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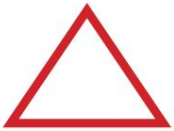


كتاب التؤوريا

Signs

The main purpose of traffic signals is to regulate traffic and warn and guide drivers.

Traffic signal sections:



First section: Warning signs are triangular in shape and are usually placed approximately 150 metres before the obstacle or potential danger, with the exception of some signs.

What does a warning sign look like? It's a triangle.



Section Two: Guidance signs, which are in the form of a circle and are mandatory for drivers and must be followed.

Walk according to its meaning.

Red circle (prohibited)_Blue circle (allowed)_Black circle or circle with a black line on it nullifies and cancels the effect of the previous signal.

What is the shape of the guidance sign? Its shape is a circle (circle guidance)



Section Three: Information or information signs, which are square or rectangular in shape. The goal and purpose of information signs is to identify places, directions, and surveys. They also indicate archaeological and tourist sites.

What is the shape of the flag sign? It is a square (square flag)



Section Four: Signs drawn on the road surface to guide and regulate traffic and help in taking the appropriate paths during travel. They are binding, except for the word "Stop", which is not binding.



Section Five: Traffic Lights The main and primary purpose of traffic lights is to regulate traffic movement, divide the right of way, and facilitate the flow of traffic easily.

And it is easy.

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Section Six: Auxiliary signs are mandatory and their function and purpose is to clarify and secure problems for drivers. They indicate obstacles or bends and indicate paths or the edges of the road edge. They are reflective of light, such as signs number (and -7).



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(10-) Likewise, the signals made by workers and students are auxiliary signals and are binding because they are legal signals called stop signals.



In summary, all signs in their various sections are binding on the driver, except for the word "Stop" which is drawn on the road surface, which is not binding.

the law

Traffic components

Traffic movement consists of three main elements: 1) The driver 2) The vehicle 3) The road

A person is considered a driver in the eyes of the law if he obtains a driving license. The driver can only drive vehicles of the types registered in his driving license. The driver must be in good condition. He is not permitted to drive a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, intoxicants (drunkenness), drugs or sedatives. The duty of caution does not fall on the driver alone, but also on road users. Everyone who uses the road has a duty of caution and knowledge of traffic laws.

License levels and legal age

Class B is a private vehicle license, a private dual-use vehicle, a mobile machine, and a commercial vehicle up to 4000 kg (4 tons). The maximum number of passengers in a private vehicle is 1+7.



Legal age for a private driver, class B: He is allowed to start education with an eye test and a theoretical test (accommodation) from the age of 17 years and start the tests to obtain the license (practical section) at the age of 17 5

Year



Class C is a private license B+commercial up to 15 tons.

Legal age for a Class C truck driver : The education for the eye test and the theoretical test (theory) begins at the age of 17.5 years, and the tests to obtain the license class begin at the age of 18 years. It is prohibited to carry passengers for a fee in a private or commercial vehicle, and if this is proven, the court has the right to deprive that driver from registering a vehicle in his name.

Health status and personal data

If there is any change in the driver's health condition (blood, nerves, bones, or vision), the Licensing Department must be notified within a maximum period of 24 hours.

If there is a change in the data recorded in the personal license, such as the address or name, the Traffic Department must be notified within a maximum period of two weeks or within 15 days.

The driver who is required to wear glasses or prescription lenses must use them while driving the vehicle. If this driver is the driver of a public or freight vehicle licensed to transport six or more passengers, he must carry spare glasses.

Vehicle definition and types

Vehicle: Any facility that moves on wheels and is divided into two parts:

-1 An automated vehicle is one that moves on its own (i.e. it has an engine).

-2 A non-motorized vehicle moved by another means, such as a handcart, bicycle, or trailer.

Commercial vehicle: Any vehicle designed, according to its structure, to transport goods in exchange for a fee or service from the vehicle owner and registered in its license as a commercial vehicle.

Work vehicle: Any vehicle designed according to its structure to carry out work only, and with special devices installed on it for that purpose, and it is stated in its license that it is a work vehicle.

Security vehicle: Any vehicle belonging to the army, police, patient transport (ambulance) or civil defense (firefighting) that emits a red or blue flashing light, sounds a siren, and is registered in its license as a security vehicle. When we hear or see a security vehicle, we must slow down, stop completely on the far right, give it the right of way, and not drive behind it unless we leave a distance of no less than 100 meters.

Cart in law: is a vehicle pulled by an animal.

Wheelbarrow: Any vehicle that is moved by human physical strength, excluding wheelchairs and baby carriages.

Animal: All animals except dogs, cats, and domestic birds.

Indicating a vehicle that has a malfunction

Motor vehicles, trailers and trailers, other than motorcycles, must be equipped with a red reflective warning triangle. ❖

The warning triangle is placed behind the vehicle that has suffered a malfunction, no matter how minor, so that it can be seen and observed from a distance. ❖

Not less than 100 meters.

It is permissible to repair a vehicle on the side of the road, provided that this is done quickly, does not exceed 24 hours, and is not near ❖

From the place of repair shop or garage.



Vehicle specific notes

- If a vehicle continues to be parked in a prohibited place for more than 7 days, the policeman may tow it from its place.
- Public and commercial vehicles must be equipped with a fire extinguisher.
- All vehicles must be equipped with a jack, except for motorcycles, regardless of their function. However, if the vehicle weighs 4 tons or more, the jack must be operated by oil pressure (hydraulic).
- The colour and structure of the vehicle may not be changed except after obtaining prior written permission from the licensing authority.

It means a mechanical engineer specialized in examining the vehicle's suitability. He may examine the vehicle at any time and in any place. A policeman may not examine the vehicle unless he holds a vehicle examiner's certificate.

Documents that the driver must have with him while driving the vehicle: 2) Personal license. 1) Personal ID.

4(Insurance certificate or any other certificate required by the licensing authority.

3(Vehicle license.

Documentation Notes:

- The insurance certificate and license must be in the possession of the driver even if he is not the owner of the vehicle. • The driver's license is renewed every two years or according to the instructions of the licensing authority. • The new driver's license is granted for one year. • The vehicle license is renewed every year or according to the instructions of the licensing authority. • The license documents and insurance certificate must be clear, readable and valid.

- About the vehicle's validity? The driver and the vehicle owner. • About a vehicle that emits oil and smoke and makes more noise than required by law? The driver and the vehicle owner. • About the vehicle and passengers while traveling? The driver. • About transporting flammable materials? The driver . • About a vehicle transporting waste, some of which falls on the road? The driver. • About fastening the seat belt? The driver and the passenger together. • About a vehicle that has been ticketed with a photo (photos inside a symbol)? The vehicle owner unless proven otherwise. • About a vehicle that drives or moves away from a prohibited parking spot? The vehicle owner unless proven otherwise. • About delaying the transfer of vehicle ownership? The vehicle owner (seller). • About transferring vehicle ownership? The vehicle owner (seller).

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Road: is any open place where the public has the right to walk.

Roadside: It can be called the road margin or road edge. It is the distance extending from the yellow lines of sign No. (D7-) up to 3 meters or the nearest drainage channel. Vehicles are not permitted to drive on the edge or roadside except for slow vehicles, tractors, and vehicles that have heavy, long, or wide loads that may obstruct traffic. In this case, it is permitted to drive on the roadside to allow vehicles to easily overtake.

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Road users: They are all those who use the road and are obligated to be careful and aware of the law.

