.

Q1. The scientific method is a systematic way of gathering information about the natural world. It involves making observations, asking questions, forming hypotheses, testing hypotheses, and drawing conclusions.

A. Formulate a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that can be tested. It is a prediction about the outcome of an experiment.

B. Design an experiment. An experiment is a procedure that tests a hypothesis. It involves manipulating one variable (the independent variable) and measuring another variable (the dependent variable).

C. Execute the experiment and record the data. This step involves carrying out the experiment and recording the results.

D. Analyze the data. This step involves looking for patterns in the data and determining whether the results support the hypothesis.

E. Draw a conclusion. This step involves summarizing the results and stating whether the hypothesis was supported or not.

Q2. What are the steps of the scientific method?

A. Observe and ask a question. This is the first step in the scientific method. It involves noticing something interesting about the world and asking a question about it.

B. Form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that can be tested. It is a prediction about the outcome of an experiment.

C. Design an experiment. An experiment is a procedure that tests a hypothesis. It involves manipulating one variable (the independent variable) and measuring another variable (the dependent variable).

D. Execute the experiment. This step involves carrying out the experiment and recording the results.

E. Analyze the data. This step involves looking for patterns in the data and determining whether the results support the hypothesis.

F. Draw a conclusion. This step involves summarizing the results and stating whether the hypothesis was supported or not.



6



Sharing the Road with Others

When you are driving, you must share the road with other drivers, pedestrians, and bicyclists. It is your responsibility to make sure everyone is safe.



6

Sharing the Road with Others

6.1 Pedestrians

Using the road is a common right for the drivers as well as the pedestrians. Therefore, a driver should respect the right of pedestrians by observing the following:



1. Be alert and Drivers should respect pedestrian's rights slow down your vehicle speed to prepare to stop at the pedestrian's crossings.
2. Give the pedestrians the chance to cross the road safely at wide intersections.
3. Do not stop on the pedestrians lines at the intersections.
4. Slow down and drive with cautious at schools, mosques, markets and public squares where more pedestrians are expected

Remember that most of the pedestrian's-related accidents occur at sunset or during night due to poor visibility

6.2 Bicycles

Cyclists are considered users of the road who have equivalent rights as those of vehicle drivers. Therefore, the driver should give the right-of-way to the cyclists, if so required. You should respect or



Drivers should be alert while driving in residential areas

give consideration to the lanes designated to them. Also remember also that some children play with their bikes and may appear suddenly on the road, especially inside the residential areas, therefore you should drive with utmost cautious in these places and you should be alert at all times while you are driving.

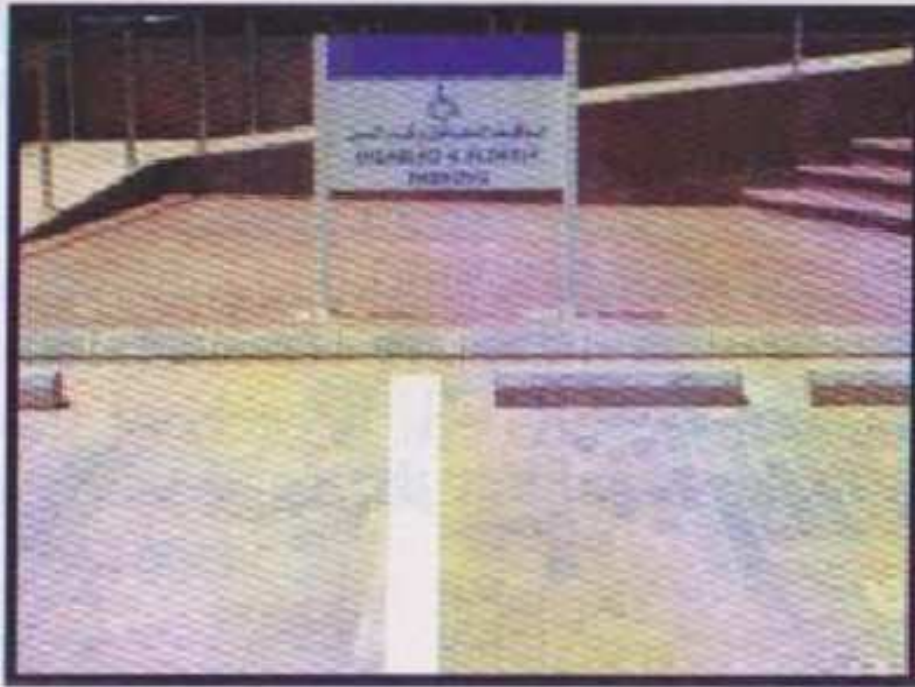
6-3 Persons with Special needs

Our Islamic religion urges us to co-operate and assist each other, and it is more rewarding to offer such assistance to a disabled brother. Therefore, you should observe the following cases relating to this category of the society.

* Crossing the road by a person on a wheelchair may require longer time than the time taken by walking persons. Therefore you should be patient and wait till this person crosses the road safely.



Drivers should consider persons with disability on wheel chairs

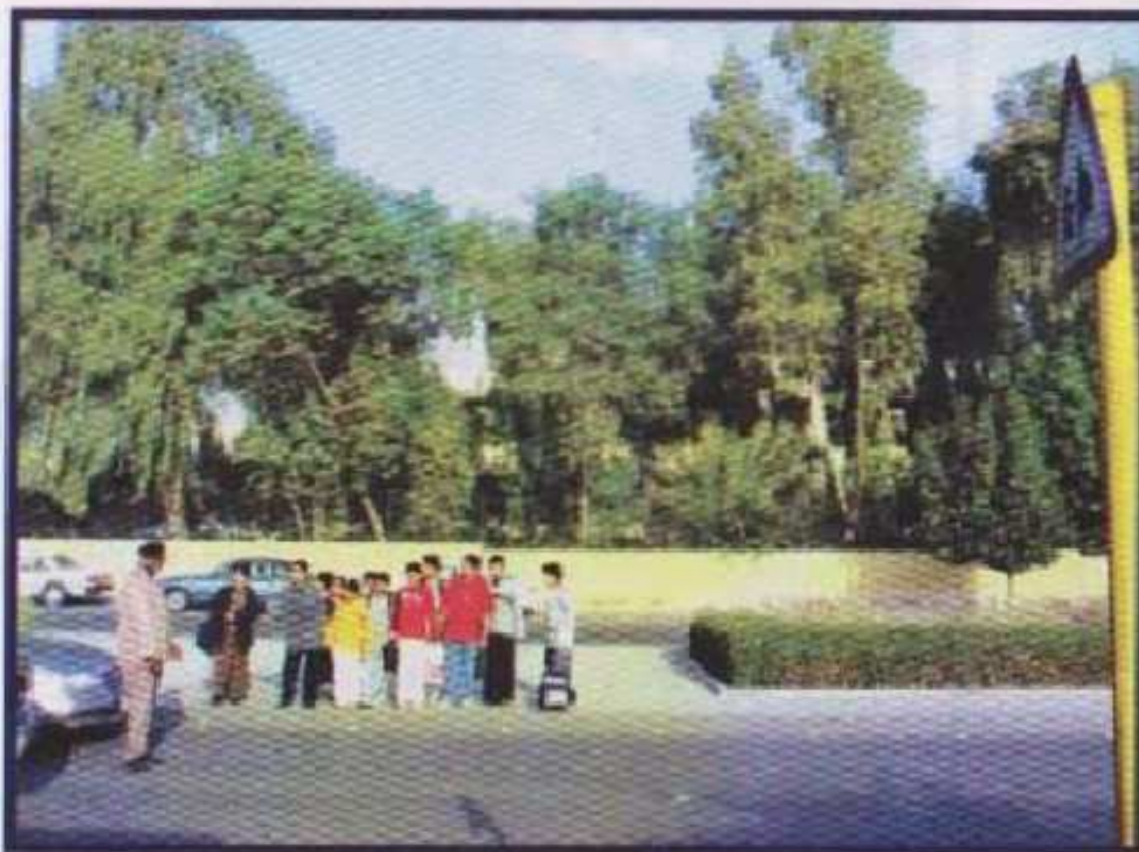


Parking designated for disabled persons only

- * A blind person crossing the road is distinguished by carrying a white stick.
- * Some of the car parkings are reserved to the persons with disability through some indicative signs. Parking your vehicle on these places is considered a violation as per the traffic rules.

6-4 Schools Students

Drivers should abide by the speed limit while driving in roads adjacent to schools, which mostly, does not exceed 30 km/hour. Most of the running over accidents take place near schools because of excessive



Be alert to school students in the vicinity

speed and due to not paying attention by the drivers. Remember that students, especially in the primary and intermediate levels, may not be aware of how to cross the road, therefore you should always observe this. When you see students getting out of a school bus it is always advisable to stop till the school bus proceeds and till you make sure that the road is clear ahead of you.

