

Tales^{OF}THE Road

A highway code for young road users

First name:

Surname:



Tales^{OF}_{THE} Road

A useful guide to keeping yourself
and others safe on the road

Remember!

- Always plan your journey
- Make sure you know where you are going
- Chose the safest route
- Leave yourself plenty of time for your journey

When the words 'must' or 'must not' appear in **CAPITAL BOLD RED AND UNDERLINED**, it means that if you do not follow that rule, you are breaking the law.

Contents



Watch video

Safer journeys
anthem



Walking

When walking...

Where there is a **pavement or footway**, use it.

Take care when crossing **cycle lanes** on the road. People cycling may be travelling quietly but can be faster than other **traffic**.

If you are looking after someone younger than you, always hold their hand when on the road.

When there is no pavement, walk on the right hand side of the road to face the **traffic** coming towards 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 cannot see the road very far ahead.



Be bright, be seen

Help other road users to see you.
Wear or carry something light-
coloured, bright or fluorescent.



Fluorescent materials
are good. They show up
in daylight and at dusk.

Reflective materials are
good at night.



The Green Cross Code

The steps you need to follow to cross the road safely

① First find a safe place to cross

...and where there is space to reach the **pavement** on the other side. Where there is a crossing nearby, use it. It is safer to cross using a pedestrian **subway**, a **footbridge**, a **pedestrian island**, a **zebra**, **pelican**, **toucan**, **parallel** or **puffin** crossing, or where there is a crossing point

controlled by a police officer, a **school crossing patrol** or a traffic warden.

Otherwise choose a place where you can see clearly in all directions.

Try to avoid crossing between parked cars, on a **blind bend** or close to the **brow of a hill**. Move to a space where drivers and riders can see you clearly. Do not cross the road diagonally.



② Stop just before you get to the kerb

...where you can see if anything is coming. Do not get too close to the traffic. If there is no pavement, keep back from the edge of the road but make sure you can still see approaching **traffic**.



③ Look all around for traffic and listen

Traffic could come from any direction.

Listen as well because you can sometimes hear traffic before you see it.



④ If traffic is coming, let it pass

Look all around again and keep listening.

Do not cross until there is a safe gap in the traffic and you are certain there is plenty of time.

Remember, even if traffic is a long way off, it may be approaching very quickly.





⑤ When it is safe, go straight across the road – do not run

Keep looking and listening for traffic while you cross, in case there is any traffic you did not see, or in case other traffic appears suddenly.

Look out for people cycling and people riding motorcycles travelling between lanes of traffic.

Do not walk diagonally across the road.