Lane: A part of the road (street), whether marked or unmarked, that is sufficient for a convoy of vehicles moving on more than two wheels.

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Way: It is a section of the road width located next to the vehicle road designated for a specific type of road users and designated according to the sign placed at its beginning number (B-63) (The path becomes dedicated only to bicycles).

Dividing area: It is the built or drawn traffic island that divides the street along its length into two sections, making each section a one-way road. It is not permissible to drive or stop vehicles on the dividing area when there is a sign that permits this.

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One-way road: It is the road that allows vehicles to pass from one direction only and is identified by sign number (C6-) or by the separating area that divides the street along its length into two sections, making each section a one-way road.

Two-way road: It is the road that allows vehicles to pass from both directions. All roads are two-way roads unless a sign number (C6-) is placed at its beginning or a dividing area is placed along its length.

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Municipal road: is any road that is affiliated with and subject to the authority of a municipality, local or village council, and its speed limit is set at 50 km/hour, and a sign numbered (B24-) is placed at its beginning and (B25-) at its end.

Narrow road: It is a road that does not allow two vehicles to pass on opposite sides at the same time. Here, both drivers must swerve and sway their vehicles, take the far right side of the road, and go to the edge of the road if necessary.

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Road without an exit: It is the road that forces the driver to return from the same entrance and has a sign number (C4-) placed at its beginning. The road without an exit is considered a road according to the law.

Expressway : A road prepared for vehicles that can and are permitted to travel at a speed of not less than 55 km/h and the maximum speed is 110 km/h. It is two-way and divided into two sections by a built-up or unpaved buffer space or an iron or cement wall. In each section there are at least two lanes. Animals, handcarts and slow vehicles are prohibited from entering it. It is also prohibited for bicycles and pedestrians to enter it or to load and unload passengers. It is not possible to reach it from a nearby courtyard or alley. There are no intersections, but there are road merges. There are also no pedestrian crossings, no railway crossings, and no services such as (gas station, repair shop, restaurant, etc.). The expressway is outside the cities, and a sign

(B53-) is placed at its beginning and (B55-)



Sidewalk: It is a part of the road width designated for pedestrians only. Vehicles may not drive on it. It is not permissible to climb onto the sidewalk in order to cross an obstacle or a water hole, or even to avoid danger or to pick up and drop off passengers. However, it is permissible to climb onto the sidewalk only in order to enter or exit a yard, garage, or dirt road. It is permissible to stop on the sidewalk if there is a sign permitting this.

Central lane : It is on a two-way road with three or five lanes, and the middle lane is the central lane. Driving in the central lane is not permitted except in the case of overtaking or when turning left.

*Always drive on the right of the road except when overtaking or turning left.

The crossroads

Junction: is the meeting of two or more roads, and does not include mergers or exits from a yard, garage, dirt road, or gas station.

Junction boundaries: These are imaginary lines extending from the edges of the road or sidewalk stones.

Stop line: It is the white line drawn along the width of the road or a section thereof, indicating the place where the vehicle should stop in a place where it is obligatory to stop, such as intersections, at a stop sign, a red traffic light, or at a railway crossing.

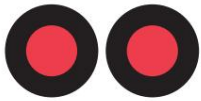


Pedestrian crossing: Also called the pedestrian line, they are the wide white lines drawn along the width of the road or part of it, and are known as the information sign (C7-).

Stop sign: These are legal signs that are placed by workers and students near schools and are mandatory for pedestrians.

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Railway Junction: It is the meeting of a road with a railway at the same level.



Stopping conditions before railway crossing:

- 1 If the railway crossing shakes either to open or close the crossing.
- 2 Hearing the sound of a train or the whistle of an oncoming train.
- 3 If signal number (H11-) is in working condition (red flashing light).
- 4 If there is a stop signal (B37-) before the crossing.
- 5 Seeing a flag or banner being waved by a railway man.
- 6 Seeing an oncoming train.

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Where to stop before a railway crossing when stopping is required:

- 1 Before the stop line, if any
- 2 Or before the barrier, if any
- 3 Or 4 metres from the nearest railway track.

What must be done when stopping before a railway crossing is to turn off the radio, recorder or television, if any, and open the windows or the front door of the bus, listen and look closely along the railway track until it is confirmed that there is no oncoming train. Stopping before a railway crossing must be before or after 20 metres.

Stopping should be 4 metres away from the nearest railway track.

*If you want a vehicle equipped to transport 11 passengers or more to cross the railway, it must be paved at least 20 meters before it.

Lights (Lights):

Warning light: It is the blue light that appears on the instrument panel (the dashboard), through which the driver knows that he is driving with high beams.



Light change button: Changes the light from high to low and vice versa.

Situations in which the lights should be dimmed from high to low:

Driving with high beams is not permitted inside the country unless the lighting is poor. Low beams must be used in the following cases:

2(In case of fog.

1(Seeing a vehicle coming in the opposite direction.

4(In case of stop.

3(Illuminating the license plate or the vehicle in front of you.

Lighting time: is at night and when vision is blurred and unclear for any reason.

Night in law: is a quarter of an hour after sunset and a quarter of an hour before sunrise.

Lighting the lamps:

- The flashing and pond light can be seen at night from a distance of 150m and during the day from a distance of 30m.
- The high beam, also called the road light, illuminates in front of the vehicle in clear weather for a distance of no less than 100 m.
- The descending light, called low beam, meeting light or crossing light, illuminates in front of the vehicle in clear weather a distance of not less than About 30 m.
- The reverse light illuminates the rear of the vehicle for a distance not exceeding 10 m. The lighting power of the reverse light is 25 watts, while the lighting power of the two reverse lights is 15 watts.

Lighting Notes:

- Driving is absolutely not permitted if any light on the vehicle is out of order, even if the high beam is on during the day.
- It is not permissible to use high beams, flashing lights or strobe lights to warn another driver that he is driving with high beams (and causing You are dazzled by the sun (in this case, slow down, take the far right of the road, and focus your eyes to the right. Likewise, if the sun causes you to be dazzled, you must take the same steps.
 - In fog, low beam and fog light are used.
- It is permissible to install projectors in the vehicle, provided that they are directed from inside the driver's cabin and are used when...

The vehicle is stopped for repair or searching for items and it is prohibited to drive into the middle of the street.

 - Every vehicle with a width greater than one metre must be equipped with two large lights at the front.
- The brake light may be combined with the rear lights, provided that the brake light is stronger and more luminous than the other lights.

Giving the signal:

Signaling cases:

- 1 When starting the movement (when the driver intends to move his vehicle using the indicator).
- 2 When changing the path (by means of the indicator)
- 3 When reversing) by the reverse light that turns on automatically when the reverse gear is in place.
- 4 When stopping (by brake light).

Hand signal situations:

-1 If the indicator fails during travel until stopping and clearing the road. -2 If the vehicle is exempt from installing a direction indicator (indicators) such as "bicycles, motorcycles, and tractors". -3 To increase the alert if the circumstances require it.