6-5 Emergency Vehicles

Giving way to emergency vehicles such as ambulances, civil defense vehicles and patrols vehicles is a matter of high significance due to the humanitarian services provided by these vehicles, which entail that they should be allowed to reach their targeted destinations in the nearest possible time. Therefore, when you recognize an emergency vehicles coming from the back through its flashing lights or by hearing the siren, you should open the way for them without endangering yourself or the other drivers.



Yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles

6-6 Road Works

Very frequently a part of the road is closed for maintenance and construction works, which requires a low speed driving to ensure the safety of workers at this part of the road. Remember that excessive speed in addition to not paying sufficient attention at work zones may endanger the life of those workers and may cause injury or death.



Slow down your vehicle speed and be alert while crossing through work zones.

Do you know that!
The number of injured persons due to the accidents which occurred on the Kingdom's roads during the period 1980-2008G stood at more than 784.000 injuries.

Quiz

Q1. The majority of traffic accidents which occur adjacent to schools are:

- A. Collision between vehicles.
- B. Running over.
- C. Turning over.
- D. None of the above.

Q2. Most of the running over accidents affecting pedestrians occur at sunset or during the night, because of:

- A. Excessive speed.
- B. Crowded pedestrians in the streets.
- C. Poor visibility.
- D. All of the above.

Q3. When crossing a work zone, you should do the following:

- A. Slow down and be alert.
- B. Change your path to another road.
- C. Stop driving.
- D. All of the above.

7

Taking care of the vehicle is an important part of maintaining its performance and safety. Regular maintenance is essential to ensure the vehicle is in good condition and to prevent any potential issues. This includes checking the oil, tires, brakes, and other components. It is also important to follow the manufacturer's recommendations for service intervals. Regular maintenance can help extend the life of the vehicle and reduce the risk of accidents. It is a responsible and cost-effective way to keep your vehicle in top shape.

The vehicle

Selection of genuine spare parts is a critical element to the safety of the vehicle. It is well known that there are commercial spare parts which may save the cost of the original parts for a period of time, but they can affect the vehicle's performance and safety. Therefore, it is advised to use genuine parts, especially those related directly to the safety of the vehicle such as the brakes and tires.

A significant portion of the traffic accidents occur due to the use of low or worn out tires. It is very important to change the tires on periodical basis and replace them with good ones when all the type of the vehicle and the weather condition of the location are recommended by the tire manufacturer.

There are two types of tires called radial and diagonal bias ply. The radial type is the best type due to its characteristics such as its resistance to high temperature, maintaining vehicle's balance at corner and allowing comfortable driving because of its ability to absorb a great deal of the road's roughness in addition to saving fuel consumption.

Q11

- Q11. The majority of traffic accidents which cause injury occur when:
- A. Collision between vehicles.
 - B. Hunting over.
 - C. Turning over.
 - D. None of the above.

- Q12. When driving with no other vehicles, the most common cause of a crash is during the driver's reaction to:
- A. Excessive speed.
 - B. Crossed pedestrians in the cross.
 - C. Poor visibility.
 - D. All of the above.

The vehicle

- Q13. If you are driving a motor car, you should be able to:
- A. Slow down and be alert.
 - B. Change your path to another road.
 - C. Stop driving.
 - D. All of the above.

Taking care of the vehicle and conducting a periodical maintenance is one of the important factors that contributes to reducing the number of traffic accidents, apart from the occurrence of sudden breakdowns, which may affect the vehicle operation. The periodical vehicle inspection at authorized stations is one of the important matters that should be followed on periodical basis. The inspection would detect the vehicle's defects on the spot and hence they can be repaired to avoid accidents. The vehicle's periodical inspection includes inspections for the different parts and components which affect the safe use of the vehicle. Not presenting the vehicle to the annual periodical inspection is considered a traffic violation.

Selection of genuine spare parts represents a crucial element to the safety of the vehicle. It is well known that there are commercial spare parts which may serve the required purpose for a short period of time, but they have adverse impact on the vehicle's performance and safety. Therefore it is advisable to use genuine parts, especially those related directly to the safety of the vehicle such as the brakes and tires.

7.1 Tires

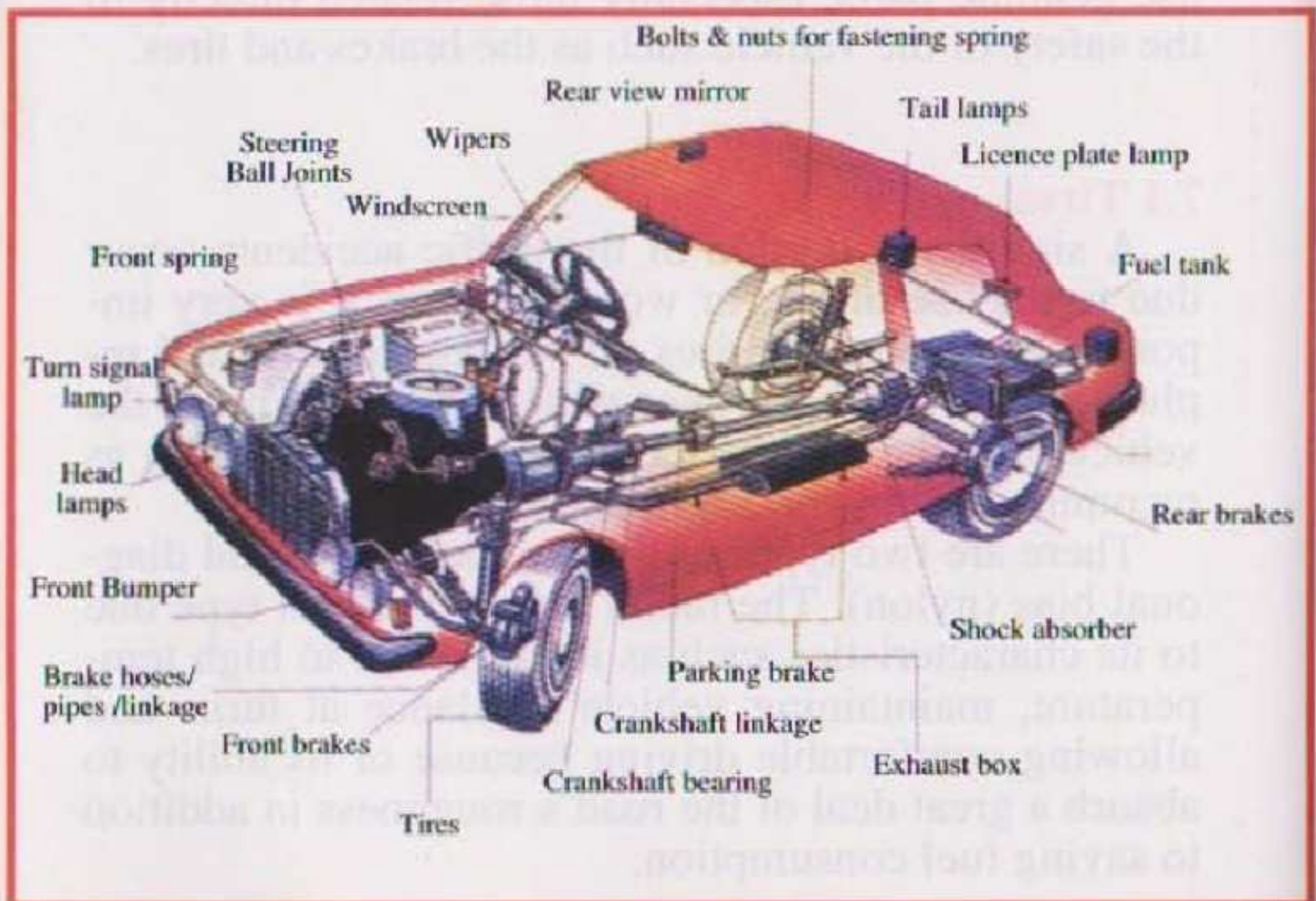
A significant portion of the traffic accidents occur due to the use of bad or worn out tires. It is very important to change the tires on periodical basis and replace them with good ones which suit the type of the vehicle and the weather condition of the Kingdom as recommended by the tires manufacturer.

There are two types of tires: radial (wire) and diagonal bias (nylon). The radial type is the best type due to its characteristics such as its tolerance to high temperature, maintaining vehicle's balance at turns and allowing comfortable driving because of its ability to absorb a great deal of the road's roughness in addition to saving fuel consumption.

