



# Rules of the Road

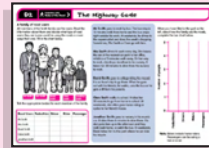


**D1-2**

The Highway Code



D1



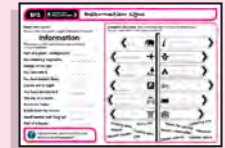
D2

**D11-12**

Information signs



D11



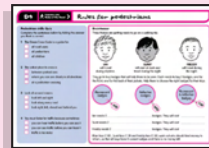
D12

**D3-4**

Rules for pedestrians



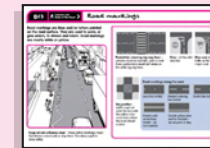
D3



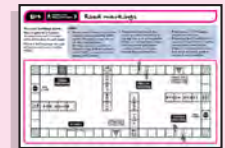
D4

**D13-14**

Road markings



D13



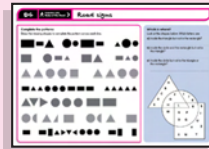
D14

**D5-6**

Road signs



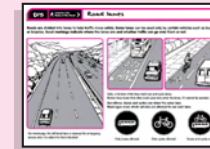
D5



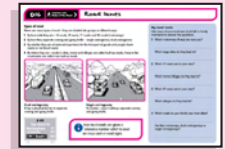
D6

**D15-16**

Road lanes



D15



D16

**D7-8**

Signs giving orders



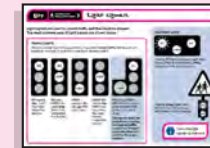
D7



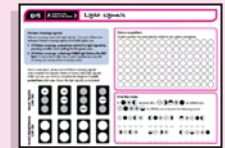
D8

**D17-18**

Light signals



D17



D18

**D9-10**

Warning signs



D9



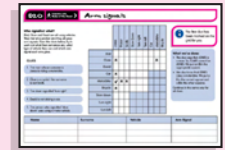
D10

**D19-20**

Arm signals



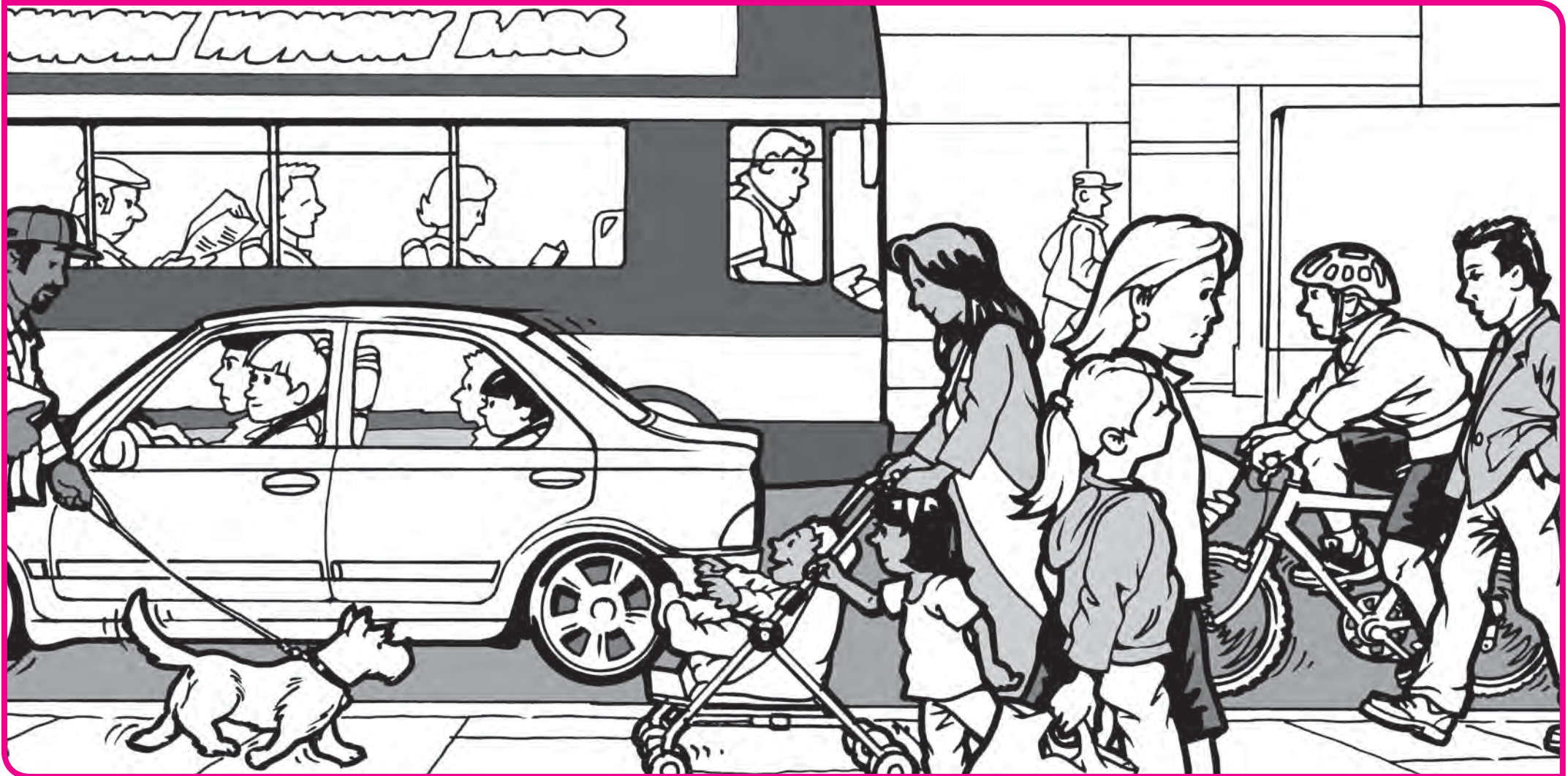
D19



D20

# The Highway Code

The Highway Code includes all traffic laws and rules that road users must follow. It is designed to prevent road crashes by making sure all road users follow the same rules. It is important that we all know what these rules are and follow them every time we are out.



The rules of the road apply to all road users.



# The Highway Code

## A family of road users

All members of the Smith family use the roads. Read the information about them and decide what type of road users they are (some could be using the roads in more ways than one). Fill in the chart below.



Mr Smith

Mrs Smith

David  
SmithClare  
SmithJonathan  
Smith

Tick the appropriate box(es) for each member of the family.

Road Users	Pedestrian	Driver	Rider	Passenger
Mr Smith				
Mrs Smith				
David Smith				
Clare Smith				
Jonathan Smith				

**Mr Smith** goes to work by bus. The bus-stop is 15 minutes walk from home and the bus stops right outside his work. At weekends, he drives to the supermarket and does the week's shopping. Sometimes, Mrs Smith or Clare go with him.