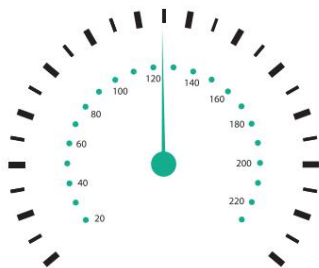
Special notes about the dimple:

The flasher signal must be given from a sufficient distance and at a reasonable time. The signal must be stopped (turned off) when the work or task for which it was set is completed. • The four direction indicators (four flasher flashers) may be used when the vehicle is disabled at night in addition to the red warning triangle that is visible and seen from a distance of not less than 100 m. • The flasher is given in the event of overtaking before deviating and is stopped when moving directly to the left lane. A signal must be given when turning right or left even if the intersection is equipped with a traffic light. A signal must be given when any movement of the vehicle.

speed:

Maximum speed: is the speed permitted on a specific road for specific vehicles, as follows:

- 1 Within the country 50 km/h.
- 2 Outside the country 80 km/h.
- 3 Highway 110 km/h except for slow vehicles and tractors 40 km/h and motorized bicycle 50 km/h.



Speed reduction situations: -1

- When approaching children or a crowd of people (populated area).
 - 2 When the road is winding or the vision is blurred and unclear.
 - 3 When driving on narrow bends and bridges.
 - 4 When driving on a slope, you must slow down and go into a low gear.
 - 5 When approaching a herd of animals.
 - 6 When driving on a wet or oily road, you must slow down and not brake.
 - 7 When approaching pedestrian crossings, crossroads, railway crossings, bridges and narrow roads.
 - 8 When passing a bus stopped at a station or any vehicle designated for transporting students, you must slow down and stop.
- Speeding, even if it leads to obstructing traffic.

Speed Notes:

- Vehicle speed is measured in kilometres per hour (km/h).
- The maximum speed for a three-wheeled vehicle outside cities (non-municipal roads) is 60 km/h.
- The travel speed must always be adapted to the road conditions, traffic conditions, weather conditions and visibility.
- The vehicle must always be driven carefully and slowly and at a reasonable speed.
- A vehicle whose speed is specified in its licence may not exceed that speed even if a sign permits it.

Stop and stand:

Stopping: or parking is the complete stopping of the vehicle and leaving it without a driver or a supervisor.

Stopping: is the stopping of a vehicle for the purpose of loading or unloading goods or passengers in the presence of the driver.

Vehicle insurance when parked:

- In all cases, the handbrake must be applied.
- If the road is uphill, the forward (first) gear must be put in place, and if it is downhill, the second gear must be put in place.
(rear)reverse(.
- If it is on a hill with curb stones, direct the wheels to the middle of the road.
- If it is downhill with sidewalk stones, direct the wheels towards the sidewalk.
- If there are no curb stones, always direct the wheels towards the edge of the road in all cases.

Policeman: is the person who wears the official police uniform and puts on his head a beret (cap) or shows a card proving that he is a policeman. The policeman's orders must be obeyed and respected and implemented even if they are in violation of the regulations and laws.

Police orders: Police officers in uniform must be obeyed even if these orders contravene traffic lights, traffic signals, and traffic laws.

*If an accident occurs with a vehicle and its owner is not present, you must leave a written statement stating your name, ID number, license, address, and telephone number, if available, and inform the nearest police station within a maximum period of 24 hours.

It is strictly forbidden to install an air horn, music horn or a voice changer in vehicles. The horn may only be used to avoid a danger or accident that cannot be avoided in any other way.

Stop the vehicle:

Cases of prohibition of parking inside the country

Parking inside the country is permitted only in the following cases:

- 1 It is prohibited to park a vehicle within 12 metres before and after the intersection.
- 2 It is prohibited to park a vehicle within 12 metres before, but not after, a pedestrian line, stop line or traffic signal.
- 3 It is prohibited to park a vehicle within 20 metres before or after a bus or railway station.
- 4 It is prohibited to park a vehicle within 2 metres before or after a fire hydrant.
- 5 Keep a distance of no more than 40 cm from the sidewalk.
- 6 If the vehicle is transporting flammable materials, it must be kept 50 metres away from the nearest fixed building, except at the moment of delivery.
For the consumer.

*A shop or factory owner may not place barrels or barriers to reserve parking spaces for his vehicles.

Stopping the vehicle outside the country:

A vehicle may not stop or park on a road outside cities on the side of the road except in the following cases:

-1 For loading or unloading passengers except on the expressway.

-2 Clearance vehicle (winch).

-3 Security vehicle (police, army, ambulance, fire department).

-4 Public works and municipality vehicle.

-5 To save the injured.

-6 A vehicle that has suffered a malfunction or damage (flat tire) and it is permissible to repair it on the side of the road if the malfunction is minor and does not continue.

More than 24 hours and there is no repair shop (garage) near the place and a warning triangle must be placed behind it

A red reflector that can be seen from a distance of no less than 100 meters. If it remains parked for more than 7 days, the police may...

Tow the vehicle and remove it from its place.

Back:

It is not permissible to return to the back except in necessary cases and to the extent required by necessity, and after taking the necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of injury, danger, disability or inconvenience.

Special parking notes:

- The vehicle must be parked and stopped next to the sidewalk parallel to the edge of the sidewalk, provided that the distance of the wheels closest to the sidewalk does not exceed 40 cm (40 cm at most).
- It is permissible to stop and park the vehicle at an angle or diagonal next to the sidewalk if there is a sign or lines that permit this.
White painted on the road surface allows this.
 - Stop at an angle between the two lines when reversing.
 - Stop diagonally between the two lines, by entering with the front of the vehicle.

License withdrawal authorities:

First: The Court



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It may revoke the driver's license from the day of conviction and forever according to the legal crime committed by the driver, and impose a fine and imprisonment.

Court Notes:

- If the court withdraws your license but the traffic department sends you the license by mail, you may not pay the fees.
It may not be used, but it may be used and must be returned immediately to the licensing authority.
- The court may withdraw a vehicle's license if that vehicle poses a danger to road users.
- The court may prevent a driver from registering his vehicle in his name with the Traffic Department if he is proven to have transported passengers for hire in a private or commercial vehicle.

It may withdraw the driver's license permanently or temporarily.

Third: Police officer (rank of First Lieutenant or above)

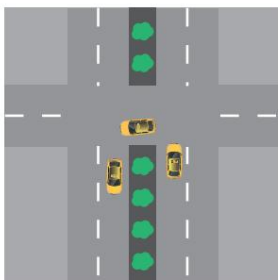
- The license will be revoked for 90 days in the event of an accident resulting in the death of a person.
- Withdrawing the license for a period of 90 days in the event of an accident that causes material damage or bodily injuries (wounds).
 - Withdrawing the license for a period of 30 days in some cases.

Cases of license withdrawal by the police officer for a period of 30 days:

- Failure to comply with a red light
 - Failure to comply with the stop sign (B37-).
 - Not giving priority to pedestrians.
- Passing a vehicle that has stopped before the pedestrian line to perform its duty.
- Driving a vehicle while the driver is drunk or under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
 - Overcome danger.
 - Cut a continuous dividing line.
- Crossing a railway crossing and the barrier vibrates to open or close the crossing.
- If the speed exceeds the permitted speed by 20 km/hour inside or outside the country or by 30 km/hour on the highway.
- If the driver is transporting hazardous materials and does not take appropriate safety measures.
 - If the load exceeds the permissible limit by more than 25%.
 - When driving a vehicle that may endanger pedestrians.

Walking in the opposite direction (horseshoe):

Driving in the opposite direction is permitted if no sign prohibiting this is placed so that it does not cause injury, danger, obstruction or inconvenience.