The most important reasons that lead to wearing out or bursting of the tire are the following:

1. Excessive weight.
2. Excessive or low air pressure.
3. Excessive speed.
4. Surrounding temperature.
5. Exposure of tire to shocks.
6. Storing in wet places or at high temperature.
7. Sudden braking or sudden shifting to a higher speed.
8. Non-balancing of tires.
9. Drifting (Tafheeth).

When choosing tires for your vehicle it is necessary to consider factors that have direct impact on the safe functioning of the tire and which prevent it from sudden breakdown. These factors include the speed, ex-



cessive load, temperature, usage conditions and road conditions. For instance, tires are labeled with certain codes according to maximum speed limit. These codes are labeled on the tire as shown in the following table:

| Code | Speed Km/Hour | Code | Speed Km/Hour |
|------|---------------|------|---------------|
| L | 120 | S | 180 |
| M | 130 | T | 190 |
| N | 140 | U | 200 |
| P | 150 | H | 210 |
| Q | 160 | V | 240 |
| R | 170 | Z | Above 240 |

Regarding the tire load, each tire has a maximum load after which it will burst. The load is indicated by a number which is labeled on the tire as shown in the following table:

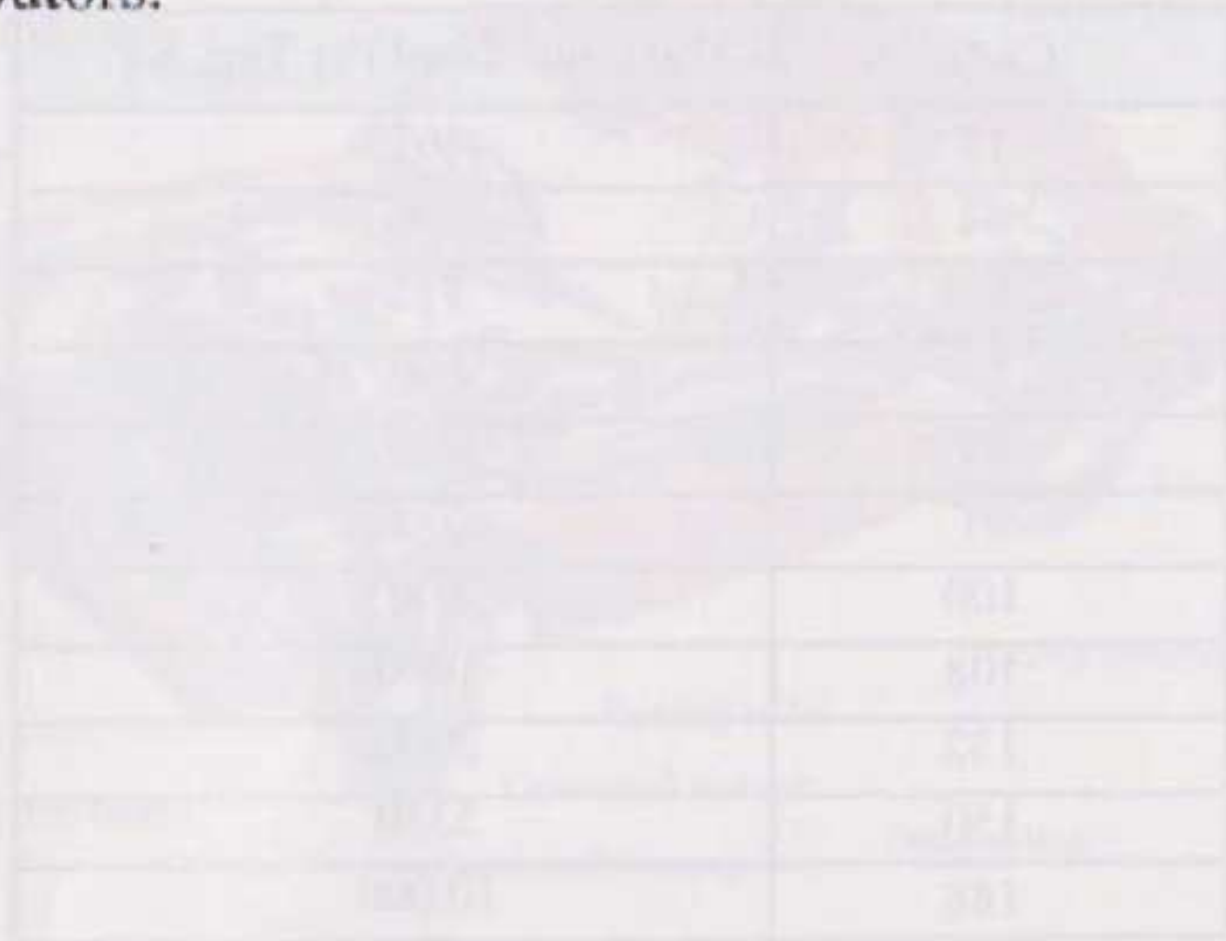
| Code | Maximum Load Per Tire, Kg |
|------|---------------------------|
| 18 | 462 |
| 84 | 500 |
| 85 | 515 |
| 88 | 560 |
| 89 | 580 |
| 91 | 615 |
| 100 | 800 |
| 108 | 1000 |
| 132 | 2000 |
| 150 | 3350 |
| 188 | 10.000 |

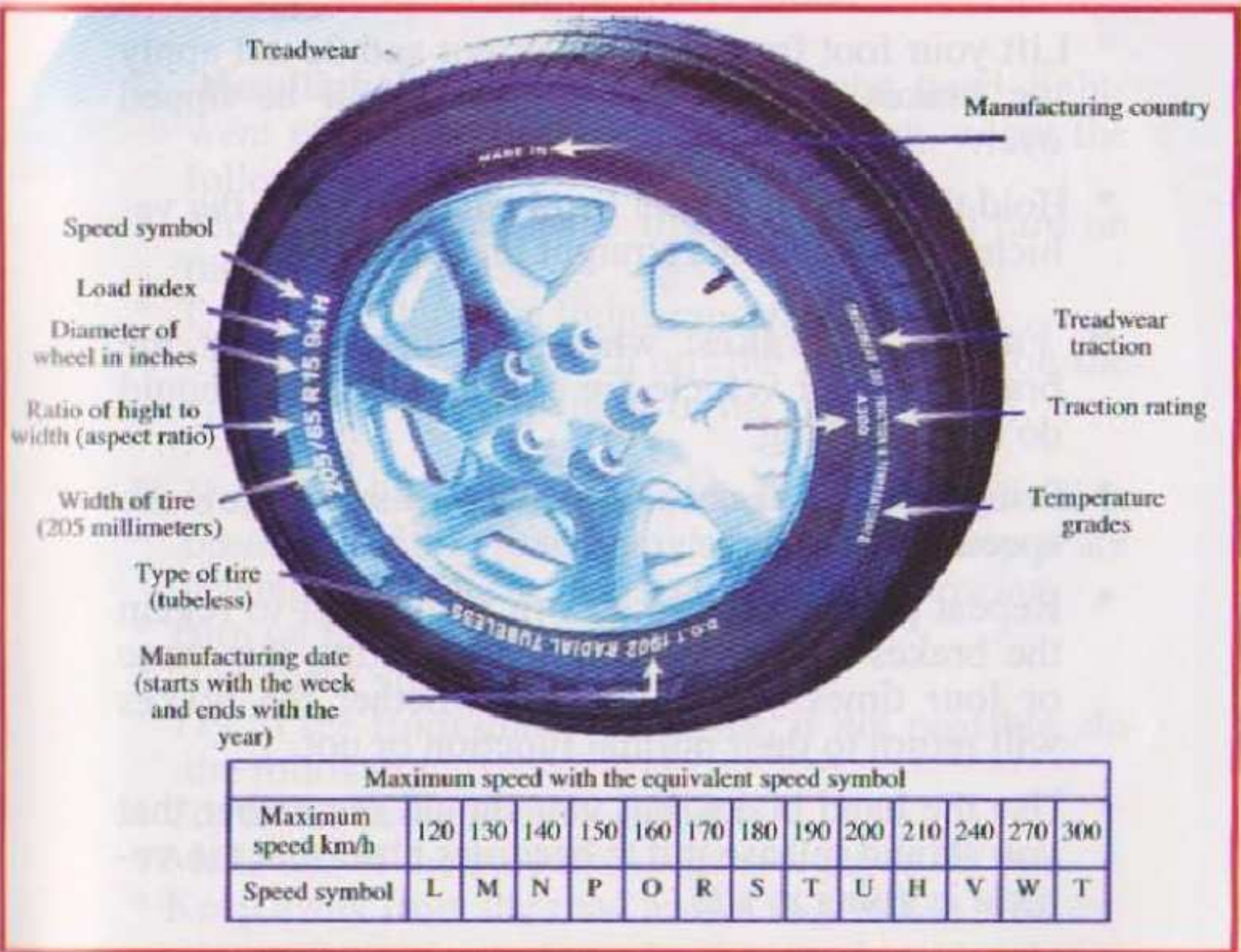
Moreover, each tire has a pre-determined level of air-pressure which is shown on one of its side wall. The driver should make sure that the air pressure inside the tire is not in excess of the specified pressure point.