The Green Cross Code

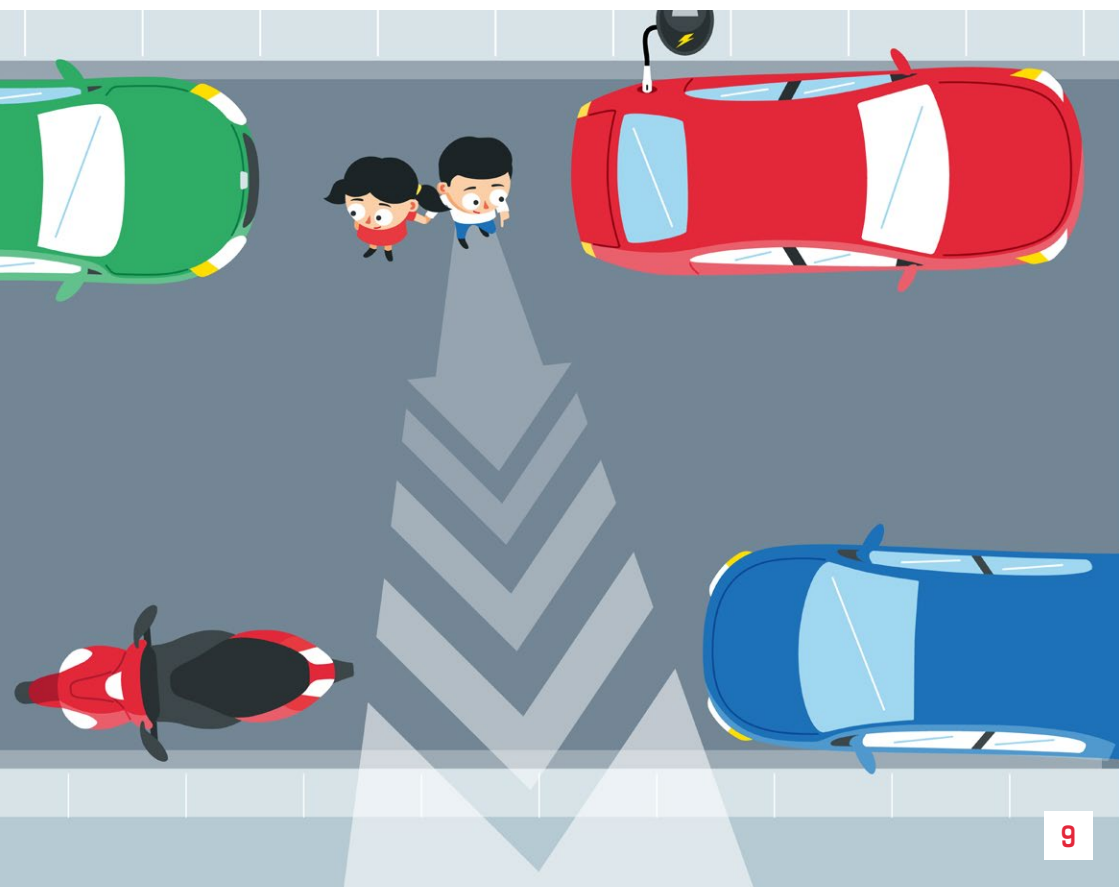
1. Find a safe place to cross
2. Stop just before you get to the kerb
3. Look all around for traffic and listen
4. If traffic is coming, let it pass
5. When it is safe, go straight across the road – do not run, keep looking and listening while you cross.

Parked Vehicles

Try not to cross in between parked vehicles

But if there is nowhere else to cross:

- Choose a place where there is a space between two vehicles. Make sure there is a gap between any parked vehicles on the other side of the road, so that you can reach the **pavement** on the other side.
- Make sure neither car is about to move off – look for drivers in the cars, car lights and listen for engines running. Never cross the road in front of or behind any **vehicle** with the engine running.
- Do not cross near large vehicles. You could be standing in a blind spot, where the driver cannot see you.
- Walk to the outside edge of the cars and stop. Here you are more likely to be seen by drivers and you can look all around for traffic.
- Use the **Green Cross Code**. When the road is clear, cross. Remember to keep looking and listening as you go.



Using a crossing with traffic lights

Pelican crossings have a box with a red and green man, which is on the opposite side of the road to you. Push the control button to activate the traffic signals. When the red man shows, do not cross. When a steady green man shows and the traffic has stopped, you can start to cross. Remember to keep looking and listening while you cross. When the green man begins to flash, you **should not** start to cross. If you have already started you should have time to finish crossing safely.

Puffin crossings are slightly different, as the red and green man are above the control box on your side of the road and the green man does not flash

When the green man disappears, there could be:

- a red man signal
- no signal

Do not start to cross if the steady green man is not showing.



This is a
puffin crossing

Remember!

- Some green men will only work if a **pedestrian** pushes the control button.
- You may have to wait. Be patient.
- Cross the road quickly between the white stud marks.
Do not run.

- Some crossings have an island in the middle of the road. Treat each half of the crossing as a separate crossing; press the control button and wait for the green man.



Zebra crossing

Crossing at a zebra crossing

- If there is a **zebra crossing**, use it.
- Wait on the pavement near the kerb and give traffic plenty of time to see you and to stop before you start to cross.
- Drivers need plenty of time to slow down, especially in wet weather when the road is slippery.
- After traffic has stopped from both directions, walk across on the black and white stripes.
- Keep looking all round and listening in case a driver or rider has not seen you and attempts to overtake a **vehicle** that has stopped.