Notes on driving in the opposite direction:

- It is not permissible to turn in the opposite direction on a one-way road.
- It is not permissible to turn in the opposite direction if there is an uncovered peak or slope.
- It is not permissible to turn in the opposite direction if visibility is not clear and the vehicle is not visible from both directions for any reason such as fog.

- The horseshoe turn is executed on a two-way road from the far right to the far left.

Right

- The horseshoe turn is executed on a one-way road to one-way from the far left to the far left or from any other lane depending on the size of the vehicle.

Walking around the corners:

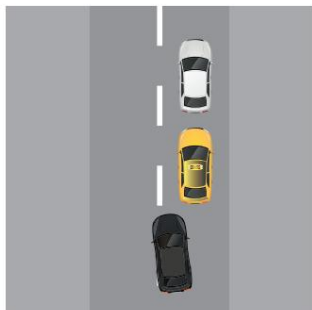
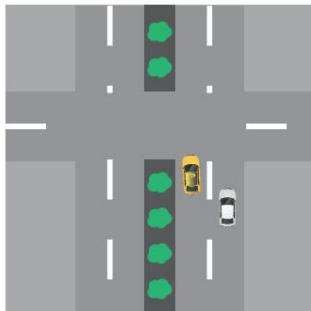
The driver must always reduce speed before entering the turn and while driving in it, because entering the turn at high speed will cause the vehicle to overturn and exit the turn due to centrifugal force.

Centrifugal force: It is the force that repels and pushes objects and vehicles in a straight line to the outside of the corner of the turn.

Notes on turns:

- When the vehicle is driving on a curve, the outer tires cover a greater distance relative to the curve than the inner tires.
- Entering a curve with a vehicle whose load is not properly secured will cause the load and the vehicle to overturn, causing harm to the driver and other road users.
- Wind always and in all conditions affects the speed and stability of the vehicle.
- Sand between the wheels and the road surface reduces friction.
- Factors that increase centrifugal force include speed, load height, and turning angle.

Passing and crossing:



• Conditions for passing a passing vehicle

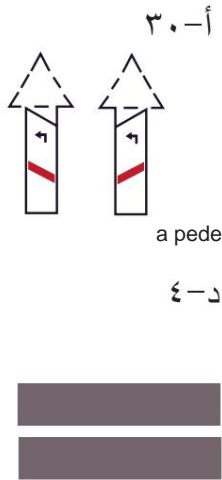
It is permissible to pass a passing vehicle if the following conditions are met:

- 1 It should be a one-way road.
- 2 The number of tracks must be more than two.
- 3 The third vehicle must be a commercial vehicle weighing more than 4 tons.

• Duties of the driver of the overtaking vehicle:

The driver of the vehicle to be overtaken has the following duties:

- 1 To deviate and direct the vehicle to the far right as possible.
- 2 He must not increase the speed of his vehicle in order to allow the overtaking vehicle to pass safely.



٥ Overtaking prohibition cases: ○

- 1 When vision is unclear, blurred and limited.
- 2 When the road is not clear for a sufficient distance.
- 3 Before the railway crossing by a distance of 100 at signal No. (A-30).
- 4 When approaching a pedestrian crossing, or a crossroads if it is not possible to complete overtaking before the crossing.
- 5 Crossing a continuous dividing line of signal No. (D4-).
- 6 In the event of the presence of a sign prohibiting overtaking and according to the meaning of the sign.
- 7 A commercial vehicle weighing more than 4 tons (4000 kg) may not pass a passing vehicle.
- 8 If overtaking leads to an increase in speed beyond that prescribed by law, overtaking is prohibited.

Special notes for passing:

- You prepared to overtake and looked in the mirror and saw a vehicle trying to overtake you. In this case, cancel the overtaking process.
 - A vehicle is trying to overtake you or you also prepared to overtake and suddenly a vehicle coming from the opposite direction came. In this case, You must slow down and go to the right as much as possible.
 - If a vehicle stops in front of a pedestrian crossing, overtaking is prohibited.
 - A vehicle stopped in front of you inside an intersection full of vehicles is not permitted.
- When do you return to the right lane when overtaking? We return after leaving a sufficient distance from the overtaken vehicle and when we see the lights and license plate of the vehicle in front, return to the right lane.
- A vehicle traveling on a municipal road at a speed of 50 km/h and in front of it a vehicle traveling at the same speed and direction, it is absolutely not permitted to be overtaken because this leads to exceeding the maximum legal speed.
 - A driver who is hesitant in which direction he is going is not permitted to overtake.
 - A vehicle that has given a signal to turn left is not permitted to be overtaken.
- Overtaking is always done from the left side.
- It is permissible to overtake a vehicle pulled by an animal, a handcart, a bicycle or a motorcycle inside an intersection. It is also permissible to overtake vehicles inside an intersection in the case of two or more lanes in the same direction if it does not pose a danger or inconvenience.
 - When overtaking, you must take into account the speed of the vehicle, the speed of the vehicle in front of you, and the road conditions. The overtaking distance or overtaking time depends on the speed

٦ Obstacle: Anything that obstructs traffic, such as a traffic island or a pole. ○

Overcoming the obstacle:

- If the obstacle is in the middle of a two-way road, the obstacle must be passed from the right unless there is a sign indicating a different direction that.
- If the obstacle is on a one-way road, it is permissible to pass the obstacle from the right or left side unless there is a sign indicating otherwise.

Right crossing cases:

-1 If the driver in front of you intends to turn left and gives a clear signal to do so, and the width of the

The road is enough.

-2 When turning right or left, and there is more than one lane in the same direction.

-3 On a one-way road, a line of vehicles represents a line of vehicles.

-4 If a lane is allocated for public vehicles

Priority in obedience:



The order of priority in obedience is as follows:

First: For the policeman. The orders and signals given by the policeman wearing his official uniform must be respected, even if this is in violation of the regulations and laws.

Second: In the event that there is no policeman, the right to obey traffic lights, the purpose and main objective of which is to regulate traffic and divide the right of way. Therefore, if the traffic light is green and there is a stop sign, we must drive according to the orders of the green traffic light and we do not comply with the stop sign in this case.

Third: In the absence of a policeman and traffic lights, the right to obey the signs that exist to regulate traffic and guide drivers is binding. Therefore, if the traffic light is an intermittent yellow and there is a stop sign, the stop sign must be obeyed because here the intermittent yellow traffic light means that the sign is out of order or broken, so we drive according to the stop sign.

Fourth: In the absence of a policeman and a stop sign, there is the right to obey the law, which is likely to resolve all matters in the absence of the three points we mentioned previously, as explained in the following section (the right of priority).

Right of priority:

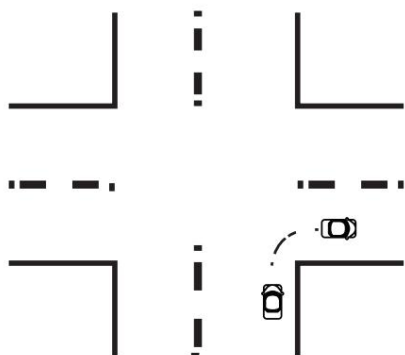
Right of way: It is not to start or continue driving if it would force a driver who has the right of way to change his speed or direction.

At an intersection without traffic lights, signs, or a police officer, the following must be observed:

- In such a case, priority at the intersection shall be given to the vehicle coming from the right.
- When turning left, we give priority to the right and the opposite side as well.
- The intersection of a road with a gas station is not considered an intersection according to the law unless there is a sign to that effect.
- Anyone leaving a dirt road, yard or garage must give priority to pedestrians on the sidewalk and to all vehicles crossing in front of him.