With regard to the temperature, tires can be classified into three categories (A, B, C) each category of tire having a maximum level of temperature to be used below it. For example code (C) means that a tire in this category should be used under low temperature. Based on this, the most appropriate category for the climate conditions of the Kingdom is category (A) and then category (B).

Another important issue to be considered when replacing the tires is the tire's manufacturing date, which is composed of three digits, where the first and second to the left side indicates the number of the week, while the third number denotes the year. For example, in the number (251) the two digits (25) indicate week number twenty five whereas the third number (1) indicates the year of manufacturing, which is 2001. Note it is not advisable to purchase a tire that is over one year from the manufacturing date.

We advice the users when purchasing tires, to refer to the user's manual which is available with the tires distributors.





The vehicle

7-2 Vehicle's Breakdowns

If your vehicle breaks down, switch on the flashing lights, which indicates that your vehicle is out of order and can not move, or that it is moving very slowly or that you are confronting an emergency. The followings are the most common vehicle's breakdowns:

A. Tire blowout: when a tire burst, follow the following steps:

- * Lift your foot from the accelerator and do not apply the brakes, otherwise the vehicle will be tipped over.
- * Hold the steering wheel firmly and maintain the vehicle's direction in a straight line till it stops.

B. Failure of brakes: when you discover that the brakes of your vehicle are out of order, you should do the following:

- * Bring the gear back to a slower position to slow the speed of the vehicle.
- * Repeat pressing the brakes in an attempt to regain the brakes oil pressure. When repeating this three or four times you will know whether the brakes will return to their normal function or not.
- * Use the hand brake, but you should remember that you should release it if it becomes clear that the vehicle is going to slip.
- * Use the horn and the flashing lights to draw the attention of other drivers to your critical situation.
- * When there is no need to change the direction by moving out of the road, you may in this case turn-off the vehicle's engine safely.

C. Breakdown of the steering wheel: When the engine turns off while you are driving, it is difficult to control the steering wheel. In this case you should attempt the following steps:

- * Turn the steering wheel strongly using both hands in order to reach the side of the road.
- * Stop the vehicle, you will find difficulty in using the brakes in automatic vehicles.
- * Try to re-start the engine with caution.

D. Headlight failure: in case that the head lights went off suddenly during night driving, adopt the following:

- * Move the vehicle away from the road and turn on the flashing lights.
- * Try to switch on the lights repeatedly.
- * Upon failure to switch on the light, turn on the emergency flashing lights or the signal lights.

E. If the engine hood is opened: If the engine hood is opened suddenly to an upright position while you are driving your vehicle, you should do the following:

- * Turn on the flashing lights.
- * Slowdown your vehicle speed.
- * Try to see from under the cover, if not possible, do the following:
 - * Try to see through the window.
 - * Make use of the lane markings as a guide for you.
 - * Keep away from the road as fast as you can with extreme caution.

F. Breakdown of the Accelerator:

- * Adjust the gear in a neutral position for the ordinary vehicles and to (N) position for the automatic vehicles.
- * Use the brakes.
- * Pay attention to the road and start pulling your vehicle off the road.

- * Draw the attention of the other drivers to your critical situation by using the horn or the flashing lights.
- * Turn the engine off.

7-3 Emergency Conditions

There are emergency circumstances which necessitate a compulsory stop of the driver on the road side. In such situation you should act as follows:

- * Pull away from the road by a distance not less than two meters if you fail to find an appropriate parking

- * Place a warning triangle at a distance of 50 meters in front of the vehicle and another one at a distance of 100 meters behind the vehicle in the single-lane road



Use the warning triangle in case of a vehicle breakdown

- * If the road is a dual or multilane highway and you are forced to stop on one of these lanes, you should put a warning triangle at a distance of 10 meters behind the vehicle, and another warning triangle at a distance of 100 meters behind the vehicle also. Do not forget to collect the warning triangle prior to moving your vehicle.

Remember also that many accidents occur because of unsafe stopping near the highway, whether for repair of a defect in the vehicle or for any other reasons.

Sliding is another unexpected event which occurs when driving a vehicle. Sliding occurs when the degree of friction between the tires and the road surface reduces. When the vehicle slides, act as follows:

1. Turn the driving wheel in the direction of the sliding.
2. Avoid pressing the brakes pedal.
3. Slow down your vehicle speed gradually.
4. If your vehicle is equipped with (ABS) system which prevents locking the tires when using the brakes, you should, under wet road circumstances press the brake pedal strongly and continuously to activate this system, even if you feel that the brake pedal is becoming loose or is pushing your foot up. (ABS) system helps the driver to control the vehicle and maintain its direction in a straight line when sliding on the road due to rain or other causes.

Do you know that!
The number of deaths resulted from traffic accidents that occurred on the Kingdom's roads during the period 1980-2008G exceeded 109,000 casualties

Quiz

Q1. The advantage of the vehicle's periodical inspection is:

- A. Early detection of defects.
- B. Repairing the defect to avoid accidents.
- C. Raise the level of the vehicle's safety on the road.
- D. All of the above.

Q2. There are three categories of tires, namely (A, B, C) and the most suitable ones for the Kingdom's weather are:

- A. C.
- B. C.B
- C. A, then B
- D. B then A

Q3. When the steering wheel breaks down, you should do the following:

- A. Move the steering wheel with both hands.
- B. Stop the vehicle.
- C. Try to re-start the engine.
- D. All of the above.

8

8-1 Avoiding Accidents

In most cases, there are things you can do to avoid accidents and keep your vehicle safe. The most important thing is to always wear your seat belt. This can save your life in the event of an accident. Other things you can do include:

- To stop quickly, use the brakes and when the vehicle stops, use the parking brake. This will help you avoid rolling back on a hill.
- When you don't find time for stopping, try to change the direction of your car, in order to avoid colliding with other vehicles and try not to use the brakes while changing the direction.
- Some times it would be preferable to accelerate your speed to avoid accidents, particularly when a certain vehicle is about to hit you from behind. In such cases, you should be able to avoid the accident.

Traffic accidents

If you are a driver, you should know what you are intending to do while you are driving your vehicle so they can avoid collisions with you. By following the guidelines and instructions contained below, you will be able to avoid many accidents.

1. Blind areas

The driver can not see the vehicles in the blind areas through the mirror and should turn his head to be able to see other vehicles in these areas.

2. The Speed Limit

You are legally not allowed to drive in excess of the speed limit as posted on the road's speed limit signs. Regardless of the speed limit, your speed should take into consideration the following:

11. The advantages of the vehicle equipped by ABS are:

- A. Early detection of defects.
- B. Helping the driver to avoid accidents.
- C. Raising the level of the vehicle's safety on the road.
- D. All of the above.

12. There are three categories of tires, namely (A, B, C) and the most suitable tires for the Indonesian weather are:

- A. C.
- B. C & B.
- C. A and B.
- D. B over A.

Traffic accidents

- A. Move the steering wheel with both hands.
- B. Stop the vehicle.
- C. Try to re-start the engine.
- D. All of the above.

8-1 Avoiding Accidents

In most cases, drivers choose one of three options to avoid accidents: stops quickly, veer the vehicle or accelerates the speed. Following is a summary for each reaction selected:

- * To stop quickly, use the brakes and when the vehicle slides, stop using the brakes, then press the brakes one time after the other till the vehicle comes to a complete stop.
- * When you don't find time for stopping, try to change the direction to pull off the road, in order to avoid colliding with other vehicles and try not to use the brakes while changing the direction.
- * Some times it would be preferable to accelerate your speed to avoid accidents, particularly when a certain vehicle is about to hit you from behind, or on your side.

If you fail to avoid the accident, try to protect yourself as much as you can, but you should allow other drivers to know what you are intending to do while you are driving your vehicle so they can avoid colliding with you. By following the guidance and instructions mentioned below, you will be able to avoid many accidents:

1. Blind areas:

The driver can not see the vehicles in the blind areas through the mirror and he should turn his head to be able to see other vehicles in these areas.

2. The Speed Limit

You are legally not allowed to drive in excess of the speed limit as posted on the road's speed limit signs, Regardless of the speed limit, your speed should take into consideration the following:

- A. The number and speed of the vehicles on the road.
- B. The road's surface condition, whether soft or rough, earthy, or wet, wide or narrow.
- C. The road's slope (high or low).
- D. Pedestrians and cyclists on the road sides.
- E. Rain, fog, winds, sandstorm and dust.
- F. The nature of the area you are crossing (schools, mosques, markets).