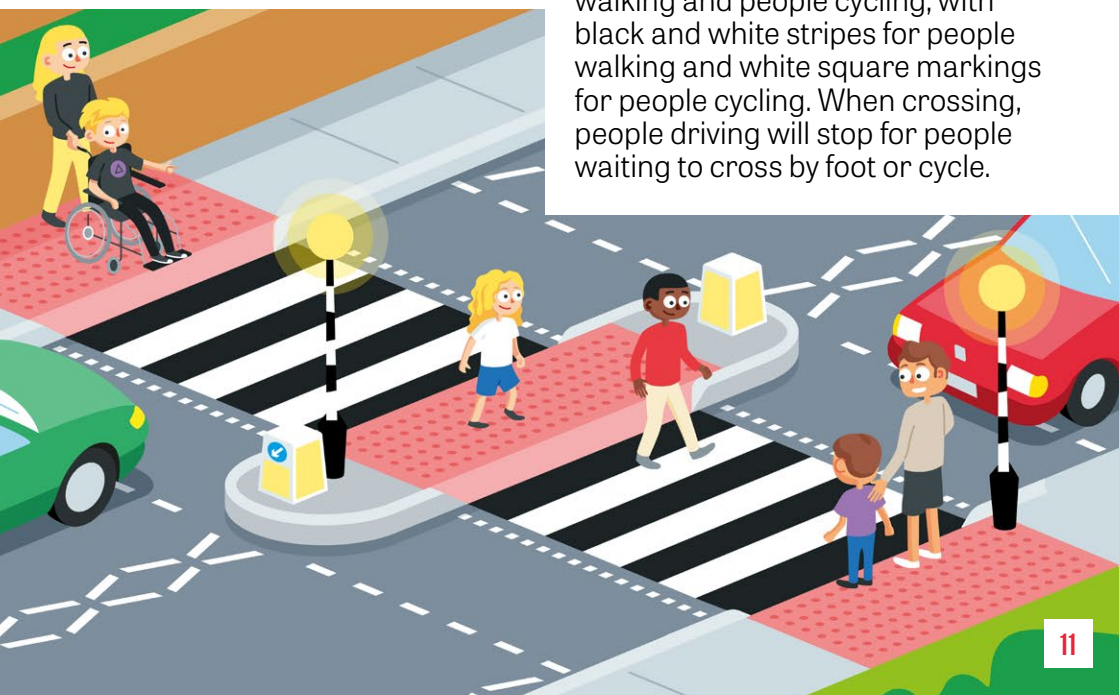
Crossing where there is an island in the middle of a zebra crossing

Use the Green Cross Code to cross to the **island**. Stop there and use the code again to cross the second half of the road. Remember to look all around and listen. Watch out for drivers or riders who have not seen you and attempt to overtake the vehicle that has stopped.

If there is an island then treat each half of the crossing as separate crossings. Do not assume that vehicles will stop. Check that they have stopped before crossing.

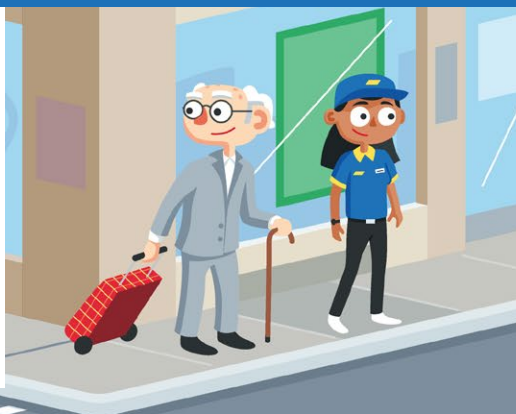
Parallel crossings

Parallel crossings are for people walking and people cycling, with black and white stripes for people walking and white square markings for people cycling. When crossing, people driving will stop for people waiting to cross by foot or cycle.



Crossing at a junction

If you have to cross at a road **junction**, look out and listen for traffic turning into the road, especially from behind you. Traffic turning in or out of a **junction** should stop to let you cross. Do not start to cross the road until the traffic has definitely stopped.



