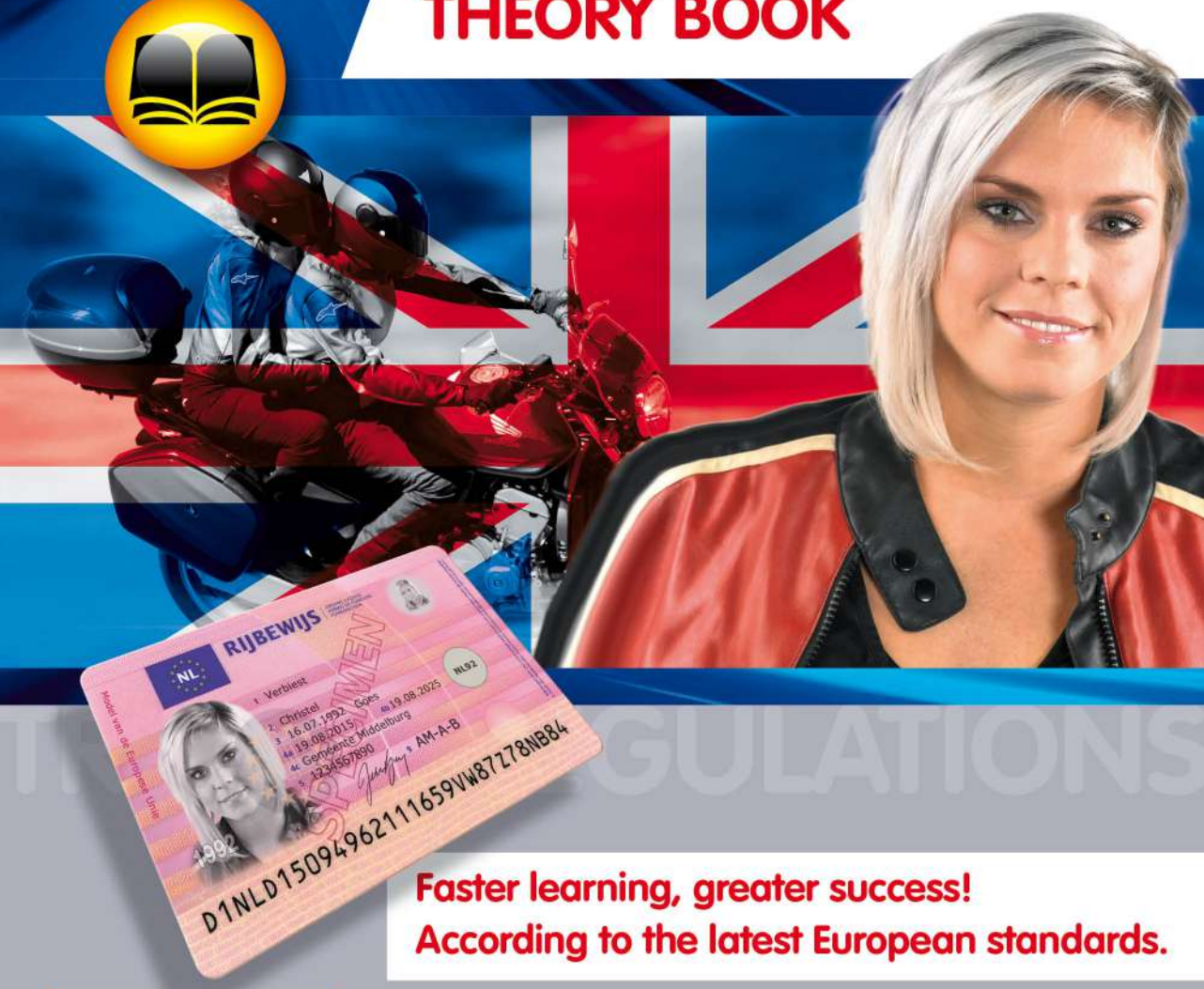
A

MOTORCYCLE LICENCE
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

THEORY BOOK



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Road signs

General rule

You must follow traffic signs. They can entail a command or a prohibition. Traffic signs are:

- road signs,
- traffic lights,
- traffic signs on the road surface.

3.1 Traffic signs

Section 14 describes the most common traffic signs, road markings and road signs in the Netherlands. We recommend you read this section carefully in preparation for your theory test.