Driving in excess of the posted speed limit is considered a disastrous danger. Also, driving very slowly, especially on the highway, may lead to causing dangerous accidents. Therefore, you should drive at speed close to the speed limit and observe the speed of the surrounding vehicles on the road.

The faster your speed, the lesser will be your ability to control the vehicle, regardless of observing the speed limit.

Many of the new drivers do not take into consideration the safety factor by slowing down their speed according to the nature of the road and the driving conditions. Hence, these drivers do not act properly and may cause traffic accidents due to lack of experience in driving.

1. Blind areas:

The driver can not see the vehicles in the blind areas through the mirror and he should turn his head to be able to see other vehicles in those areas.

2. The Speed Limit

You are legally not allowed to drive in excess of the speed limit as posted on the road's speed limit signs. Regardless of the speed limit, your speed should take into consideration the following:

3. Curves

At road curves there is a side push force on the vehicle (the centrifugal force) which pushes it away from the curve. To avoid exiting the vehicle from its path, you should slow down prior to entering the curve and remember that using the brakes while passing the curve may lead to sliding your vehicle and tipped over.



Curve Signs

4. Work Zones:

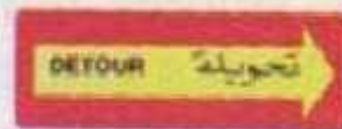
The work zones are locations where disastrous accidents increase. It is well known that the victims of these accidents are from the users of road or the workers at those sites. It is also known that work place, requires closing part of the road or the whole road, hence, the driver should be cautious to pass the work zone safely and this entails abiding by the traffic signs such as the detour signals... etc, and the instructions of the persons in charge of the work zone.



Warning sign on a post



Cone with flag



Every driver should remember that the speed limit at the work place is less than the speed limit at other parts of the road

5- Wet Roads

You should slow your vehicle speed when the road is wet. This is because, when there is rain or other liquids on the road, the friction coefficient between the tires and the road surface decreases at the speed of 80 km/h and the vehicle will appear as if it is moving on water. Therefore, any slight deviation in your path or occurrence of a medium level winds may lead your vehicle to slide and you will lose control over it. Also remember that pressing the brakes strongly on the wet roads leads to sliding.

8.2 Colliding with Camels

Camels represent a danger to the traffic flow when they cross through the unfenced roads. The shapes of the camels are different from the shapes of other animals. They have huge bodies and long legs, hence their centers of gravity are high and this is the reason behind the occurrence of fatal traffic accidents when the vehicle hit camels. The reasoning for this is that vehicles first hit the legs and then the mass of the body falls on the passengers' cabin in the light vehicles.

Studies proved that traffic accidents caused by camels in the Kingdom constitute about 94% of the animals hitting accidents, and 85% of these accidents occur between 6:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m., i.e. during the night.

In addition, studies indicated that the rate of injuries in the accidents caused by camels represent four times the rate of the traffic accidents in general whereas the death rates exceed six times the rate of traffic accidents in general.



To avoid colliding with camels, you should observe the following instructions:

1. Slow your speed when you see a camel/camels near the road
2. Switch on the flashing lights or signals and observe vehicles around you, especially the ones behind you.
3. Wait till the camels cross the road completely.

4. The warning triangle which has a camel's symbol indicates camels crossing area. When you see this sign you should be cautious and reduce your vehicle speed.



5. You should be aware of the typical behavior of camels; they do not get scared of vehicles and do not move away from vehicles when they see them.
6. You should pay attention to the traffic instructions and warning signs issued or announced by the concerned authorities to avoid this problem.

8.3 The accident's site and crowding.

When you see the flashing lights of a vehicle ahead of you, you should reduce your vehicle



speed as there might be an accident or an emergency on the road.

Avoid crowding or gathering around the accidents or disasters sites out of curiosity, because this will hinder the rescuing operations and may entail more accidents

8.4 Intensity of the Accident

The intensity of the traffic accidents which ranges from a simple fall from a bicycle to an accident in which many vehicles are involved, may cause many injuries. In most cases, the site of the accident represents high risks for safety due to the slow traffic flow. Therefore, always try to keep away from the accident's site by resorting to another road to allow the emergency teams (traffic police, ambulance, civil defense) to carry out their rescue duties without any disturbance or confusion.

8.5 How to act when you see an Accident?

If it happens that you are the first person to reach an accident's site, you should behave as follows:

Make the place safe:

First: Personal safety precautions

Pay attention to your personal safety by not doing anything that endangers your life. Stop your vehicle safely away from the road after you pass the accident's site and turn on the flashing lights. Check whether there are injured people. Do not run through a path which is crowded with vehicles. If it is at night wear or carry a shining or reflecting object and use a torch.

Second: The General Protective Precautions

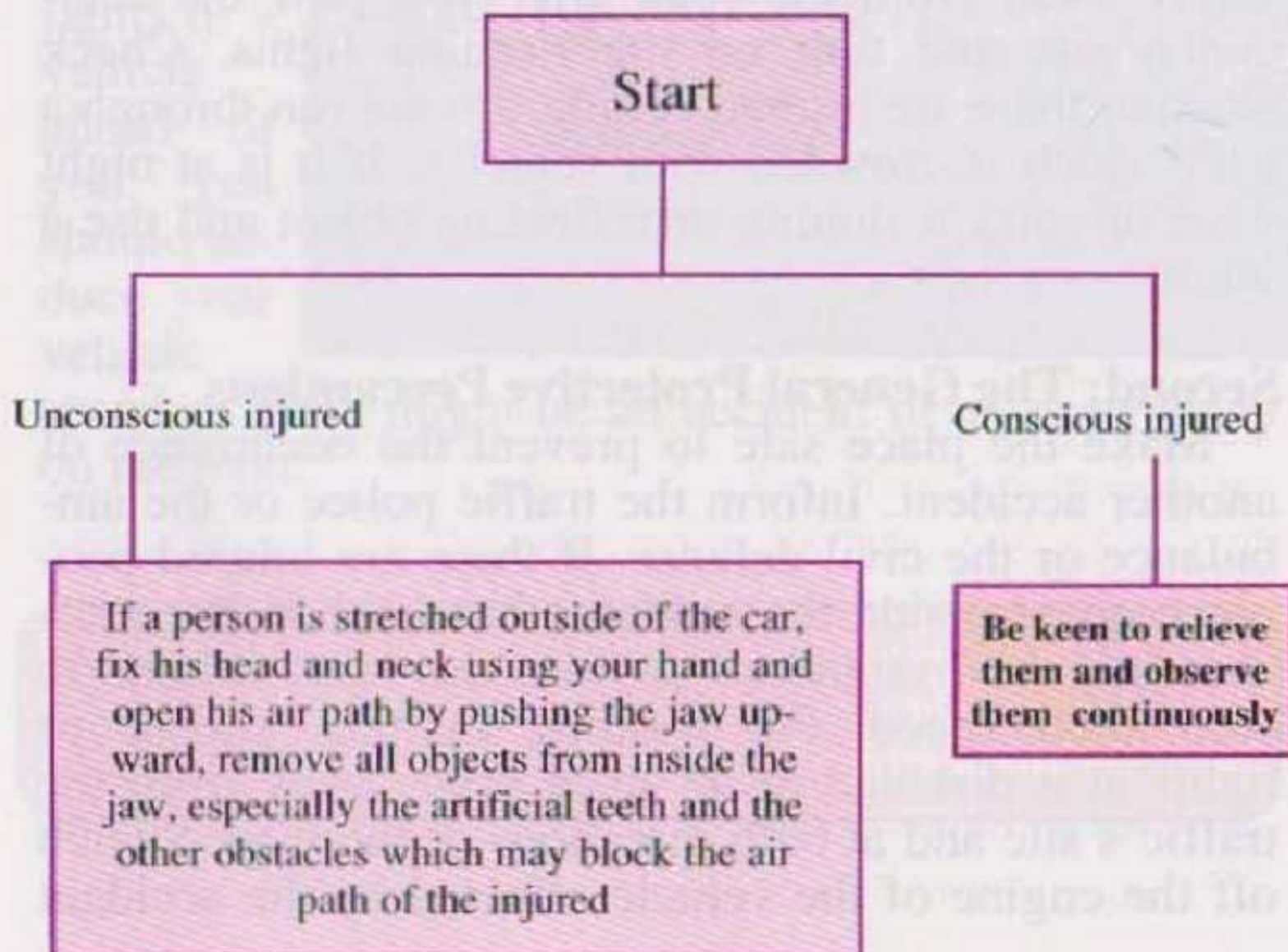
Make the place safe to prevent the occurrence of another accident. Inform the traffic police or the ambulance or the civil defense. If there are injured people trapped inside the vehicles involved in the accident ask the bystanders to warn the other drivers to slow their speed. Put warning triangle, signals or lights at a distance of 45 m at least, away from the traffic's site and at both directions of the road. Switch off the engine of the vehicle affected by the accident

and if possible disconnect the vehicle's battery. Keep the vehicles involved in the accident at stable position by using the hand brakes. If a vehicle is leaning on one side, do not adjust it, but try to prevent it from turning upside down. Draw the attention of the emergency services to any damaged electric wires or spilled out fuel from the vehicles affected by the accident or the existence of the "danger" signs on them.