School crossing patrols, police or traffic wardens

When school crossing patrols or police officers or traffic wardens are controlling the traffic, wait until they signal to you to cross the road. Always cross in front of them.



Crossing one-way streets

Use the **Green Cross Code** when crossing one-way streets. Check which way the traffic is moving. If there is more than one **lane** of traffic, do not cross until it is safe to cross the whole road without stopping.

Pedestrian safety barriers

Where there are barriers, cross the road only at the gaps provided for pedestrians and use the **Green Cross Code**. Do not climb over the barriers or walk between them and the road.



Tramways

Take extra care where tramways run along the road. These may run through **pedestrian** areas. Trams move quietly and cannot steer to avoid you. Cross at designated crossings where provided.

Crossing bus lanes

In **bus lanes**, buses may go faster than other traffic and sometimes they go in the opposite direction to the other traffic. Cyclists, motorcyclists and taxis may also be using the **bus lane** so take special care when crossing them.

Railway level crossings

Always obey the instructions shown.



There are many kinds of crossings:

- They may have gates, full barriers, half barriers or none of these.
- There may also be warning lights, yodel or alarms.

You **MUST NOT** go past the lights when the red lights are flashing. Also, do not cross if an alarm is sounding or the barriers are being lowered.

Always stop behind the STOP line.
Never go past a barrier that is down.

Remember, if the lights continue to flash or the alarm sound/spoken warning continues after a train is gone, another train is coming. It is not safe to cross until the lights go out.

If there are no lights showing, alarm sounds or barriers, you should still stop, look and listen to make sure it is safe to cross.

Look out for these signs:



1. Level crossing with barrier or gate ahead.



2. Level crossing without barrier or gate ahead.



3. level crossing without gate or barrier.

Remember!

Plan each journey

- Where do you want to go?
- What is the safest way to get there?

Make sure that drivers can see you

- What sort of clothes should you wear?
- Are you standing somewhere that is safe and visible to drivers?

Use the Green Cross Code when you are crossing the road

- What are the three most important things to do when crossing a road?
- Stop
- Look
- Listen

Walking Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

Where is the safest and best place to walk if there is one?

QUESTION 2

Can you list the 5 things that you need to do to cross a road safely?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Continued over →

Walking Questions

QUESTION 3

To help other road users see you, what should you wear?

[View all answers on page 49](#)

Rollerblading, scooting or skating

When rollerblading, scooting or skating...

Make sure you do so safely and without causing a nuisance to others.

- Use the **pavements**, and where possible use playgrounds, parks or special areas provided.

- Avoid busy areas and always take care near other pedestrians, particularly young children and the elderly.
- Look out for signs – rollerblading, skating or scooting may be banned on certain pavements and in certain areas.

Do not rollerblade, scoot or skate across the road. If you need to cross the road hold onto your scooter or skateboard and walk across the road. Always use the **Green Cross Code** when crossing.



Remember!

Respect other road users.

Rollerblading, scooting or skating Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

Where should you never rollerblade?

QUESTION 2

Where are good places to choose to rollerblade?

View all answers on page 49

Cycling

Your bike – check it out

Make sure your cycle is safe to ride – You **MUST** ensure your brakes are efficient and tyres should be properly inflated with enough tread. Make sure your front and back lights work well, and your back reflector is clean.

When you have to carry anything on your cycle, use a bike bag or basket. Make sure you do not wear any loose clothing so that nothing can get caught in the chain or wheels.

It is recommended that you fit a bell to your cycle.

Before you set off

Always wear a cycle helmet that is the correct size and securely fastened – it will help to protect your head if you fall off.

Help other road users to see you. Wear light coloured or **fluorescent** clothing in daylight and at dusk, and something reflective at night.

Riding a cycle that is too big or small can affect your balance. Where possible adjust the saddle and handlebar height to help the bike fit you better.

Cycling in the dark

Wear reflective clothing and/or a reflective backpack or accessories (belt, arm or ankle bands) in the dark.