- A person leaving a gas station must give priority to all vehicles crossing in front of him.
 - The right of way on an ascending road for the one going up if the road is narrow.
- If two vehicles meet on a narrow road, both drivers must take the far right side of the road and go to the edge of the road if necessary.
- Pedestrians always have the right of way in all situations (whether on pedestrian crossings or otherwise).
 - The right of way on a narrow bridge always goes to the vehicle arriving first.
 - Security vehicles always have the right of way in all cases.
- The right of way on the narrow and ascending road is for vehicles on the ascending road, but it is advisable to give up the right of way. Priority is given to heavy trucks descending.
 - The right of way when starting the journey for the vehicle coming from behind.
- If your lane of travel, in which the right of way for vehicles on the opposite side and also for overtaking vehicles and vehicles coming from the opposite direction, is closed or blocked,

Roundabouts:



Turn right

Always execute from as far right as possible.

Turn left

When exiting a two-way road, you must exit from the middle of the road, while when exiting a one-way road, you must exit from the far left.

When entering a two-way road, you must enter from the far right, while when entering a one-way road, you must enter from the far left. If there is more than one lane on the road, we enter the left lane from the intended direction.

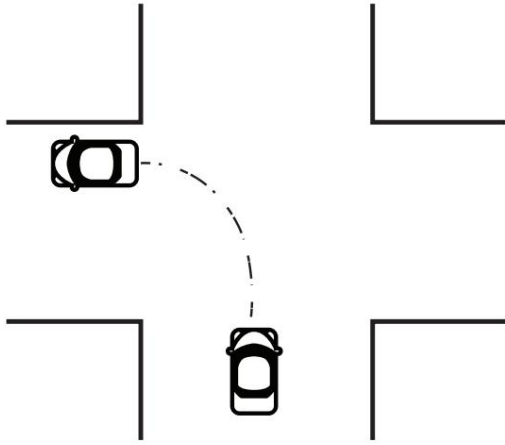
Left turn keys:

From a two-way road in the middle of the road.
To the far right. To two-way road From
one-way road From far left To one-way road
To far left.

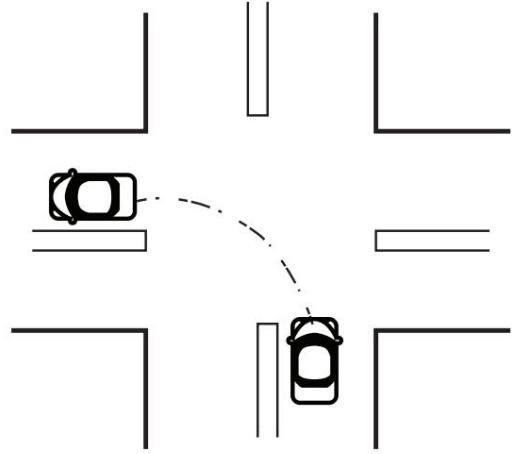
To a multi-lane road, whether one-way or two-way, to the left lane of the direction

The intended.

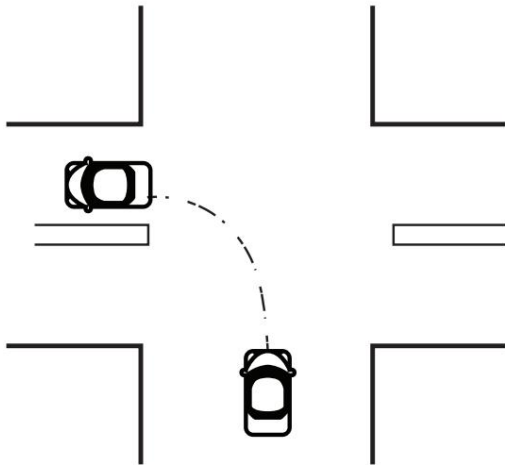
Graphical examples of rotations:



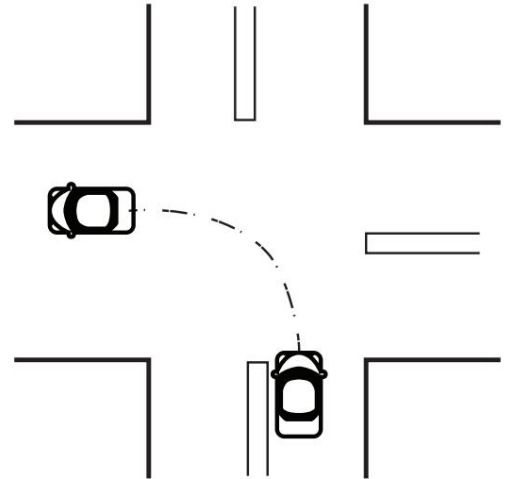
من اتجاهين إلى اتجاهين
من وسط الطريق إلى أقصى بقوس عريض



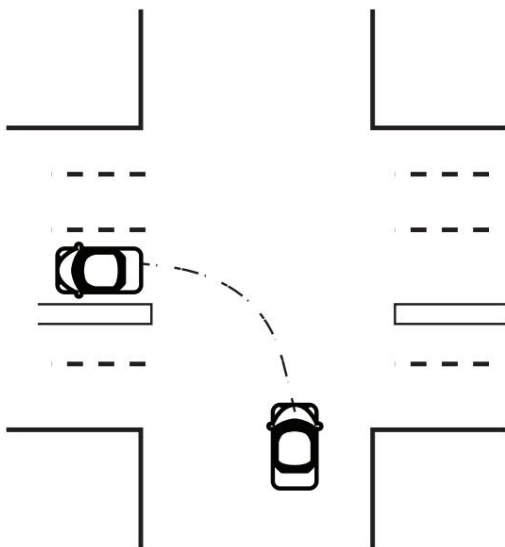
من اتجاه واحد إلى اتجاه واحد
من أقصى اليسار إلى أقصى اليمين بقوس ضيق



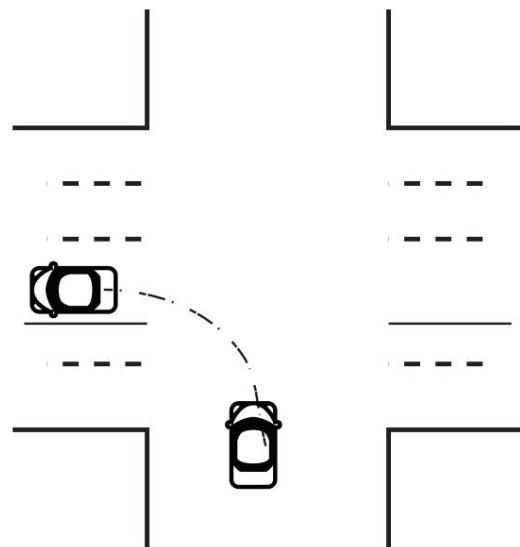
من اتجاهين إلى اتجاه واحد
من وسط الطريق إلى أقصى اليسار



من اتجاهين إلى اتجاهين
من أقصى اليسار إلى أقصى اليمين بقوس عريض

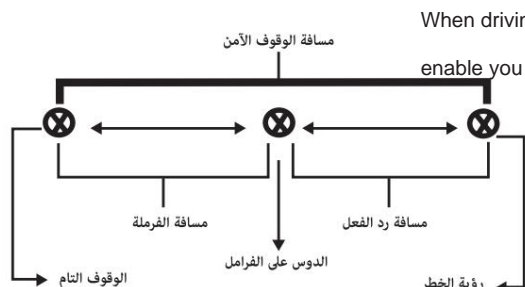


من اتجاهين إلى اتجاه واحد عديد المسالك
من وسط الطريق إلى المسلك الأيسر بالاتجاه المقصود



من اتجاهين إلى اتجاهين عديد المسالك
من وسط الطريق إلى المسلك الأيسر بالاتجاه المقصود

Safe stopping distance:



When driving behind a vehicle, you must maintain a distance between you and the vehicle in front of you to enable you to stop the vehicle at any moment to prevent an accident, taking into account the road conditions, the condition of the vehicle and the speed of travel.