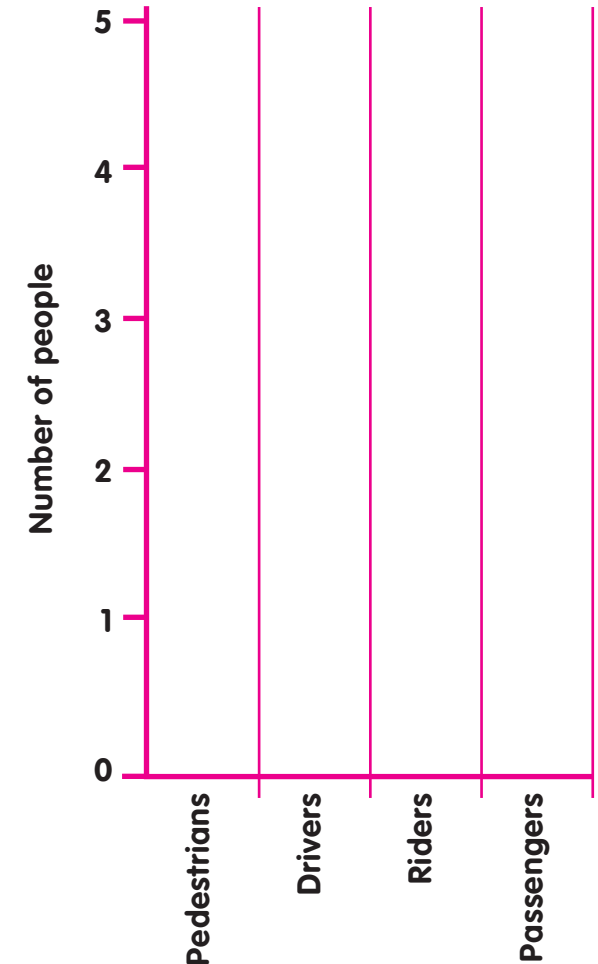
**Mrs Smith** drives to work every day. She leaves the car at the nearest car park to her office, which is a 15-minutes walk away. On her way to work, she drops Jonathan to his nursery. It takes her 30 minutes to drive from the nursery to work.

**David Smith** goes to college riding his moped. It is an hour's trip to go there. When he goes out with his friends, he walks, uses the bus or he gets a lift from his parents.

**Clare Smith** walks to school. It takes her 30 minutes to go from home to school. At weekends, she often goes horse-riding or cycles to her friend's house.

**Jonathan Smith** goes to nursery in his mum's car. It takes them 6 minutes to drive there. His dad picks him up in the afternoon and they walk back home, or catch the bus. At weekends, David takes him to the park where he can ride his tricycle.

When you have filled in the grid on the left, about how the family use the roads, complete the bar chart below.



**Note:** Riders include horse-riders. Passengers can be using a bus or a car.



# Rules for pedestrians

Some rules of the Highway Code are written just for pedestrians. Always follow these rules to keep yourself and others safe.

**1** Use the Green Cross Code every time you need to cross the road.

**2** Cross at pedestrian crossing places whenever possible.

**3** If you are looking after somebody younger than you, always hold their hand when using the road.

**4** Make sure you can be seen by other road users at night or in bad weather. Fluorescent colours show up well in daylight and at dusk. Reflective materials are good at night.

**5** Do not climb over guard rails and do not walk between them and the road. Only cross the road at the gaps provided.

**6** When there is a pavement or footway, use it.

**7** Where there is no pavement, walk on the right hand side of the road, to face the traffic coming towards you.

**8** When there is no pavement make sure you walk one behind the other at bends in the road, or at night, or if there is a lot of traffic. Take special care if you can't see the road very far ahead.

**9** Take care when crossing cycle lanes on the road – cyclists may be travelling quietly, but may be faster than other traffic.

**10** You must not walk on motorways, or their slip roads, except in an emergency.



# Rules for pedestrians

## Pedestrian skills Quiz

Complete the sentences below by ticking the answer you think is correct.

1 The Green Cross Code is a guide for:

- ☐ all road users  
☐ all pedestrians  
☐ all children

2 The safest place to cross is:

- ☐ between parked cars  
☐ where you can see clearly in all directions  
☐ at a pedestrian crossing

3 Look all around means:

- ☐ look left and right  
☐ look along every road  
☐ look right, left, ahead and behind you

4 You must listen for traffic because sometimes:

- ☐ you can hear traffic before you can see it  
☐ you can see traffic before you can hear it  
☐ traffic is too noisy

## Brainteaser

Three friends are getting ready to go on a walking trip.



**IAN**

will travel  
during daytime.



**SUNIT**

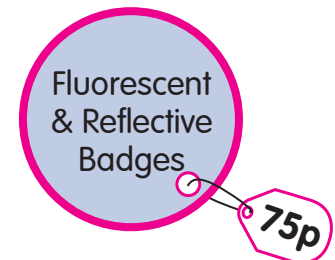
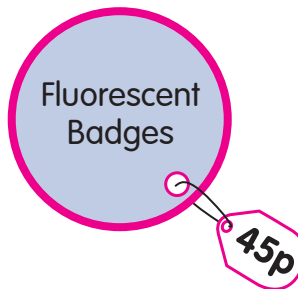
will start at dusk and  
travel during the night.



**FREDDY**

will travel during  
the night.

They go to buy badges that will help them to be seen. Each needs to buy 2 badges, one for the front and one for the back of their jackets. Help them to choose the right badges for their trips.



Ian needs 2 \_\_\_\_\_ badges. They will cost \_\_\_\_\_

Sunit needs 2 \_\_\_\_\_ badges. They will cost \_\_\_\_\_

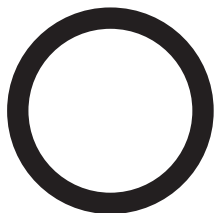
Freddy needs 2 \_\_\_\_\_ badges. They will cost \_\_\_\_\_

If Ian has £1.00, Sunit has £1.10 and Freddy has £1.50, work out who should lend money to whom, so that all boys have 2 correct badges and there is no money left.



# Road signs

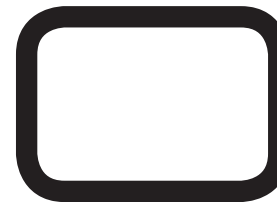
Road signs are important to all road users. They are divided into three main groups: signs giving orders, signs that give warnings and signs that give information. Each group has a different shape:



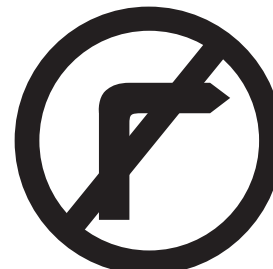
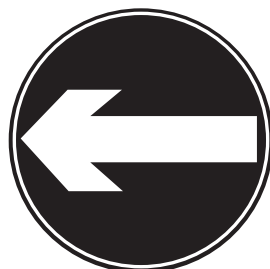
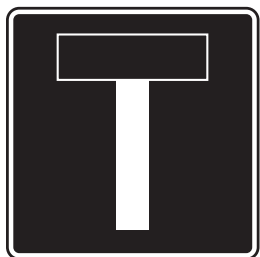
Circles give **orders**



Triangles give **warnings**



Rectangles give **information**



Use your judgement to match these meanings with the road signs opposite. Write the correct number in the box below each sign.

- 1 Opening or swing bridge ahead
- 2 Stop, children crossing
- 3 Turn left only
- 4 No right turn
- 5 Picnic site
- 6 Roadworks ahead
- 7 No through road
- 8 Slippery road

## Complete the patterns

Draw the missing shapes to complete the pattern across each line.



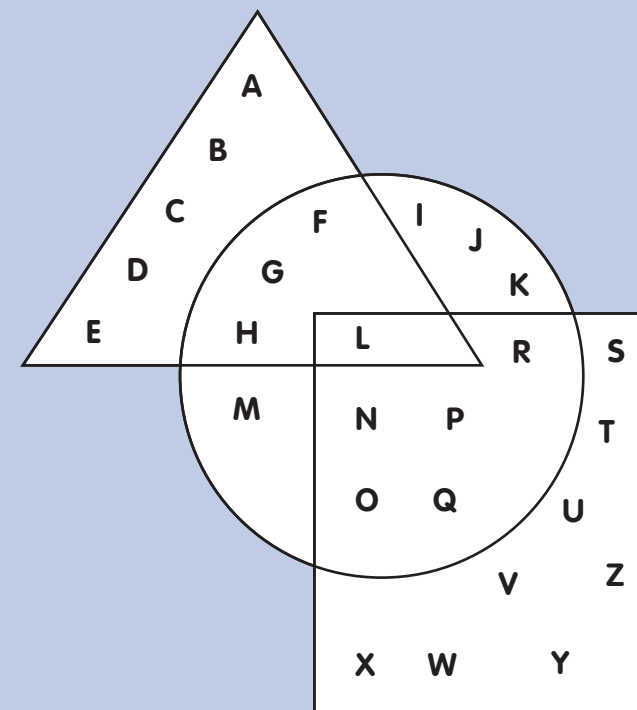
## Which is where?