Before setting off make sure your lights are clean and are working. The lights **MUST** be lit at night.

At night your cycle **MUST have a white front light and a red rear light, and they **MUST** be lit. Your cycle **MUST** be fitted with a red reflector at the back.**



On your bike

Make sure you look all around and especially behind you for other people using the road before starting off, turning right or left, overtaking, or stopping. This will help you make the right decision about your road position and communication.

You can communicate with other people on the road by using your road position, making eye contact, and giving a clear arm signal to show your intended direction of travel.

Always keep both hands on the handle bars unless you are signalling or changing gears.

Be particularly careful near large vehicles like lorries and buses. The drivers may not be able to see you.

It is best not to ride in the space between a vehicle and the **kerb** particularly when approaching a **junction**, because they may be going to turn left, and you could be hurt. When riding straight ahead at a **junction** you do have **priority** but check that you can proceed safely.

When turning from one road into another, **pedestrians** who are crossing the road or waiting to cross have priority, so **give way**.

? When you are next out in a car, look at people cycling. Are there times when you cannot see them? **Which ones are easier to see and why?**

Remember!

Use your eyes and ears all the time.



You **MUST** obey traffic light signals and road signs and the signals made by police officers, traffic wardens or school crossing patrols.

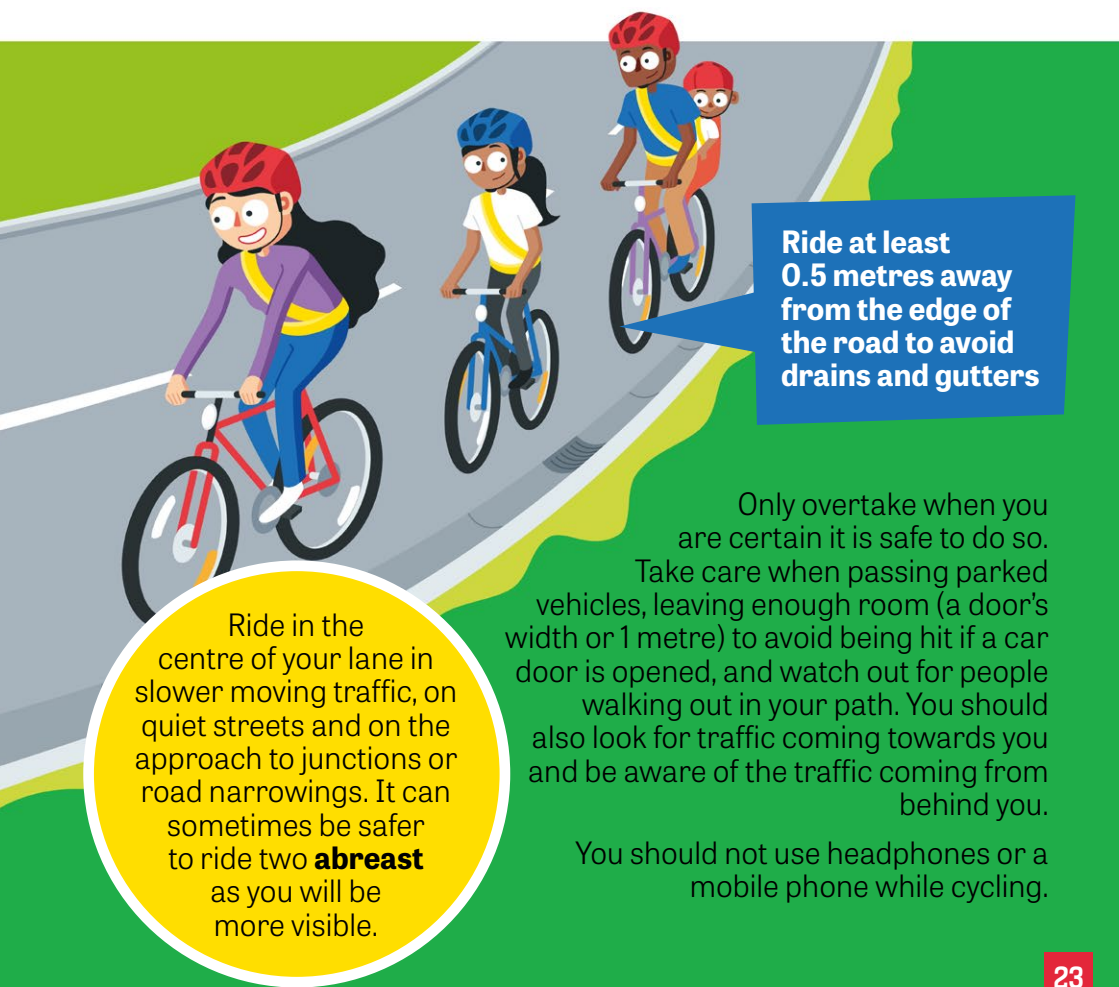
You **MUST NOT** hold on to a moving vehicle or trailer.