E1



E2



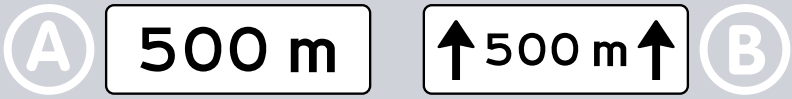
Scope

Usually traffic signs apply in relation to the entire width of the road where they can be found. Only the signs with a ban on parking or waiting apply to the side of the road where they are located. The word 'zone' may be specified above a traffic sign. The sign then applies to the whole area that is designated as a zone.

Supplementary traffic signs

These can be placed under traffic signs. Those supplementary traffic signs can indicate when the sign applies and for which group of road users. The symbols on the supplementary traffic signs have the same meaning as specified in the traffic sign register.

If there is only a symbol on the supplementary traffic sign, the sign only applies to that category, but if the word 'excepted' is included, it does not.



Supplementary traffic sign A indicates that the traffic sign is only in force over 500 metres. For example, this could be a parking ban: you can ride in here, but not more than 500 metres. Supplementary traffic sign B indicates that the traffic sign for the next 500 metres is applicable.

Categories of traffic signs

The traffic signs are divided into 11 categories. The categories are indicated with letters and the signs within those groups are with numbers. The traffic sign categories are:

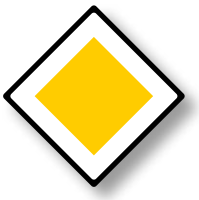
(A) Speed signs

These signs ban driving/riding faster or specify the end of that speed limit. They can also indicate a maximum speed for an entire zone. There is also a sign that only indicates an advisory speed.



(B) Give-way signs

These signs regulate priority at intersections and at some curving roads. There are give-way signs that oblige you to stop and signs that ask you to carefully approach the situation.



(C) Closed roads

These signs determine who cannot enter or use a road.



(D) Direction signs

These signs require you to follow the indicated direction.



(E) Parking and stand still signs

These signs arrange where you are and where you are not allowed to stop or park.



(F) Other commands and prohibitions

These signs tell you where and who you may or may not overtake, when you must give way to oncoming traffic or when other prohibitions are cancelled.



(G) Signs indicating traffic regulations

These signs indicate a motorway, a home zone, footpath, cycle/moped lane or bridleway.



(H) Signs indicating that you are entering or exiting the built-up area



(J) Warning signs

Warning signs indicate imminent danger and urge you to take this into account. Warning signs are placed where even an alert driver does not notice the danger or not in time, because often no danger is to be expected.



(K) Road signs

These signs give you information about the direction you need to take in order to reach a certain location and whether the route runs via a motorway, carriageway or provincial road.



(L) Information signs

These signs show you where and how many lanes have been made, whether a lane ends, whether a cul-de-sac is involved, etc.

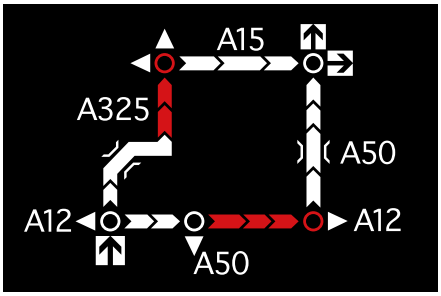


Item for consideration

If you see a traffic sign, you should always quickly assess whether the sign is meant for you, what it means and what behaviour or action you expect from it.

Dynamic route information

On electronic signs (especially on motorways near cities) information can be shown that helps you choose the best route. The sign on the left shows which traffic queues you can expect from your current position (arrow left below). The sign on the right indicates your travel time to 'junction Galder' via two routes. The route via the A27/A58 normally takes 18 minutes, but now takes 12 minutes longer due to roadworks (in total 30 minutes). Currently, the route via the A59/A16 is faster by 25 minutes.





Temporary traffic signs

If a maximum speed is indicated on a road on a fixed traffic sign and there are also temporary signs indicating a different speed limit, the lowest indicated speed always applies. This can, for example, be the case for road works.

Matrix boards

Electronic traffic signs (matrix signs) have the same meaning as ordinary traffic signs. These signs usually hang above the road. If a maximum speed is indicated on a road both by an ordinary traffic sign and by a matrix sign, the sign with the lowest speed applies. This is often the matrix board.



Maximum speed of 50 km/h.



Maximum speed of 100 km/h.