Definition of safe stopping distance:

-1 is the sum of reaction distance + braking distance.

-2 is the distance traveled by the vehicle from the moment it sees the danger until it comes to a complete stop.

-3 is the distance required to stop during travel without causing danger and is called the distance (2 seconds/2,s).

Reaction distance: The distance traveled by the vehicle from the moment it sees the danger until it starts to apply the brakes.

Braking distance: The distance the vehicle travels from the moment you apply the brakes until it comes to a complete stop.

Benefits of leaving enough space between vehicles while traveling:

-1 Avoid an accident, whether from the front or the rear.

-2 The driver in front of you may stop suddenly, so leave enough distance.

-3 Beware of spray from the wheels of the vehicle in front of you (dirty windshield of your vehicle).

-4 Beware of objects hanging or falling from the vehicle in front of you.

-5 Psychological comfort for passengers and driver.

-6 Clear field of vision when overtaking (guaranteed overtaking).

-7 There is a saving in fuel consumption.

-8 Leave space for an overtaking vehicle to enter, especially on an external road.

-9 Avoid sudden stops and collisions with the vehicle from the front.

Special notes for safe parking:

- The reaction distance at night is greater than during the day.
- The higher the speed, the longer the reaction distance.
- The higher the speed, the longer the braking distance.
- Stopping distance = Reaction distance + Braking distance.

• When driving behind a vehicle, you must leave enough distance to prevent an accident.

• When driving behind a vehicle in a convoy outside cities, a sufficient distance must be left + a distance sufficient for a vehicle to enter.

Overtaken from behind.

You must leave a greater than normal distance when driving behind a speeding vehicle or if the road is wet or steep.

Or if you are driving at night or if your vision is blurred.

• Driver condition and speed are related to braking distance.

You must always drive in the right lane of the road except when overtaking or turning left.

The travel speed must be adapted to the road conditions.

• The time distance that must be maintained while traveling and walking behind a vehicle, i.e. the following distance, is a distance or time of 2 seconds (/2 s).

Mechanically complex knowledge

The function of the engine: is to convert chemical energy (fuel) into thermal energy and then into mechanical or kinetic energy to move the vehicle.

Gearbox: It is also called the gearbox or gear box. Its function is to match the engine speed with the wheel speed.

Driver's seat adjustment: As soon as the driver sits down, he must adjust the seat position so that he sits correctly and can reach all parts of the vehicle easily and smoothly.

Vehicle hours:



Fuel gauge: Its function is to measure the amount of fuel in the fuel tank or tank. There is a small hole at the top that equalizes the air pressure inside the tank and outside it to facilitate the flow of fuel in the fuel channels.

Speedometer: Its function is to measure the vehicle's speed in kilometers per hour. The vehicle's speed inside the country is 50 km/h, outside the country is 80 km/h, and on the highway is 110 km/h. As for a three-wheeled vehicle, its speed on a non-municipal road (outside the country) is 60 km/h.

The tachometer measures the number of engine revolutions per minute. The engine rotates in normal operation without stepping on the accelerator pedal from 800 to 1000 revolutions per minute.

*If you press the accelerator pedal while the engine is running and the vehicle is stopped, the engine speed will increase sharply.

*If you press the accelerator pedal while the vehicle is moving, the vehicle speed increases and the engine revolutions increase as well.

Air pressure gauge: Its function is to measure the air pressure in the air tank and is found in vehicles whose brakes operate on air.

Thermometer: The normal engine temperature is between 70°C and 90°C (70-90). Its function is to measure the temperature of the water in the engine. If the temperature rises sharply, this means that the fan blade has been cut off.

Ampere meter: (dynamo, electricity or battery hour) and its function is to measure the process of filling, charging and discharging the battery.

Oil pressure gauge: (oil pressure gauge or oil pressure lamp) Its function is to measure the oil pressure to see if it reaches all parts of the engine or not. If the oil light comes on, the engine must be stopped immediately.

Oil:

The function of oil: to reduce friction between moving parts in the engine.

The function of the oil pump: or the oil pump is to deliver oil pressure to all parts of the engine.

In modern vehicles, there is a light on the vehicle's dashboard called the brake light. If it lights up, it means that the brake fluid is less than the specified level, so brake fluid must be added to the brake fluid reservoir.

Special moments about engine oil:

- There is oil in the vehicle and the oil must be checked every day on a level surface with the engine not running using the oil dipstick (skewer or cylinder) which measures the amount of oil in the oil pan.
- If you pull the oil dipstick and find that the oil is more than the specified level, this means that there is a water or fuel leak into the Oil pan.
- If you pull out the oil dipstick and find that the oil is less than the specified amount, you must add the missing amount at the nearest station. fuel.
- If the oil pressure gauge gives a reading lower than the specified one, this means that the oil is not reaching all parts of the engine, so the engine must be stopped immediately.
- Changing the oil, lubrication, tire gauge and tire air pressure is according to the manufacturer's decision (according to Product Instructions).
- If the oil pressure is less than the specified and does not reach all parts of the engine, there is a malfunction in the oil pump and it must be Engine shutdown.

Steering wheel:



Steering wheel function: Steering the vehicle to the right, left or forward.

Steering wheel special moments:

- When reversing and turning the steering wheel to the left, the rear of the vehicle turns to the left.
- When reversing and turning the steering wheel to the right, the rear of the vehicle turns to the right.
- The reason for excessive steering clearance is that the steering ball is worn out.
- If you feel that the steering wheel is working differently than it was yesterday, you should go to the nearest garage to fix the problem.
- When the wheel alignment (wheel balance, steering alignment) is incorrect, it leads to rapid damage to the wheels.
 - Rapid wear of the wheels caused by incorrect steering or wheel balance.

Mirrors and seat belt:

Every vehicle manufactured before 1976 must be fitted with two mirrors, one on the left and one in the middle. The right mirror is exempt in such vehicles. Vehicles manufactured after 1976 are required to have three mirrors (right, middle,

And left).

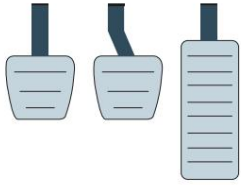


Special notes about seat belts:



- 1 Every vehicle manufactured in 1969 or earlier is exempt from wearing a seat belt.
- 2 The driver and passenger are both required to wear a seat belt.
- 3 The seat belt reduces injury during an accident but does not prevent injury.
- 4 The seat belt buckle must be located on the outside of the body and close to the waist.

Vehicle pedals:



Gas pedal: Its function is to increase the speed by pressing the gas pedal or to reduce the speed by not pressing the gas pedal, and it is used with the right foot.