Look at the shapes below. Which letters are:

a) inside the triangle but not in the rectangle?

b) inside the circle and the rectangle but not in the triangle?

c) inside the circle but not in the triangle or the rectangle?



# Signs giving orders



Colour the road signs:

1 = red

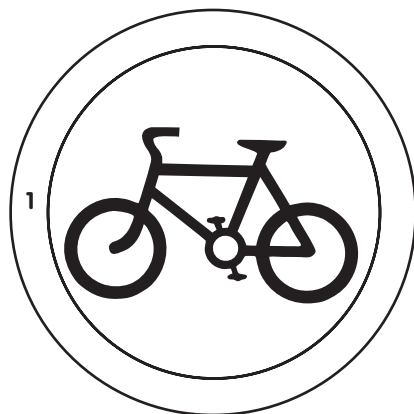
2 = blue

3 = yellow

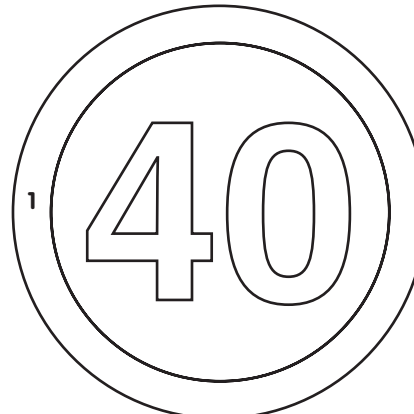
These signs are mostly circular. Those with blue circles usually tell road users to do something. Signs with red circles usually tell them not to do something. We must obey signs giving orders.



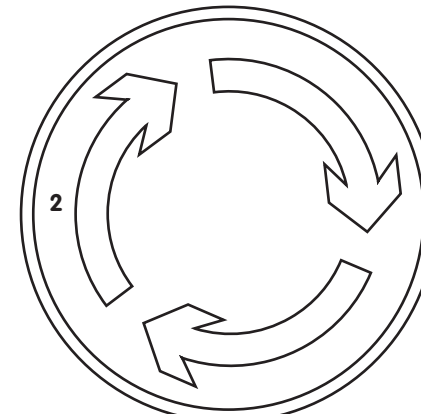
No pedestrians



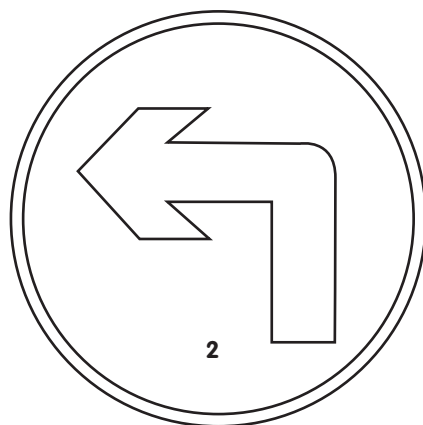
No cycling



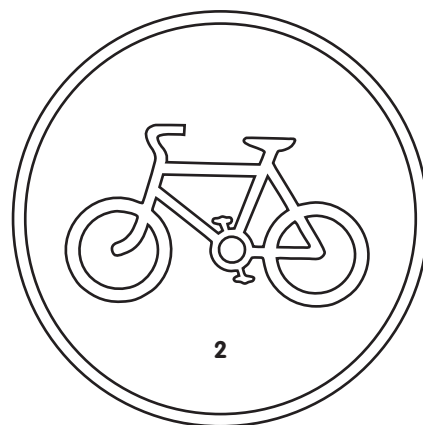
Maximum speed



Mini roundabout



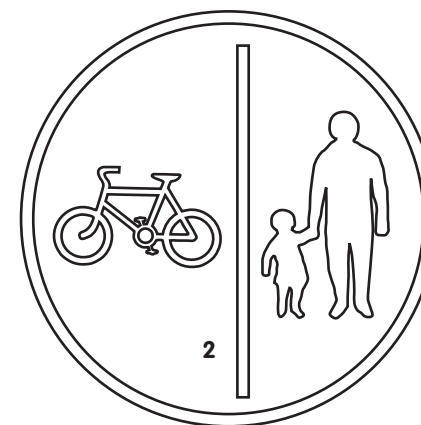
Turn left ahead



Route for cycles only



School Crossing Patrol

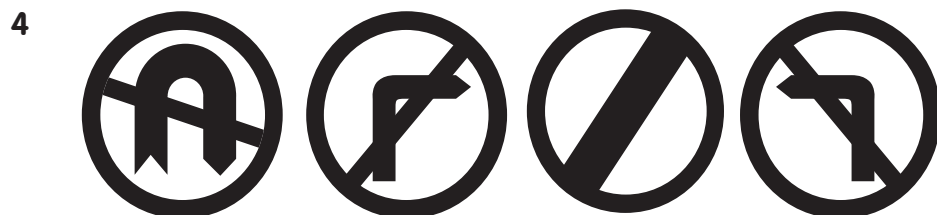
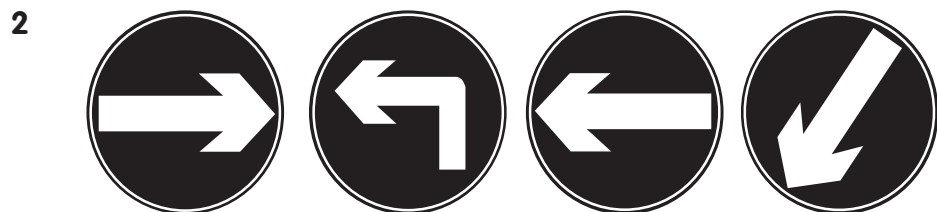


Cycles and pedestrians only

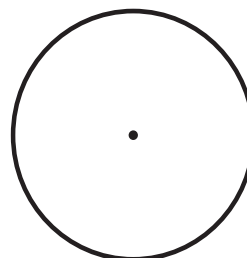
**Odd one out**

All the sign below are giving orders. However, on each line there is a sign that does not match the others. Can you find the odd sign out?

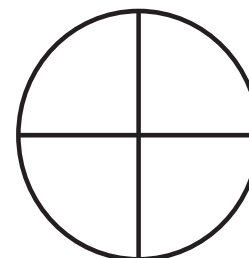
Be careful! Some lines have more than one correct answer.

**Draw an octagon!**

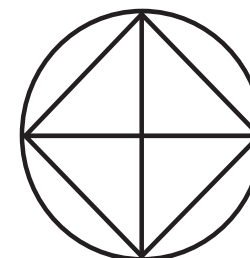
Follow the instructions to draw an eight sided shape called an octagon. If you like, you can draw several, colour them in different colours and make patterns with them.



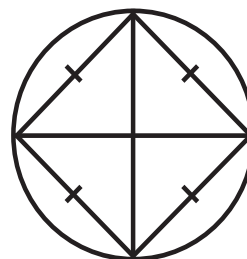
1 Draw a circle with your compass.



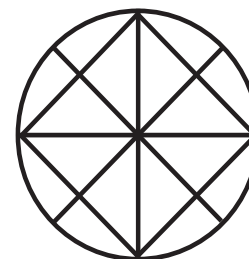
2 Draw two diameters at right angle to each other.



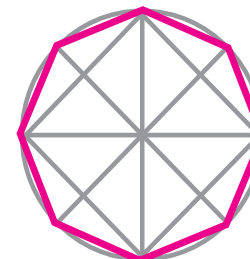
3 Join each point on the circle to make a square.



4 Use a ruler to mark the centre of each side.



5 Draw two more diameters by joining opposite centres.



6 Join up all the points on the perimeter of the circle.



To do this exercise you need a pencil, a ruler and a compass.