Do not move the injured persons unless you find them inside a burning vehicle or if they are in danger. Moving injured persons harm them and many of the paralysis cases occur as a result of this.

Third: Rescuing the persons injured in accidents

Check the injured and make sure that they are still breathing. Stay with the injured person and relieve his worry till the ambulance reaches the site of the accident. Try to be calm if you are at the place of the accident and remember that acting promptly is very essential. While you are waiting for the ambulance to reach the accident's site, you may take the following steps.



8-6 Stopping acute Bleeding

The most likely cause of death when accidents occur is the bleeding; however, you can stop the external bleeding easily if you follow the steps explained below:

1. Locate the place of the bleeding and press it directly using a clean piece of cloth.
2. If the bleeding occurs at one of the limbs, lift this part up and keep pressing as this gesture alone may be enough in most cases.
3. Use a bandage to cover the wound and tie it appropriately, but be careful not to tighten it to the extent that it interrupts the blood circulation from reaching the other parts of the body.
4. Press points: If the previous attempts fail to stop the bleeding, you may press by the palm of your hand on the internal side of the humerus between armpit and the elbow in case of the upper part bleeding, and press the internal front part of the upper thigh in case of the lower part bleeding.

Do not replace the piece of cloth with a new piece if the bleeding continues; rather place a new one on top of the old.



Illustration showing the application of a clean piece of cloth to stop bleeding.



First: Fix straight the head and neck



Second: Hold up the limb and press to stop the bleeding



Third: Cover the wound with bandage



Forth: Palm hand pressing to stop the bleeding

8.7 Hazardous Materials

Traffic accidents may even become more complicated when hazardous materials spilled or when toxic vapors leak out. Keep the bystanders away from the accident's site and stand opposite to the wind's direction. If you notice any "danger" signs on the vehicles, inform the emergency team about them. If you are doubtful about your safety or if you noticed any "dangerous" sign, keep at a distance and stay at a safe place if there is any leakage of flammable or hazardous materials.

| Phone Numbers of Emergency authorities | |
|--|-----|
| Security patrols | 999 |
| Saudi Red Crescent Authority | 997 |
| Civil Defence | 998 |
| Traffic Accidents notification | 993 |
| Road Security Police | 996 |



Signs of hazardous materials on trucks

8.8 Factors Influencing Driving

The teachings of our religion Islam prohibit drinking alcohol and using narcotics (drugs). The traffic regulations and rules stipulate that whoever is involved in a traffic accident and found to be under the influence of narcotics, or alcohol will be dealt with stringently (physically and morally). The penalty imposed on such persons may extend to suspending their licenses for a period of one year in addition to applying the Sharia punishments. On the other hand, some of the medicines taken by some drivers may affect their level of concentration and proficiency in driving. This applies to the other types of drugs which are purchased by a prescription from physician or over-the-counter, including the prohibited drugs. Now, consider these facts:

- * The medicine prescribed for curing headache, nasal congestion, influenza and tranquilizers, cause drowsiness which affect the driver's focus and driving skills.
- * Taking medical drugs, regardless of their types or doses, has its definite impact on the driver's focus. Therefore drivers should consult and get confirmation from the physician or the pharmacist about the extent of influence of the drugs they take on their ability to drive.

You should make sure that you are well aware of the resulting effects of using any types of drugs on your focus while driving

- Fatigue and Stress

Fatigue weakens the driver's focus which will have adverse effect on his reaction to the dangers that may face him on the road, in addition to making him feel sleepy while driving. To avoid this, the driver is advised to do the following:

- Properly plan the trip.
- Take a rest prior to starting your trip and avoid starting it immediately after the working hours.
- Do not try to drive for a long distance continuously during the night.
- Stop and take rest after every two hours of driving and take snacks and hot drinks.
- Move your eyes continuously and talk to your trip companions.
- Listen to some radio programs and useful cassettes.

- Vision and hearing

While you are driving, you need to see objects clearly. In fact many of the acts you do while you are driving depend on what you see ahead of you. Thus, if you are not able to see the objects ahead of you clearly, your judgment of the distances ahead of you will be incorrect which may consequently affect taking appropriate decisions. Some people can see well during the day but they can not do the same during the night, particularly on the roads that lack sufficient lighting. Hence, you should check your eyesight and use medical glasses, if required.

Hearing is also as important as eyesight. You should check your hearing to measure the extent of your ability to hear the voices around you as there might be some voices which you need to hear prior to seeing their sources to pay attention to them, especially in places where visibility is low.

Listening to the radio or cassette player at low volume will help you hear voices outside the vehicle.

Do you know?

The volume of economic losses resulting from traffic accidents in the Kingdom is estimated at S.R. 21 Billion annually

Quiz

Q1- The faster the speed:

- A. The more you will be respected by other drivers.
- B. The more the insurance premium will increase.
- C. The less control you will have over the vehicle.
- D. Will lead to failure of operating the (ABS) system.

Q2. When you see camels crossing the road, you should:

- A. Slow down your vehicle speed and wait till the camels cross the whole section of the road.
- B. Slow down your speed and no need to wait.
- C. Use the horn continuously.
- D. Increase your speed to prevent them from crossing the road.

Q3. When there is an accident or an emergency on the road, how will you act:

- A. Provide assistance if I can.
- B. Use another road to allow the emergency and rescue teams to reach the site and rescue the injured.
- C. Stop the vehicle near the place of the accident.
- D. The above-mentioned in paras (A+B).

Abiding by the traffic regulations and instructions is a major pre-requisite for being involved in activities that might lead to suspension of driving license and disqualify the driver from driving. The conduct that leads to violating the traffic regulations have negative impacts, which includes causing harm to you or to others or the legal consequences of paying fines and other legal procedures. However, the adverse impacts do not stop there, but may extend to include registering black points on your record as the traffic authorities. For example, when a driver commits a violation of running a red light, in addition to the payment of the financial penalty, twelve black points will be registered in his driving record. If he continues repeating this violation, this balance of black points may reach 24 points within one year where his driving license will be suspended.

Behaviors that lead to license suspension

In contrast, abiding by the traffic rules by not committing any violations will help you to maintain your driving license. Some provisions also encourage the driver to maintain their record clean. Committing a traffic violation is not the signal or does it mean that you are a dangerous driver. The law stipulates that "If one year elapses after a driver committed a traffic violation and he did not commit another violation, the driver's black points pertaining to that violation will be omitted automatically from the system, consequently his record will be clean of any violations."

Q1. The faster the speed:

- A. The more you will be respected by other drivers.
- B. The more the insurance premium will increase.
- C. The less control you will have over the vehicle.
- D. Will lead to failure of operating the (ABS) system.

Q2. When you see a car crossing the road, you should:

- A. Slow down your vehicle speed and wait till the car has completely crossed the whole section of the road.
- B. Slow down your speed and as need to wait.
- C. Use the horn continuously.
- D. Ignore the car.

Q3. If you witness an accident on the road, you should:

- A. Provide assistance if I can.
- B. Use another road to allow the emergency and rescue teams to reach the site and rescue the injured.
- C. Stop the vehicle near the place of the accident.
- D. The above-mentioned in paras (A+B).

Abiding by the traffic regulations and instructions is a major pre-requisite to avoid being involved in actions that might lead to suspension of driving license and disqualify the driver from driving. The conduct that leads to violating the traffic regulations have negative impacts, which includes causing harm to you or to others or the legal consequences of paying fines and other legal procedures. However, the adverse impacts do not stop there, but may extend to include registering black points on your record at the traffic directorate. For example, when a driver commits a violation of running a red light, in addition to the payment of the financial penalty, twelve black points will be registered in his driving record. If he continues repeating this violation, this balance of black points may reach 24 points within one year where his driving license will be suspended.

In contrast, abiding by the traffic rules by not committing violations will make your record clean and not containing any black points. The traffic regulations contain some provisions that encourage the drivers to maintain their record clean. Committing a traffic violation is not the upshot or does it mean that you are a dangerous driver. The law stipulates that " If one year elapses after a driver committed a traffic violation and he did not commit another violation, the driver's black points pertaining to that violation will be omitted automatically from the system, consequently his record will be clean of any violations.