Brake pedal (foot brake or hand brake)

Its function is to reduce speed and stop the vehicle when necessary, in addition to operating the vehicle's brake lights, and it is used with the right foot.

Brake Notes:

- Sudden braking may only be used to prevent a danger or accident that cannot be prevented in any other way.
- Better braking before the wheels lock.
- Dangerous braking is when accelerating suddenly, swerving suddenly, turning, on a slope, or on a wet road.
- The brakes must not be used continuously and pressed hard continuously because this leads to the heating of the drums and blankets and then all effect on stopping the vehicle is nullified due to the heat of the drums (it is said that the puddles
Tile or stone(
- When stopping, the weight of the vehicle always falls on the front wheels.
- When the front brakes are stronger and more aggressive in the lane than the rear wheels, this causes the vehicle to skid in a circular or rotating manner. In this case, the rear wheels or the rear section of the vehicle must be directed to avoid overturning.

Clutch pedal:

The function of the clutch is to disconnect or connect the engine from the gearbox and wheels. The clutch pedal is used with the left foot.

Clutch Notes:

- When you press the clutch, the condition is disconnected and the movement does not reach the wheels.
- When the clutch is not pressed, the condition is connected and the movement reaches the wheels.
- Putting the gears in gear without pressing the clutch will break the gears of the gearbox.
- When you press the clutch pedal hard and all the way and it is difficult to put the gear in, this means that
Clutch not fully disengaged.

emergency brake Hand brake, assist brake

Its function is to ensure that the vehicle stops in all cases, and to help stop the vehicle in emergency situations if the vehicle is not stopped, by pulling the handbrake gradually and not all at once. After stopping the vehicle in emergency situations, if the vehicle is not stopped, the vehicle may not be driven at all until the brakes are repaired.

Brake moments

The handbrake must be used with reverse gear when the foot brake fails until the vehicle stops, after which travel is prohibited until the foot brake is repaired.

- The hand brake (assist) and foot brake (use) operate separately.

Radiator:

Radiator: It is the engine water tank that helps cool a vehicle's engine.

Special notes for the radiator:

- The water in the radiator should be checked with the naked eye every day.
- It is not recommended to fill the radiator with water to the top, but rather to the return water drain hole.
- If the water temperature in the engine rises, the radiator cap must be carefully opened and water added while the engine is running.
 - There are vehicles cooled by water (hydrostat).
 - There are air-cooled vehicles (no radiator).
- If the fan belt, alternator or water pump breaks, this will cause the temperature to rise.

Carburetor:

Carburetor: (feeder or mixer) Its function is to mix or blend air with fuel at a ratio of 15 air to 1 fuel or 1

Fuel to 15 air.

Choke: (The throttle) Its function is to create a mixture rich in fuel to help start the vehicle in the morning and when the weather is cold.

The choke is located in the upper part of the carburetor, and it works by pulling the choke located inside its installed cabin.

Air filter: The function of the air filter is to purify the air entering the carburetor from impurities (or with impurities).

Carburetor Notes

- When you start the vehicle and smell the smell of fuel (gasoline), this means that the carburetor is saturated with fuel (choked), and you must wait a few minutes and then try the start process again without stepping on the fuel.
- If black smoke comes out of the vehicle's exhaust, this means that there is excessive fuel consumption due to the fuel not being burned properly.
 - Good, the carburetor needs to be fixed.
- It is forbidden to operate a vehicle in a closed space because toxic gases come out of the vehicle that harm the driver and people.
 - The people present.

Glass:

Its function is to remove water and dirt that may have accumulated on the windshield.

Special notes about glass:

- Windshield wipers are required for every vehicle with a windshield.
- Do not use the wipers on dry glass. They must be used on wet or damp glass.
- The steam deposited on the windshield is removed by blowing hot air from the inside of the glass.
- Removing mist from the rear window using electrical wires in the rear window. Its function is only to remove mist.
 - To form a clear vision.

Wheels:

The number of wheels on a private vehicle is 5 wheels, one spare (spar) and must be usable and of the same dimensions. The tire grooves (sipes) must not be less than 2 mm and their function is to absorb and capture water, oils, dirt and foreign objects from the road to increase friction between the tire and the road.

Tire sizes and air pressures should be according to the product instructions. Tires on the same axle should be of the same size. Tire air pressure should be checked every day after continuous parking and when the tires are cold.

If there is more air in the tires than the prescribed level, the vehicle will be more susceptible to vibration and tremors, which will lead to rapid wear in the middle of the tire tread and poor grip on the road. However, if there is less air in the tire than the prescribed level, it will lead to rapid wear on the sides and difficulty in steering the steering wheel to the right and left.

Wheel replacement process: When performing a flat tire, the passengers must first get off the vehicle, then the vehicle must be lifted to perform the flat tire after lifting the handbrake to ensure that the vehicle does not move. To change the tire in the event of a flat tire, the following steps must be followed:



Order of the tire removal process:

- 1 Loosen the screws.
- 2 Lift the crane.
- 3 Unscrew all screws.
- 4 Remove the calf.

Tire installation procedure:

- 1 Put the calf.
- 2 Tighten the screws.
- 3 Lower the crane.

-4 Strengthen all bolts and after a number of kilometers, check the nuts and tighten them again.

Wheel Notes:

- Sudden vibration in the steering wheel operation. Here, the tightening of the front wheel nuts must be checked.
 - Removing air from the wheels (tires) does not improve their grip on the road.
 - Sand on the road surface reduces friction between the wheels and the road.
- If there is more air in the tires than the other, the vehicle will move to the side with less air.
 - Friction of the tire with the pavement or the kerb leads to tearing and damage to the tire.
 - Incorrect wheel balance can lead to tire tear and damage.
- If you feel that one of the wheels has burst while driving, you should turn the steering wheel tightly and stop gradually and then

This prevents travel until the puncture is fixed.
- Springs: Their function is to absorb shocks when hitting holes and bumps, and to transport a heavy load.

Too much to break it.



Battery: It is a container or storage tank for electricity. The battery is charged and filled from the dynamo (generator).

Battery Notes:

- The water in the battery should be checked at least once a week.
 - For the battery to work efficiently, it must have sufficient distilled water.
- The white or blue carbon deposit on the battery terminals must be removed with hot water (boiling) to ensure good electrical conductivity.
- If the horn does not work, the lights do not come on, and the starter does not operate, the battery cables and connectors should be checked for tightness.
 - Distilled water is added to the battery.
 - If the starter makes a buzzing sound, this means that the battery is empty or discharged.
 - If the starter makes a sound, ringing, buzzing or humming sound, this means that the starter is not working.

Coil: Its function is to amplify electricity.

Spark plug: It is a spark plug or lighter, and its function is to provide the spark needed to burn the fuel mixture in the engine to start the vehicle.

Spark plug wires: Their function is to conduct electricity from the distributor to the spark plugs. Pulling the spark plug wires while the engine is running will cause the engine to stop working immediately. However, if it has stopped working and the wires are pulled, the vehicle cannot be started because the spark does not reach the engine to start the vehicle.

Distributor: Its function is to distribute electricity to the spark plugs.