# Warning signs



Colour the road signs:

1 = red

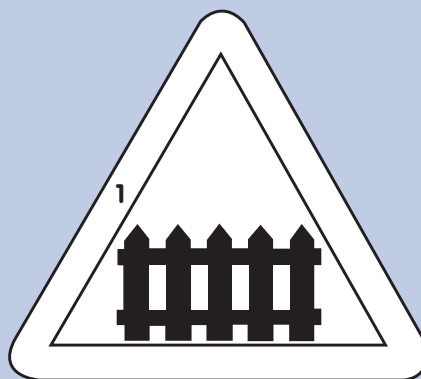
2 = green

3 = yellow

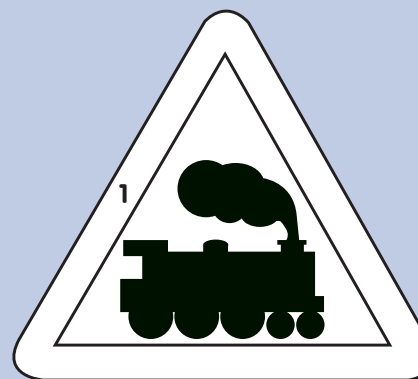
These are usually triangular with red borders. They warn road users of dangers ahead. We must take notice of warning signs so that we know what to expect while out walking.



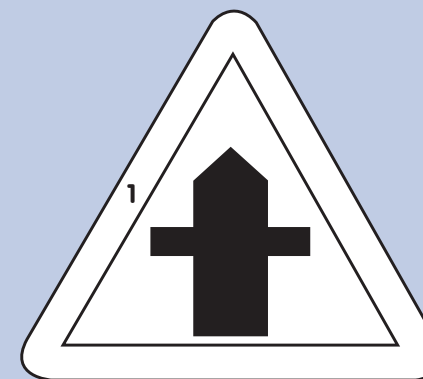
Pedestrian crossing



Level crossing with barrier or gate



Level crossing without barrier or gate



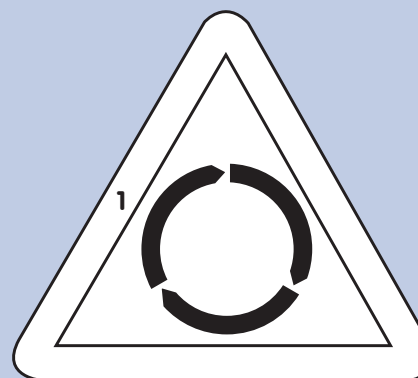
Crossroads



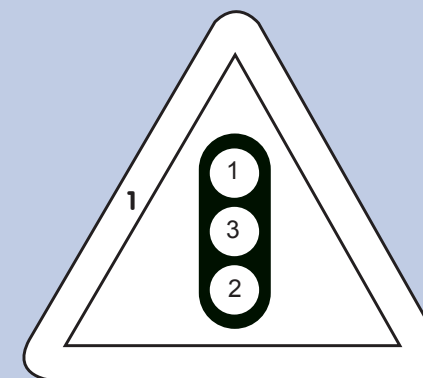
Slippery road



Roadworks



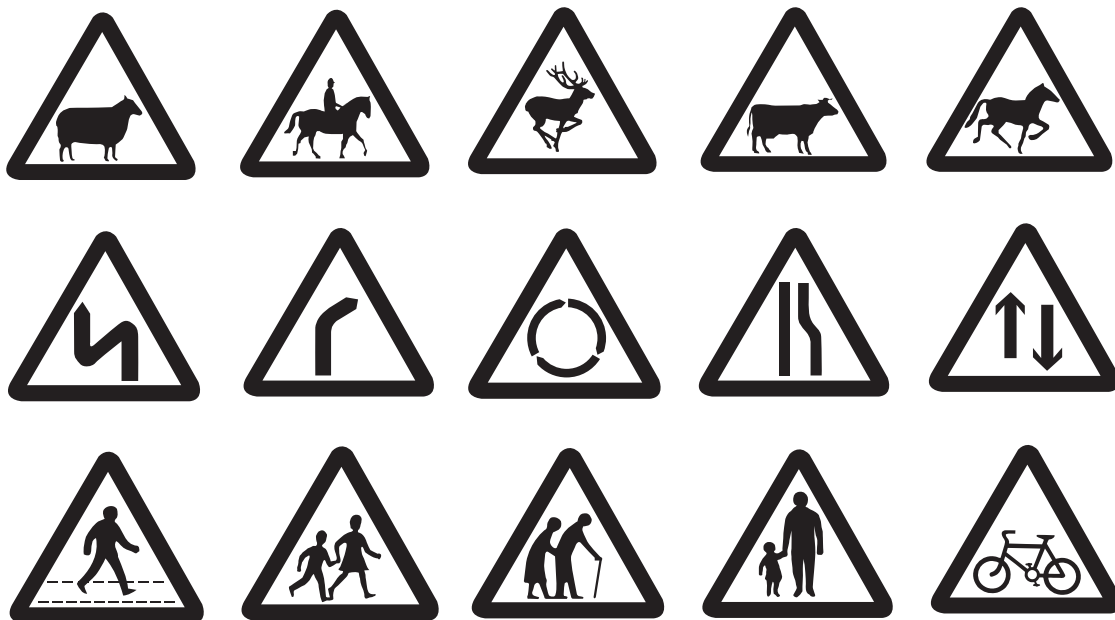
Roundabout



Traffic signals

## Odd one out

On each line of these warning signs, there is a sign that does not fit in with the others. Can you find the odd sign out?



## Complete the patterns

Which drawing is needed to complete each pattern?  
Fill in the correct pattern and circle the correct box.

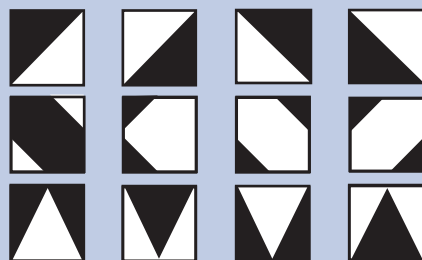
1



2



3



## Spot the differences!



There are 10 differences in the pictures above. Can you find them?

# Information signs



Colour the road signs:

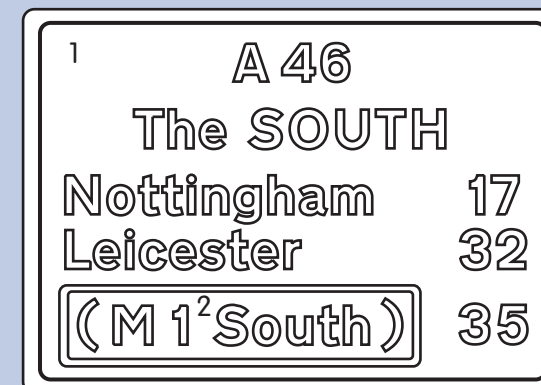
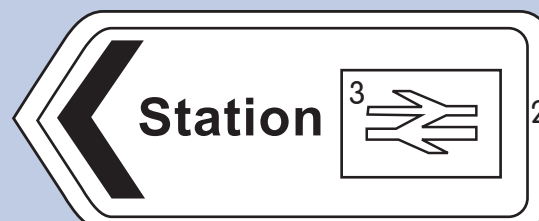
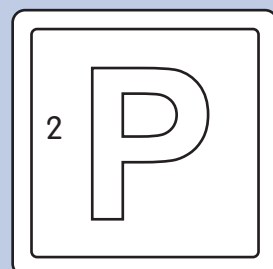
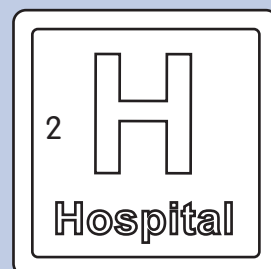
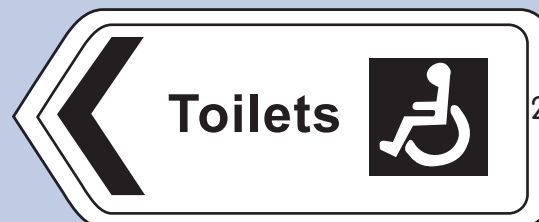
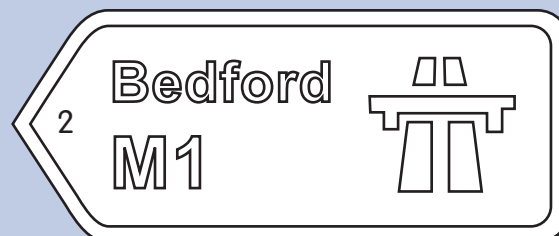
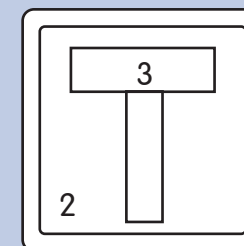
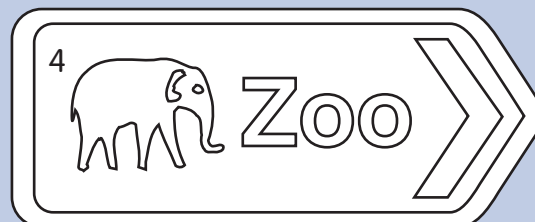
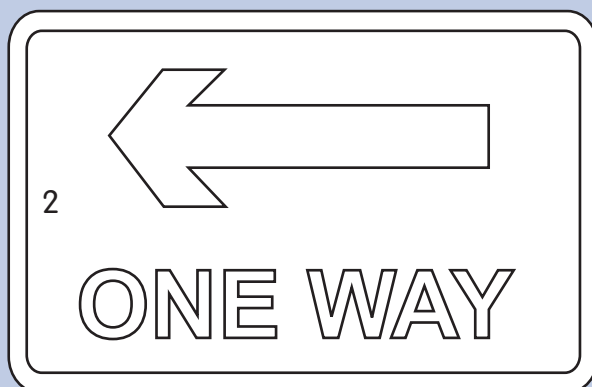
1 = green

2 = blue

3 = red

4 = brown

These signs display information useful to road users, and they are mostly rectangular. Those that point to a direction are called "directional signs".





# Information signs

## Make new words!

We can make new words using the letters from the word

# information

The answers to the clues below are all such words.  
Can you find them?

Part of a plant, underground \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Eye-watering vegetable \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Middle of the day \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

You row with it \_ \_ \_ \_

You find animals there \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Comes out at night \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

You keep biscuits in it \_ \_ \_ \_

The top of a house \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

It runs on tracks \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

It falls from the clouds \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Small animal with long tail \_ \_ \_ \_

Part of a house \_ \_ \_ \_ \_



Can you make any more words out of the word **information**?

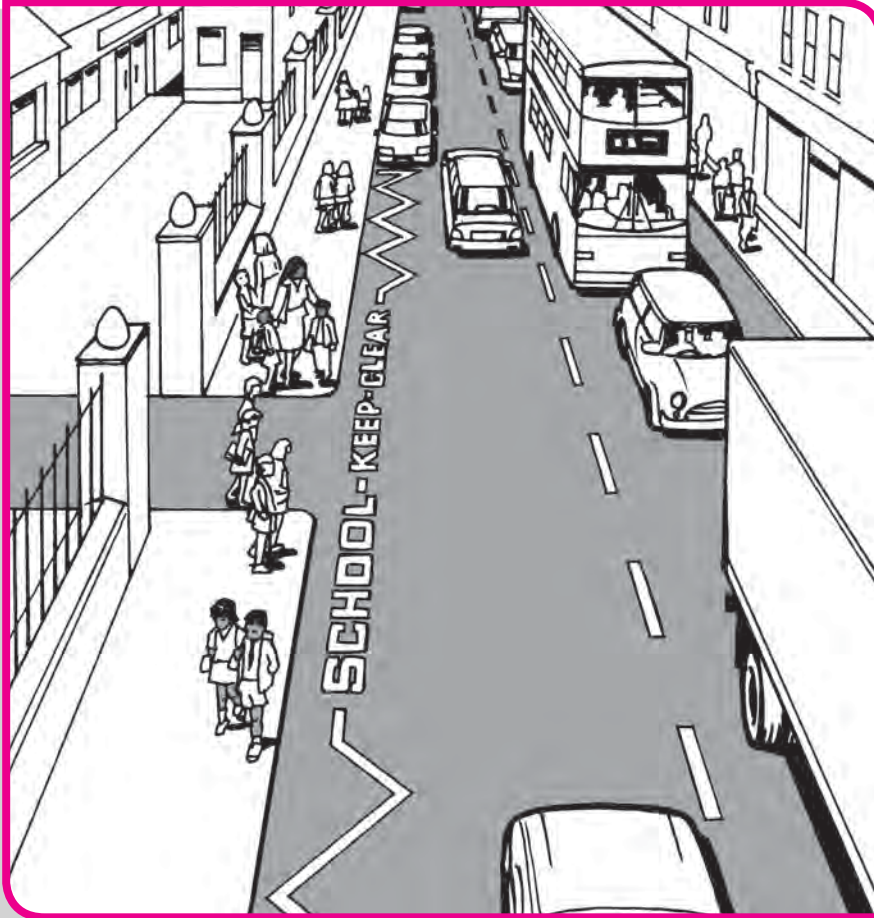
**Complete the signs.** The words have fallen off these directional signs.  
Can you write them in their correct positions?

	---			i	-----
	-----				-----
	-----				-----
	-----				-----
	-----				-----
	-----				-----

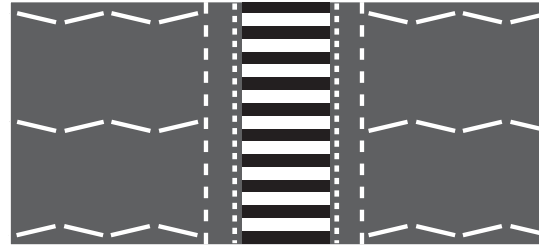
Parking area      Picnic site      Route for cyclists      Camping site  
 Airport      Country park      Tourist information      Museum  
 Historic house      Zoo      Steam railway      Leisure centre

# Road markings

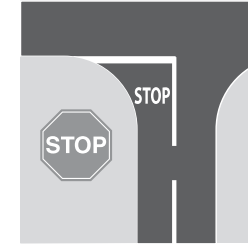
Road markings are lines and/or letters painted on the road surface. They are used to warn, or give orders, to drivers and riders. Road markings are mostly white or yellow.



**Keep school entrance clear** – these yellow markings mean that drivers cannot park or stop there. This allows pupils to cross safely.



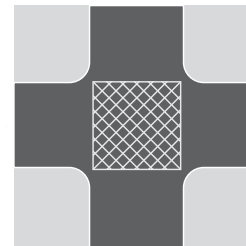
**Pedestrian crossing zig-zag lines** – vehicles must not overtake, park or wait there; pedestrians **must not cross** on the white zig-zag lines.



