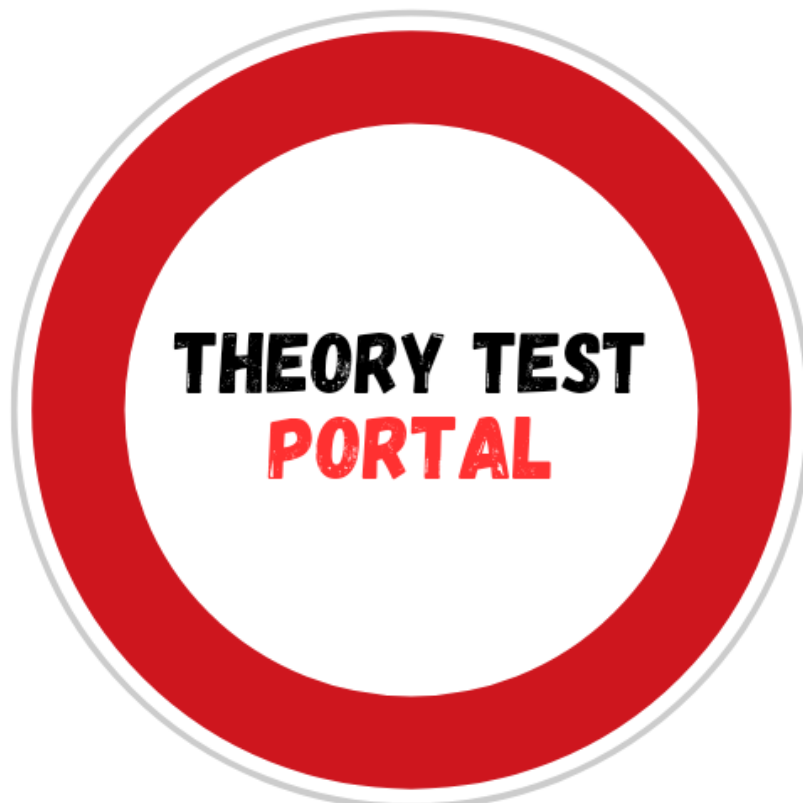


SUNDERLAND **DRIVING**

Sunderland Driving/ Theory Test
Portal – Driving Guide



1. Road signs (speed signs shapes etc.)
2. Road markings
3. Traffic lights
4. Single and dual carriageways
5. Pedestrian crossings
6. Yellow box junctions
7. Slip roads
8. Overtaking cyclists or horses
9. Spiral roundabouts
- 10 Roundabouts
- 11 Passing buses in a bus stop

1. Road Signs

There are three main types of road sign:



Triangle: Warning sign. This is warning you of something you are approaching.

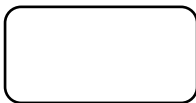
Circle: A circle sign is an order sign.



A Blue circle sign generally gives a mandatory instruction. For example, keep left/turn left, buses only etc.



A Red circle tells you what you must not do. You must not exceed the speed limit, you must not exceed the maximum weight limit etc.



A rectangle sign is to inform you. They are usually direction signs. A white rectangle sign are used for non-primary routes. Think of routes local to you where a white sign is used.



Blue rectangles are used for information signs except on motorways, where they are used for direction signs.



Green rectangles are used for signs on primary routes. Primary routes are main routes to certain areas.



There are a few exceptions to the shape and colours rule, to give certain signs greater prominence. When you see this sign, it means you **MUST** stop.



Another example of this exception is the upside-down triangle. Which generally means, Give Way ahead.



Brown signs: These are to show tourist destinations.

Some examples of the different signs



No overtaking



Mini-roundabout (give way to traffic from the immediate right)



Minimum speed permitted, in miles per hour, unless it is impracticable or unsafe to comply



Start of motorway regulations, including the national speed limit (unless a different speed limit is signed)



Tunnel



Hump bridge



Uneven road



Slippery road



Level crossing with a gate or barrier



Side winds



Junction ahead between two primary routes



Level crossing without a gate or barrier



The traffic lanes that remain open are available to all traffic. The red bar indicates a lane that is closed ahead

This document was created by Theory Test Portal 2024.