Vehicle electrical special moments:

- If the starter is working well, the current reaches the spark plugs, but the engine does not start. Here, we check the fuel device.
- The fan skin breakage leads to a sharp rise in temperature and the dynamo (generator) stopping working, and thus the
The battery is being charged.
- When the vehicle is running and the engine suddenly stops working, we check the electrical system and then the fuel.
- The fan blade's function is to start the vehicle, and suddenly the engine stops working. We check the electrical device and...
Then fuel.
- The fan blade operates the water pump, fan and dynamo.

· **Works vehicle** : Any vehicle manufactured for special works.

Commercial vehicle : is any vehicle manufactured to transport goods.

No change may be made to the vehicle's structure or type except with a written permit from the licensing authority.

The registered vehicle in the meaning of the registered molecule in relation to the vehicle of the ship is: - The maximum weight of the molecule that is called to be transported in the
Vehicle license.

The meaning of the total mass ratio between the vehicle and the mass of the vehicle is: the weight of the vehicle and the weight of the mass of the vehicle designated by the authority.
License.

The weight of the molecule to be transported by a vehicle must not exceed the weight of the two samples specified by the licensing authority and registered in the
Vehicle license.

A vehicle carrying fuel must take the following safety measures:

- 1 Grounding chain to discharge the electric current and excess electricity is discharged by a chain that runs on the ground.
- 2 crumbs
- 3 fire extinguishers

A vehicle may only be towed by a mechanical vehicle weighing more than 2200 kg.

If the license is denied by the King, but the licensing authority sends the license for commercial purposes to the owner, it is not permissible to pay the fees or use the
license during its delivery to the licensing authority.

- Two reflectors must be installed on the left and rear sides of a motor vehicle whose length exceeds 10 metres.
- Behind the towing vehicle, there should be two reflectors.

They should be placed on the prominent side of the luminaire in the front of the vehicle, such as a white lion, and at the best prominent point of the luminaire, with the
length of each side being 60 cm. At the rear of the prominent luminaire, a reflector should be placed, with the length of each side being 60 cm.

An extinguisher in every vehicle, regardless of its total weight, and in public vehicles. - It should be there

The police officer may remove the vehicle from its location if it remains stuck for more than 7 days.

The vehicle may swerve on turns and cause damage to the driver and other road users. - An unattended vehicle may cause a fire. - Only the
driver is responsible for transporting flammable materials such as gas and others.

It is permissible for a commercial vehicle with a gross permissible weight exceeding 4000 kg with a driver's cabin to carry passengers without a license if the passengers
are more than two passengers only.

In every commercial vehicle weighing 8 tons or more. - I have a lot of work to do

- A portion of the vehicle's debris has fallen onto the road, so the driver must remove it from the road quickly. A

commercial vehicle weighing 4 tons or more is not permitted to pass a passing vehicle if it is a two-way road with more than two lanes.

- On a two-way road, cross from the right if there is an obstacle or traffic island.

- It is forbidden to park a vehicle on the sidewalk.

The maximum tilt height of the vehicle from the ground to the maximum tilt point is:

Height	the weight
) 2.5 (meters)	Up to 1500 kg
) 3 (meters)	Up to 3500 kg
) 3.50 (meters)	Up to 8000 kg More
)4(meters	than 8001 kg

the weight	Permissible overall vehicle length truck	Number of orbits for the truck
19 tons	12 meters	Orbits
27 tons	12 meters	Three orbits

Conditions for transporting a tank (container)

- License from the Traffic Department.
- The vehicle or container carrier must weigh 15 tons or more.
- A container with two or more berths to transport a container tank weighing no less than 29 tons.
- A container tank may not be transported on a vehicle unless it is ensured that the container tank does not protrude from the rear of the vehicle.
- The overall width of a vehicle whose total weight exceeds 3.5 tons shall not exceed 2.5 meters.
 - The lamp may not be protruding from the vehicle's sides without a special license.
- A yellow lantern must be placed on the driver's cabin in every locomotive or mechanical vehicle whose length exceeds 20 metres.
- It helps to show the molarity from the side of the vehicle to 1 meter and from its back to 1 meter by placing two triangles at the value of the vehicle to 1 billion
 - White roof, rear roof, mirror color
- Each vehicle must be equipped with a weight of 5 tons in a safe place, and the place must be a piece of wood.

Or the original meaning is that it is wide on one side and thin on the other side. It is used in the event that the vehicle has been damaged by a puncture or a flat tire. It is placed behind the rear wheels to prevent them from sliding backwards. It must be covered with a special cover. • In order to

Noha should be placed like a warning sign, as they see transport a cargo, we need to give a commercial vehicle a total weight of 4 tons in the air and in the air. me when the light goes out, and in addition to the water, they should be placed in the water. Drivers from a distance of at least 100 meters such as a police officer can see them from a distance of 150 meters -

The air pressure required for the air brake system is formed by a compressor.

• The main reason for the breakage of the springs in the vehicle is the excessive heavy lubrication - a sudden drop in oil pressure means that there is a malfunction in the oil pump.

If there is a large amount of power in the wiring of the measuring devices, it is important to note that if there is a large amount of power in the measuring device, there is a general vacuum or an exaggerated vacuum in the measuring device, so that there is no vacuum in the relay, and the lighting power of the reverse lights is less than 15 watts for each.

- The air tank of a vehicle equipped with air brakes must be emptied and the water that has collected in the air tank must be drained.

If the high beam is broken while driving at night, driving without it is prohibited, and driving with one of the lights broken at the time of lighting is not permitted. -

The same applies to brake lights.

In an air brake system, air operates the brake sandal by means of air that operates a diaphragm and this diaphragm operates the machine. -

Mechanical.

A vehicle with a specified speed may not exceed the speed limit even when there is a road sign indicating a higher maximum speed. -

The lighting power of a reverse lamp shall not exceed (25) watts. -

When using the engine extinguisher (exhaust brake), the vehicle slows down. -

The function of the exhaust is to reduce the noise of the gases coming out of the engine. -

Equipping the vehicle with side wing lights if its width is 2.10 metres or more. -

A warning triangle must be present on every motor vehicle, except motorcycles. -

If you find that the oil dipstick shows more oil than necessary, this indicates that fuel has leaked into the oil. -

Every motor vehicle with a width exceeding one (1) meter must be equipped with two headlights. -

How does the exhaust work: It works regularly if its opening is straight and directed to the far rear of the vehicle. -

Unpacked cargo must be loaded up to the edge of the sides of the box. -

Spotlight: - is the searchlight

General instructions for shipping material:

The temperature of the engine or water in the radiator ranges from (70 - 90) degrees Celsius. ●

The number of engine revolutions per minute is (1000) revolutions. ●

The fire extinguisher should be placed in a place where it can be used as quickly as possible. ●

The device that is affected when you cross a flooded road with your vehicle is the brake system. ●

Centrifugal force: is the force that pushes the vehicle from the inside of the turn to the outside. ●

The intersection of a dirt road with a paved road is not considered a crossroads. ●

When exiting from a dirt road onto a paved road, you must give right-of-way to all vehicles on the road. ●

When exiting a gas station onto the road, give right-of-way to all vehicles on the road. ●

A driver holding a Class (01) tractor license who has obtained a Class (02) license is not considered a new driver. ●

driver holding license number (02) and who has obtained a grade (03) is considered a new driver if his private license is (02). ↗

Less than two years.

The best braking: is gradual braking before the wheels lock. ●

The most dangerous braking: is braking inside a turn and slope and when the speed is excessive. ●

.. If the vehicle is skidding, the wheels should be turned towards the rear wheels. ●