**Stop** – at the solid stop line.



**Give way** to traffic on the major road.



**Box junction** – traffic must not enter the box with the yellow criss-cross lines unless the road ahead is clear.

## Road markings along the road



Lane line (white)



Hazard warning line (white)



Centre line (white)



Double solid centre lines (white) – do not overtake



Double yellow lines next to the kerb – do not park or stop

# Road markings

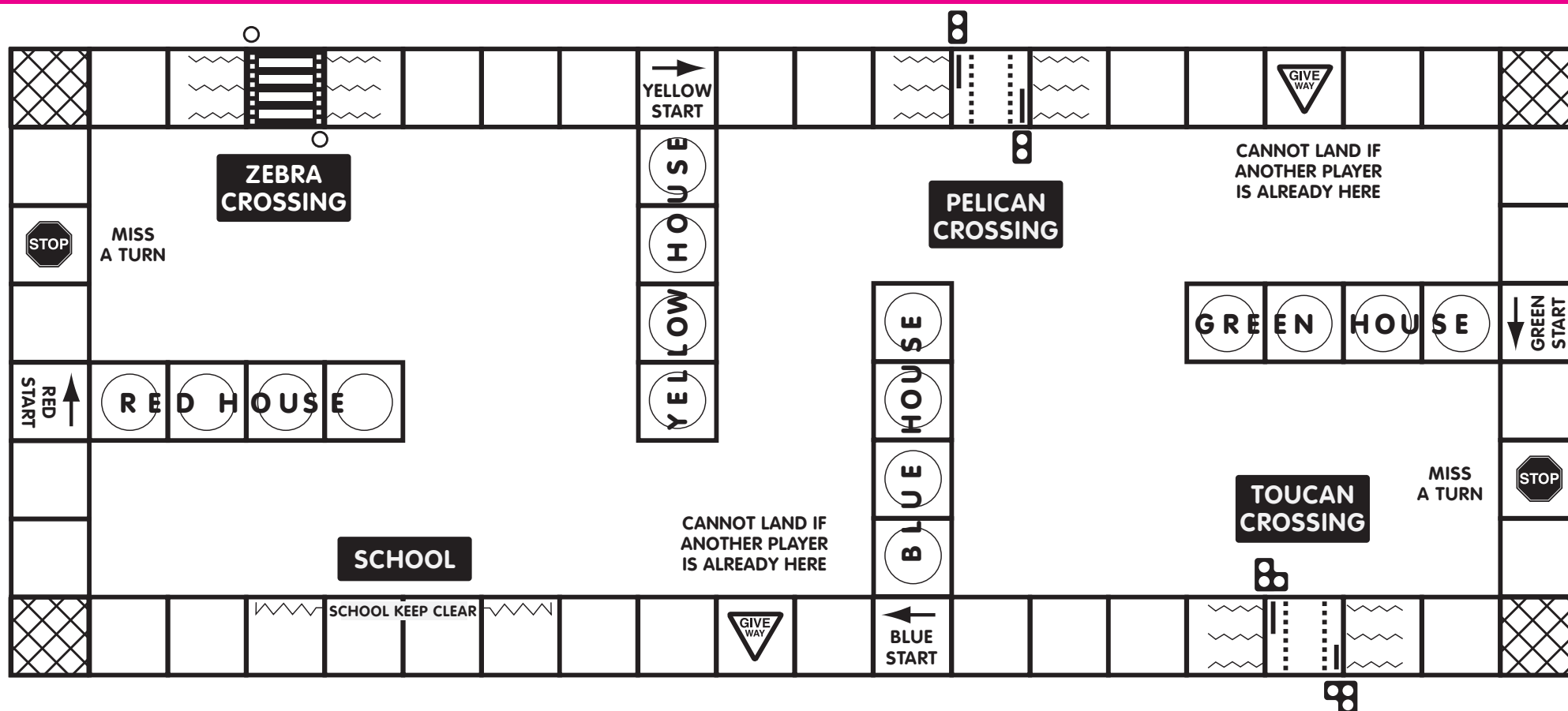
## The road markings game

This is a game for 2-4 players. You need a dice and 4 counters of the same colour, for each player.

The winner is the first player who gets all four counters back to his/her HOUSE.

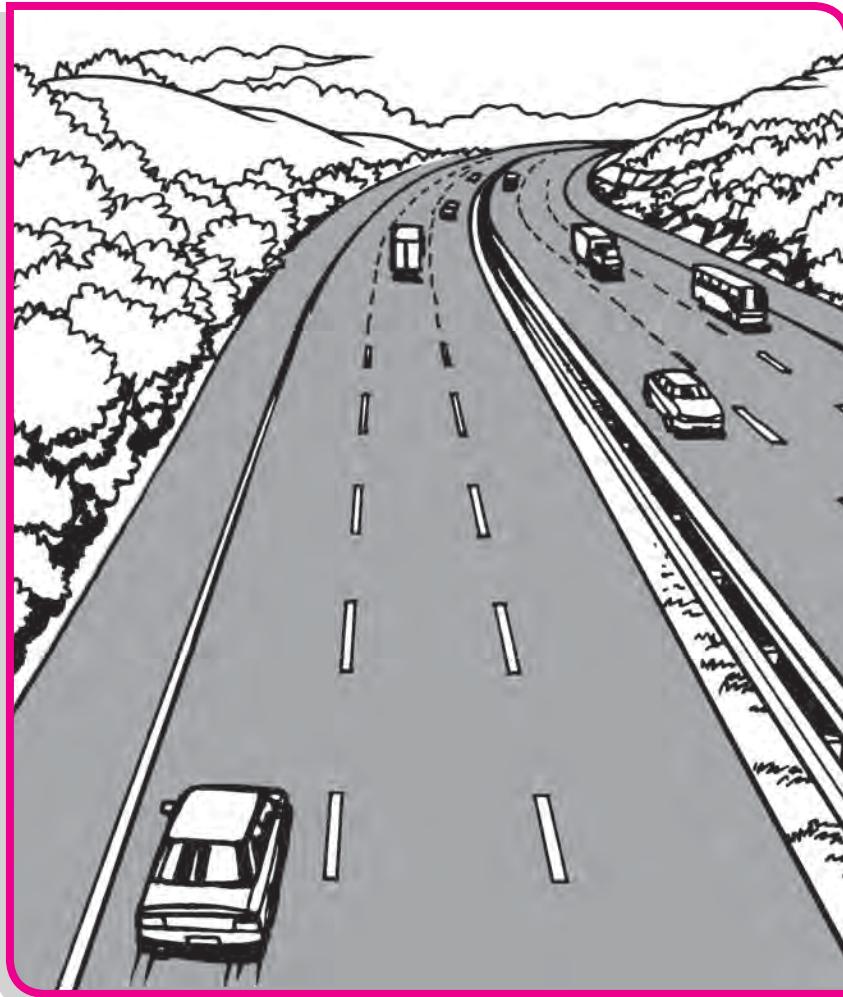
### Rules

- Players need to throw a 6 to be able to bring a counter onto their START square. Whenever a player throws a 6, they can play again.
- With their second 6, players can choose to bring another counter on to their START, or move the counter already on the board.
- Players must not stop on the crossings outside the school, on zig-zag lines or on a box junction. If they cannot clear these places and they haven't got another counter out that they could move instead, they miss their turn.
- If they land on a STOP square, players miss their turn.
- Players can land on a GIVE WAY square as long as there is no other counter on the same square. If there is, the players stay where they are (but can play another counter if one is available).