Do you know that!
The impacts of the traffic accident extend beyond the economic losses to include social, health and psychological impacts.

Abiding by the traffic regulations and instructions is a major pre-requisite in road being involved in an event that might lead to suspension of driving license and disqualify the driver from driving. The conduct that leads to violating the traffic regulations has negative impacts, which includes causing harm to you or to others or the legal consequences of paying fines and other legal procedures. However, the adverse effects do not stop there, but may extend to include receiving black points on your record at the traffic department. For example, when a driver commits a violation of running a red light, in addition to the payment of the financial penalty, twelve black points will be registered in his driving record. If he continues repeating this violation, the balance of black points may reach 24 points within one year where his driving license will be suspended.

In contrast, abiding by the traffic rules by not committing violations will make your record clean and not containing any black points. The traffic regulations contain some provisions that encourage the drivers to maintain their record clean. Committing a traffic violation is not the worst or does it mean that you are a dangerous driver. The law stipulates that "If one year elapses after a driver committed a traffic violation and he did not commit another violation, the driver's black points pertaining to that violation will be deleted automatically from the system, consequently his record will be clean of any violations."

It is important to note that the traffic regulations are designed to protect the safety of all road users. Therefore, it is essential to abide by these rules and regulations to avoid any penalties or suspension of driving license.

Penalties for Violations Table (p. 105) - 105
No. fine or detention of the vehicle or driver
Violations etc.

- 1. Driving a vehicle without having a driver's license
- 2. Driving a vehicle without registration plate (detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled)

Appendix (1)

Tables of the traffic violations

pursuant to the Traffic Act issued by the Royal Decree No M/85 dated 26/10/1428H and it's Executive Act issued by the decree No. 7019 dated 3/7/1429H of H.H. Minister of Interior.

- 3. Driving a vehicle without registration plate (detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled)
- 4. Driving a vehicle without having a driver's license
- 5. Using a vehicle without a license of the driver
- 6. Issuing a license to a driver without meeting the requirements
- 7. Erasing or try to erase vehicle's identification signs
- 8. Driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medical drugs that is warned of driving under the influence
- 9. Running traffic light on red
- 10. Driving a vehicle in the opposite direction in high-speed roads
- 11. Manoeuvring at high speed between vehicles on public roads

Appendix (1)

Tables of the traffic violations

prescribed to the Traffic Act issued by the Royal

Decree No 1482 dated 20/10/1981

and its Executive Act issued by the decree

No. 2019 dated 20/11/2011

of the Minister of Interior.

Violations Table No. (1)

Penalties for Violations Table No. (1) are 500 to 900 S.R. fine, or detention of the vehicle as well. These violations are:

1. Driving a vehicle without having a driving license.
2. Driving a vehicle without registration plates (detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).
3. Driving a vehicle without rear registration plate (detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).
4. Driving a vehicle with registration plates that do not belong to vehicle (detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).
5. Using irregular registration plates (detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).
6. Installing fittings resembling those of official and emergency vehicles (detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).
7. Erasing or try to erase vehicle's identification signs.
8. Driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medical drugs that is warned of driving under it's influence.
9. Running traffic light on red .
10. Driving a vehicle in the opposite direction to traffic flow.
11. Maneuvering in high speed between vehicles on public roads.

12. Exceeding speed limit (more than 25 Km PH over posted limit) .
13. Passing in prohibited areas such as curves and heights.
14. Stopping over railroads.
15. Failure to secure (covering and tying up) a transported load
16. Carrying out works on public roads without prior coordination with the concerned authorities.
17. Failure to completely stop at stop sign.
18. Not yielding the right-of-way by completely stopping at the yield sign.
19. Not yielding the right-of-way to vehicles coming from right in equal right-of-way intersection in the absence of right-of-way sign.
20. Not yielding the right-of-way to vehicles in the main road in the absence of yield sign.
21. Failure to comply with the traffic police directions and not giving his directions priority over traffic signals.
22. Failure of incoming vehicles to yield to the right-of-way to vehicles inside roundabouts in the absence of traffic lights or a traffic police.
23. Driving a vehicle not equipped with the necessary appliances such as brakes, lights etc which jeopardize public safety.(detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).

- 24. Failure to use necessary lights while driving or in bad weather.
- 25. Driving a vehicle in tunnels without switching on lights.

Violations Table No. (2)

Penalties for Violations Table No. (2) are 300 to 500 S.R. fine or detention of the vehicle as well. These violations are:

1. Carrying out modifications or additions to vehicle's chassis or body without observing the legal procedures.(detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).
2. Operating of industrial, construction or agricultural public works vehicles on roads without taking the necessary precautions including absence of reflecting wing signs. .(detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).
3. Driving a vehicle that causes pollution on public roads (detention of the vehicle till the violation is settled).
4. Exceeding speed limit (1-25 Km PH over posted limit).
5. Messing with regulating traffic road signs, reflectors or poles .
6. Non-stopping in check points or security patrols in the presence of stop directions or signs .
7. Failure to observe traffic regulations in crossroads and intersections.
8. Use of vehicle for purposes other than licensed for.
9. Exceeding number of permitted passengers.

10. Transporting passengers in places not designed for them in vehicle.
11. Refuse to present driver's or vehicle's documents to the authorized personnel.
12. Not observing lanes outlines.
13. Leaving objects on public roads that may endanger public safety.
14. Not yielding right of way to VIP convoys or emergency vehicles .
15. Passing school buses when children are boarding or exiting.
16. Driving with expired driving license.

Violations Table No. (3)

Penalties for Violations Table No. (3) are 150 to 300 S.R. fine. These violations are

1. Absence of trailer's legal requirements.
2. Not presenting the vehicle for technical inspection
3. Using high beam headlight while there are oncoming vehicles.
4. Failure to take necessary precautions when stopping the vehicle on public roads in cases of emergency.
5. Placing obstacles inside the vehicle that obstruct driver's vision.
6. Not carrying driving license or vehicle's registration while driving..
7. Leaving of vehicle unattended in a descending road without taking necessary precautions.
8. Violating traffic regulations on roads.
9. Failure to preserve vehicle's registration plates.
10. Failure to complete vehicle's ownership registration procedures
11. Failure to complete the procedures of changing of vehicle's utilization.
12. Failure to use seat belt
13. Failure to use appropriate safety seats designed for children

14. Failure to observe right-of-way rules.
15. Failure to export a vehicle intended for export in due date.
16. Using cell phone by hand while driving.
17. Abuse the use of vehicle's horn.
18. Not wearing a helmet while driving motorbikes.
19. Driving in unauthorized lanes
20. Failure of animals' owners to keep them away from roads.

Violations Table No. (4)

Penalties for Violations Table No. (4) are 100 to 150 S.R. fine. These violations are

1. Using unauthorized appliances in the vehicle or fixing stickers or slogans of indecent material.
2. Unnecessarily leaving of vehicles on public roads in prohibited areas.
3. Throwing any objects outside the vehicle while driving.
4. Driving a vehicle without front registration plate.
5. Exiting or boarding while the vehicle is moving.
6. Crossing of pedestrians in unauthorized zones.
7. Failure of pedestrians to comply to pedestrian traffic signs .
8. Causing traffic congestion by driving slowly .
9. Parking in No-parking areas.
10. Parking in handicapped parking zones.
11. Failure to focus on the road while driving.
12. Absence of insurance policy.

Warning Signs



1. Road works



2. Road works



3. Road works



4. Road works



5. Road works



6. Road works



7. Road works



8. Road works



9. Road works



10. Road works

Appendix (2)

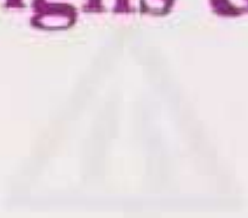
Traffic Signs & Signals



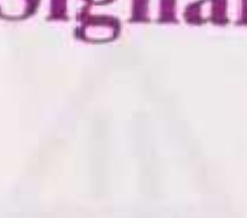
1. Priority



2. Priority



3. Priority



4. Priority



5. Priority



6. Priority



7. Priority



8. Priority



9. Priority



10. Priority



11. Priority



12. Priority



13. Priority



14. Priority

Violations

Penalties for Violations Table No. (4) are 100 to 150
S.E. 1916. These violations are

1. Using unauthorized appliances in the vehicle or fixing stickers or slogans of indecent material.
2. Unnecessarily leaving of vehicles on public roads in prohibited areas.
3. Throwing any objects outside the vehicle while driving.
4. Driving a vehicle without firm registration plate.
5. Exiting or boarding while the vehicle is moving.
6. Crossing of pedestrian in an authorized zones.
7. Failure to obey traffic signs & signals.
8. Causing traffic congestion by driving slowly.
9. Parking in No parking areas.
10. Parking in handicapped parking zones.
11. Failure to focus on the road while driving.
12. Absence of insurance policy.