Junction ahead between two non-primary routes

2. Road Markings

Centre line on a
single carriageway road



Lane line separating
traffic in the same
direction



Hazard warning line –
These are often seen on

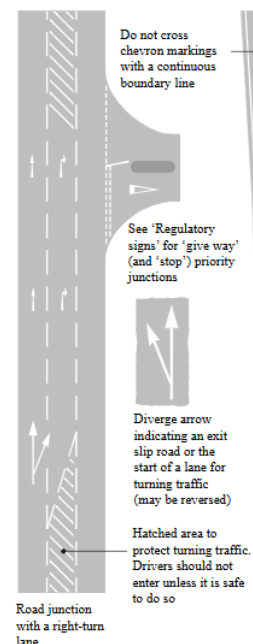


approach to a hazard (junction/roundabouts etc.)

Hatched markings, used in centre of road to
separate opposing flows of
traffic. Often found before right
Turn boxes.



SUNDERLAND
DRIVING



3. Traffic Lights

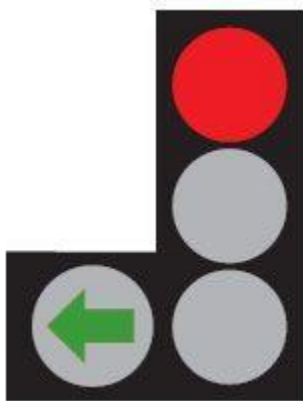


Red light alone: Used at the start of the traffic light sequence, means stop.

Red and Amber together: This also means stop

Green: Proceed if the way is clear

Amber: Amber means stop unless it isn't safe to do so.



Filter Arrows: Filter arrows are designed to filter the traffic in the direction the arrow is pointing. This is to allow the traffic to flow in certain directions.

4. Single and dual carriageways

A single or dual carriageway isn't defined by the number of lanes, it is the number of roads from one side of the road, to the other. It simply means, 1 road or two roads.

A road with a central reservation (path in the middle of road, grass verge, safety barrier, trees etc.) is what defines a dual carriageway. Think, from the kerb on left side of road all the way over to the right, how many roads are there? Is there a central reservation in the middle of the road creating 2 roads = Dual carriageway – The number of lanes doesn't matter.

See below for an example and scan the QR code for a video.



5. Pedestrian Crossings

Zig Zag Lines: The zig-zag markings at crossings are there to ensure that drivers and pedestrians can see each other clearly. As a driver, you must not park your vehicle anywhere within these markings (before or after the crossing). Also, you must not overtake a moving motor vehicle within the zig-zag area before the crossing.



Puffin Crossing

The puffin is a type of pedestrian crossing controlled by sensors that can detect the movement of pedestrians, so that it can give them enough time to cross safely and keep any delay to drivers to a minimum.



Pelican Crossing

Pelican crossings are an old type of crossing which are no longer being installed, but they are still located about different areas. The easiest way to know if the crossing you are at is a pelican crossing as a driver, is when the traffic lights change, you will see a flashing amber light. This is the only traffic light sequence that is different to the usual.



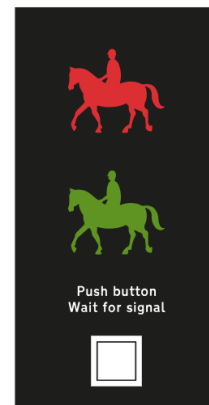
Toucan Crossing

This one means 'two can' cross, pedestrians and cyclists can use the crossing together. You often find these near cycle routes. The traffic light system is the same as a puffin crossing, the sensors will hold the traffic light on red until the pedestrian or cyclist has exited the crossing.



Pegasus/Equine

This type of crossing you tend to find where a public bridleway crosses a road, this is a designated safe place for horse riders to also cross the road. You usually see a wooden fence surrounding the approach to the crossing.



6. Yellow box junctions

Rule 174 in the Highway Code

These have criss-cross yellow lines painted on the road. You **MUST NOT** enter the box until your exit road or lane is clear. However, you may enter the box and wait when you want to turn right and are only stopped from doing so by oncoming traffic, or by other vehicles waiting to turn right. At signalled roundabouts you **MUST NOT** enter the box unless you can cross over it completely without stopping.