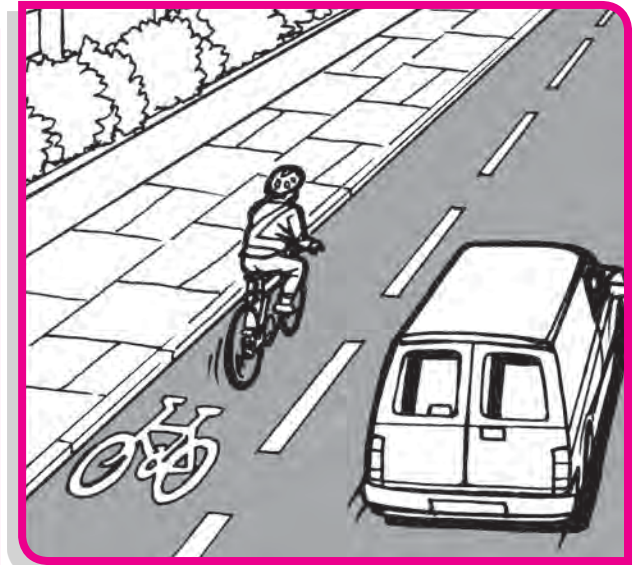
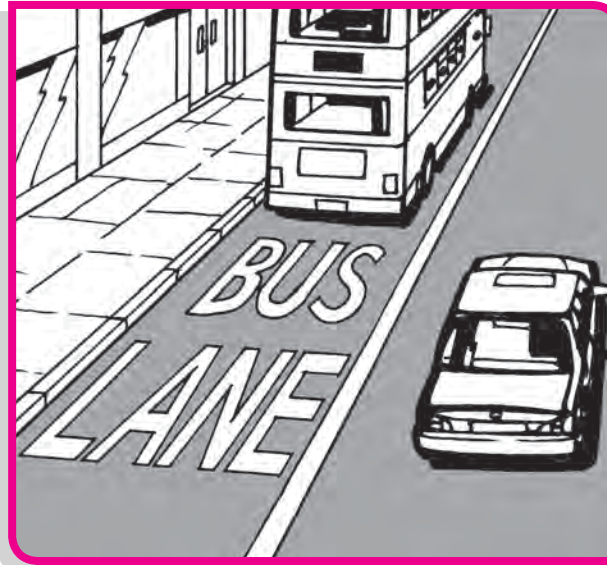


# Road lanes

Roads are divided into lanes to help traffic move safely. Some lanes can be used only by certain vehicles such as buses or bicycles. Road markings indicate where the lanes are and whether traffic can go over them or not.



On motorways, the left hand lane is reserved for emergency access only. It is called the 'hard shoulder'.



Solid, or broken white lines mark bus and cycle lanes.

Broken lines mean that other road users may enter the lanes, if it cannot be avoided.

**Sometimes, buses and cycles can share the same lane.**

**Road signs show which vehicles are allowed to use each lane.**



Only buses allowed



Only cycles allowed



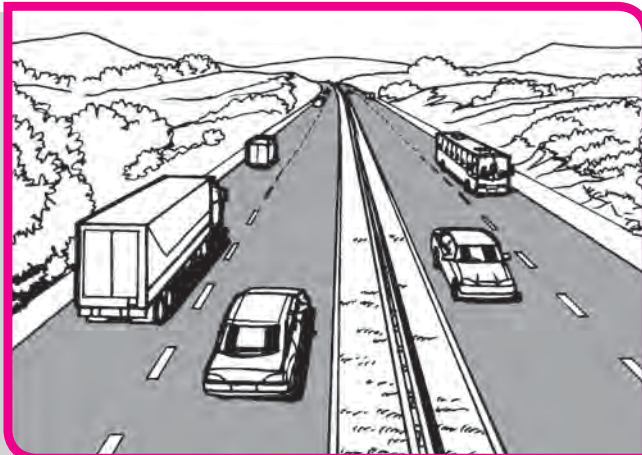
Buses and cycles only



## Types of road

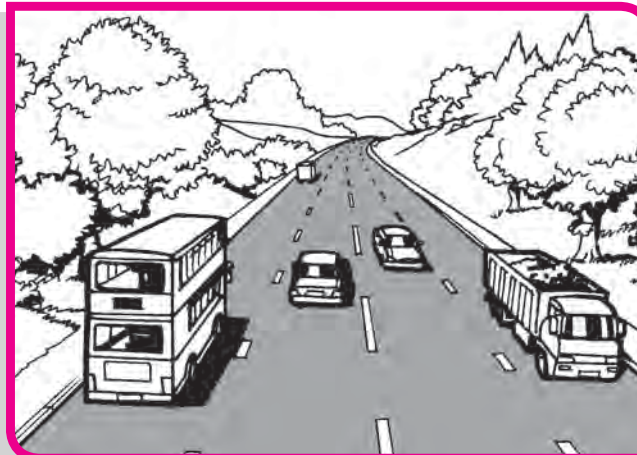
There are many types of road – they are divided into groups in different ways:

- 1 By how wide they are – 'A' roads, 'B' roads, 'C' roads and 'M' roads (motorways)
- 2 By how they separate coming and going traffic – single carriageway, dual carriageway
- 3 By whether they are of national importance for the transport of goods and people (trunk roads) or not (local roads)
- 4 By where they are – roads in cities, towns and villages are called built-up roads; those in the countryside are called non-built-up roads.



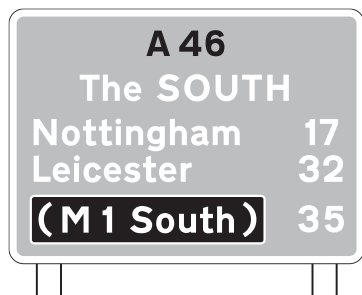
### Dual carriageway

It has a physical barrier to separate coming and going traffic.



### Single carriageway

No barrier – road markings separate coming and going traffic.



Non-local roads are given a reference number which is used on maps and on road signs.

## My local roads

Use maps of your local area (and talk to family members) to answer the questions:

- 1 Which motorways (if any) are near you?

Which large cities do they lead to?

- 2 Which 'A' roads are in your area?

Which towns/villages do they lead to?

- 3 Which 'B' roads are in your area?

Which villages do they lead to?

- 4 Which roads do your family use most often?

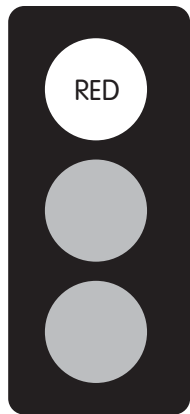
Are they motorways, dual carriageways or single carriageways?

# Light signals

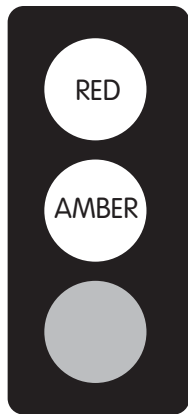
Light signals are used to control traffic and they must be obeyed.  
The most common uses of light signals are shown below.

## TRAFFIC LIGHTS

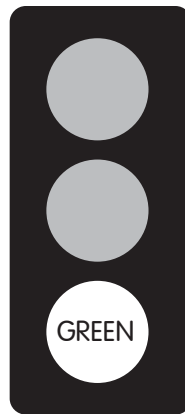
These are usually found at busy junctions. They control **vehicle traffic** and they are not pedestrian crossings. If you have to cross there, be extra careful.



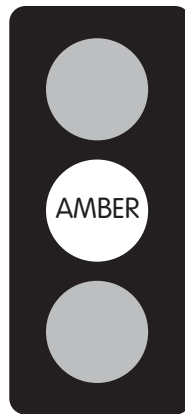
RED means **stop**. Traffic must wait behind the stop line.



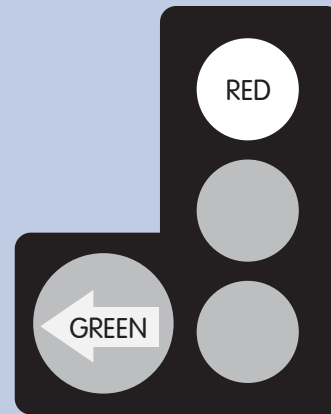
RED and AMBER also mean **stop**. Traffic must wait behind the stop line.



GREEN means traffic may **go** if the way is clear.



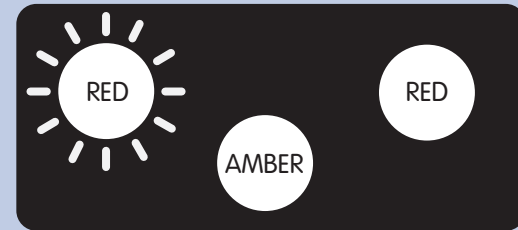
AMBER also means **stop**. Traffic must stop unless they have already crossed the stop line.