Warning Signs



Left bend



Right bend



Sharp bend to the left



Sharp bend to the right



Dip



Dangerous bends from left to right



Dangerous bends from right to left



Reverse Bend L-R



Reverse Bend R-L



Pedestrian Crossing



Descent



Ascent



Road narrows



The road narrows keep left



Be cautious of animals



The road narrows from the left



Road leads to quay or river bank



Rough road



hump



Crosswind



Slippery road



Loose gravel



Falling Rocks



Bicycle crossing



Minor road from the right ahead



stop sign Ahead



Give way Ahead



Traffic Rotary



Be cautious of Camels



Dangerous Shoulder



Narrow bridge



One-Lane Bridge



Tunnel



Two-way road



Rumble Strip



Divided Road Begins



Divided Road Ends



Road joins with road from the right



Dangerous junction ahead



Road merges from the right



Maximum Height



Fire Station



Attention



Minor road from the left ahead



Signals ahead



Horizontal traffic lights ahead



Airport



Children Crossing



Sand dunes

Warning Signs



Electrical Cables



Water Crossing



Runway



Swing Bridge



Railroad crossing with a gate



The end of the double road



Side Road On The Right



Main road intersection with a sub road



Side Road On The Left



Railroad crossing without a gate



Curves (windings)



150 M



100 M



50 M



Sharp deviation of route to the left (Chevrons)

Distance indication for trains

Regulatory Signs



Cycles prohibited



Motorcycles only



Goods vehicles prohibited



Drawn trailer prohibited



Maximum Speed



Pedestrian prohibited



Animal carts prohibited



Hand carts prohibited



Farm equipment prohibited



Motorcycles prohibited



Maximum Width



Maximum Height



Motor vehicles prohibited



All vehicles prohibited



Entry prohibited



Maximum Weight



Maximum Weight on axle



Maximum Length



No turn left



Stop



No turn right



No U Turn



Overtaking Prohibited



Overtaking by truck prohibited



Give way



No horns



No access to Buses



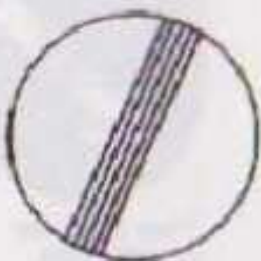
Customs



Priority for oncoming traffic



Minimum distance between two vehicles is 30 Meters



End all Prohibitions



End speed limit



End of overtaking prohibited



End of overtaking by trucks prohibited



No access to Trailers



No Parking



No Stopping or Parking



Closed both directions



No access to animals



No parking on even dates



Trucks Keep Right



Truck Limit



Compulsory minimum



No parking on odd dates



End compulsory minimum speed



Mandatory road for Pedestrian



Pass either side



Go to the left



Go to the right



At next junction go straight on



Mandatory road for animals



At next junction a U-turn mandatory



At next junction go straight on or U-turn



At next junction go to the right or to the left



At next junction go to the left



Pass this side



Turn Right Mandatory



At next junction go straight on or to the left



At next junction go straight on or to the right



Round about Mandatory



Pass this side



Mandatory road for bicycles



Mandatory road for Pedestrians



Mandatory road for animals



Minimum Speed mandatory

Guide Signs



No through Road



Turn on Lights



Hospital



Parking



Youth Hostel



First Aid Center



Hotel



Restaurant



Side parking



Road for motor vehicles



Refreshments



Gas Station



Mechanical Station



End of International highway



One way



Telephone



Picnic site



Camping site



International highway



Priority over incoming vehicles



Pedestrian Crossing



The sign indicating Holy mosque of Medinah



Airport



Industrial area



City Center



Priority road



End of priority road



No through Road



No through Road



No through Road



Bus Stop



Primary route



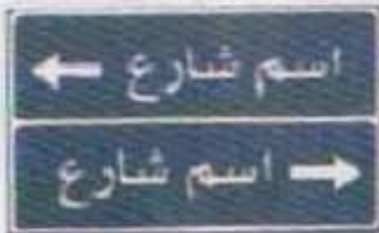
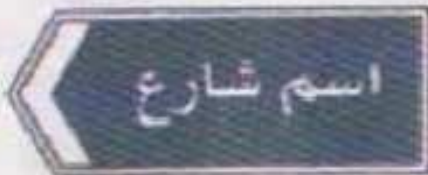
Secondary route



Feeders



Makkah trail marker



Direction signs on all-purpose roads



Go



Be ready to stop



Stop



Reduce speed



Signs indicating cities and villages



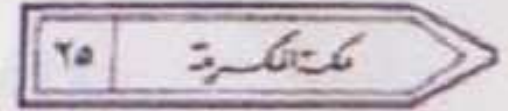
Wait



Cross cautiously



Be ready to cross



Direction sign



City Entrances



Prohibition for overtaking



Prohibition for overtaking in one direction



The separating area between 2 directions



The line of separating tracks



line of mid road



Warning Lines



Intersection of the sub road with the main



Roads Intersection



Road Curve



Overtaking is allowed



Stop priority road ahead



Stopping line at stop priority ahead sign



Stopping line at the light signal or the policeman

Work Zone Signs



Descent



Road narrows keep left



Signal ahead



Two-way traffic



Suggested Speed



Cross Road



Stop sign ahead



Divided highway (Road) begins



Road works



Detour Ahead



Flagger ahead



Closed Lane



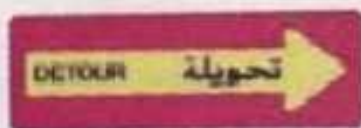
Right Bend



Sharp bend to the right



Road work end



Detour direction



Detour direction



Detour Ahead (1500 m.)



Other dangers ahead



Other dangers ahead



Other dangers ahead



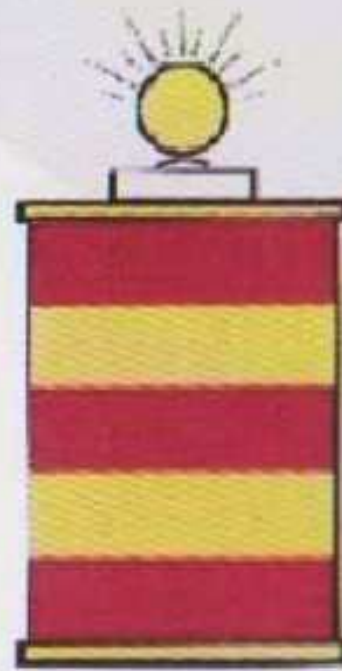
Cone



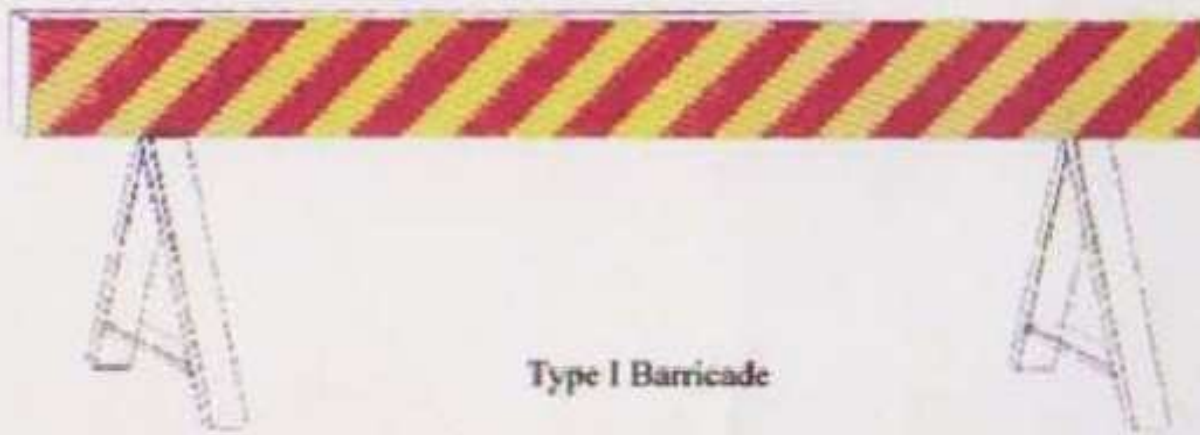
Tubular Delineator



Vertical Panel



Drum



Type I Barricade



Type II Barricade

The Driver's Manual

Finally ...

The authors wish that the efforts they have been exerted in writing this manual have achieved the aspired objectives in establishing and deepening the traffic safety culture and concept for the road users. This effort remains in need for more development and updating through the contribution of whoever concerned by way of making comments, remarks and suggestions and sending the same to the authors on the following address.

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