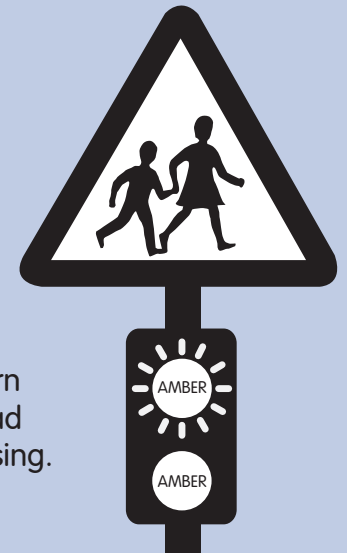
If there is a GREEN ARROW, traffic can go in the direction of the arrow, if it is safe to do so.

**This can be tricky for pedestrians crossing the road, as traffic could have stopped in one direction but could be turning in another.**

## FLASHING LIGHT



Flashing RED lights mean **you must stop**. You see them at level crossings, lifting bridges, airfields, fire stations, etc.



Flashing **amber** lights warn that there is a school ahead and children may be crossing.



Colour the light signals as indicated

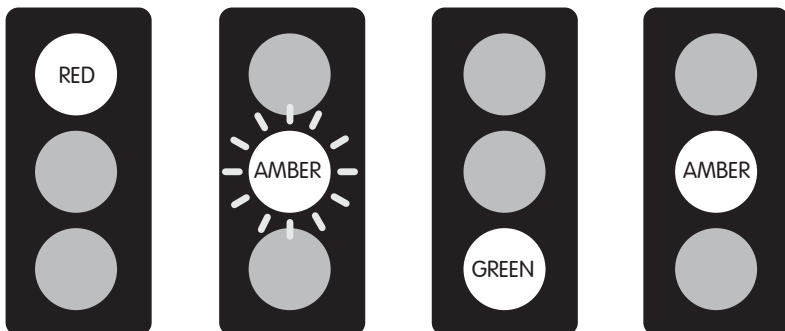
## Pelican crossing signals

Pelican crossings work with light signals. The main differences between Pelican crossing signals and traffic lights are:

- 1 At Pelican crossings, pedestrians control the light signals by pressing a button and waiting for the green man.
- 2 At Pelican crossings, a flashing AMBER light follows the RED light. It means that traffic has to wait if pedestrians are still crossing, but can go if the crossing is clear.

From a safe place, study a set of Pelican crossing signals and complete the diagram below. It shows what light signals traffic can see; you have to complete the diagram of **what pedestrians can see**. Colour the light signals as indicated.

WHAT TRAFFIC  
CAN SEE

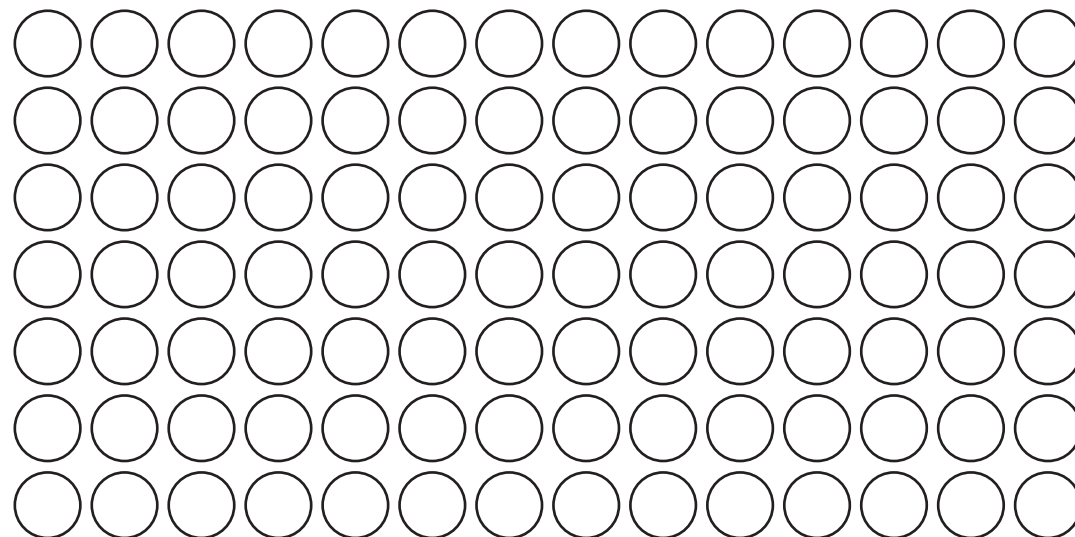


WHAT PEDESTRIANS  
CAN SEE



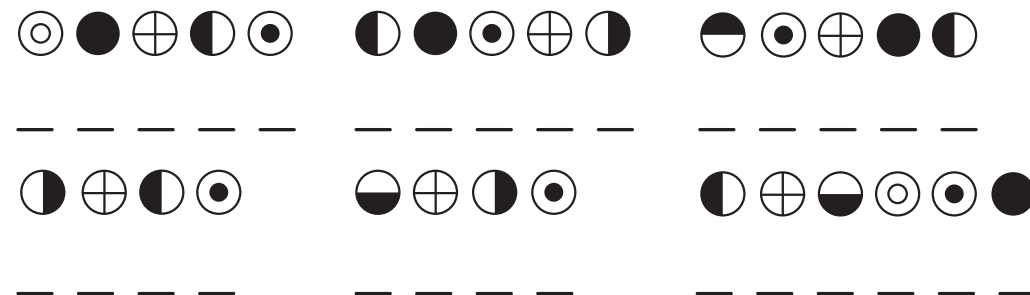
## Colour-a-pattern

Create a pattern by colouring the circles in red, yellow and green.



## Find the Code

If stand for RED, for AMBER and for GREEN, try to decode the following words:



# Arm signals

Road users must obey signals given by uniformed persons such as Police officers or Traffic wardens. Arm signals can also be given by drivers, motorcyclists, pedal cyclists and horse riders, to warn other road users when they are about to change direction or stop.

## Signals By Uniformed Persons



**STOP**

Traffic coming from the front



**STOP**

Traffic coming from behind



**STOP**

Traffic coming from both front and behind



**COME ON**

Waving on a vehicle from the front



**COME ON**

Waving on a vehicle from the side



**COME ON**

Waving on a vehicle from behind

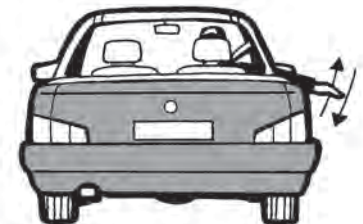
## Arm Signals



I am going to move out to the right or turn right.



I am going to move in to the left or turn left.



I am going to slow down or stop.



# Arm signals

## Who signalled what?

Mat, Clare and David are all using vehicles. They met at a junction and they all gave arm signals. From the clues below, try to work out what their surnames are, what type of vehicle they use and which arm signal each one gave.

### CLUES

1. The man whose surname is Jones is riding a motorbike.
2. Clare is a cyclist. Her surname is not Smith.
3. The driver signalled 'turn right'.
4. David is not driving a car.
5. The person who signalled 'slow down' was using a motor vehicle.

	Jones	Fraser	Smith	Slow Down	Turn right	Turn left	Car	Motorbike	Bicycle
Mat									
Clare	X							X	
David									
Car	X								
Motorbike	✓	X	X						
Bicycle	X								
Slow down									
Turn right									
Turn left									



The first clue has been marked on the grid for you.

### What we've done:

- The clue says that JONES is a man. So, CLARE cannot be JONES. We put an **X** in the appropriate square.
- We also know that JONES rides a motorbike. We put a **✓** in the correct square and a **X** in the other squares.

Continue in the same way for all clues.

Name	Surname	Vehicle	Arm Signal