You **MUST NOT** carry a passenger on your cycle unless your cycle has been built or adapted to carry one.

You should never lead an animal while cycling.

Traffic can be unpredictable, so watch out for **vehicles** doing unexpected things.

If you want to turn right from a busy road, ride in the centre of your lane to make yourself as clearly visible as possible. It may be safer to stop and push your cycle onto the pavement, and wait for a safe gap in the traffic before walking your cycle across the road.



Ride at least 0.5 metres away from the edge of the road to avoid drains and gutters

Ride in the centre of your lane in slower moving traffic, on quiet streets and on the approach to junctions or road narrowings. It can sometimes be safer to ride two **abreast** as you will be more visible.

Only overtake when you are certain it is safe to do so. Take care when passing parked vehicles, leaving enough room (a door's width or 1 metre) to avoid being hit if a car door is opened, and watch out for people walking out in your path. You should also look for traffic coming towards you and be aware of the traffic coming from behind you.

You should not use headphones or a mobile phone while cycling.

Parking your cycle

Always park your cycle thoughtfully so that it is not in the way of other people. It is best to use a cycle stand if there is one. Secure it well so that it will not fall over and become an obstruction or hazard.

Lock it to prevent it being stolen and have the frame marked with your postcode.

Cycling near animals

Be careful when cycling near animals. When approaching a horse rider, call out politely. Give animals plenty of room as you go by. Do not scare them by sounding your bell or horn – they could injure someone.

Cycling routes

In some areas there are cycle **lanes** or tracks which you can use if they help your journey, they can help you stay away from busy roads and fast moving traffic.

Parallel crossings

Parallel crossings often join cycle routes together. They allow people walking and cycling to cross the road.

When crossing you do not need to dismount, give **traffic** plenty of time to see you and to stop before you start to cross. Remember to look all around and listen.

These signs show the different routes:



Recommended route for pedal cycles



Route to be used by pedal cycles only



Route for pedestrians and pedal cyclists only



Segregated pedal cycle & pedestrian routes



With-flow pedal cycle lane

Pedestrian Crossings

You **MUST** stop for **pedestrians at zebra crossings.**

You **MUST** stop for the **red light** at **traffic lights**, including those at crossings.



Bus lanes

Only cycle in **bus lanes** if there is a cycle shown on the sign.



Watch out for people getting on or off a bus. Be very careful when overtaking a bus or leaving a bus lane as you will be entering a busier traffic flow. Do not pass between a **kerb** and a bus when it is at a stop or signalling.

Tram tracks

People cycling should take extra care when cycling close to or crossing **tram** tracks, especially if the rails are wet.



Remember!

Look after your cycle and make sure it is well maintained.
Make sure you are dressed in the right clothes:

- Light, bright, **fluorescent** reflective clothes
- A correctly fitted helmet

Make sure you can always see clearly and hear well.

Roundabouts

At a **roundabout**, you should give way to traffic coming from your right. Ride in the centre of your lane and take extra care when cycling across exits, you may choose to signal right to show you are not leaving the roundabout. Watch out for vehicles crossing your path to leave or join the roundabout.

Give plenty of room to long vehicles on the roundabout as they need more space to manoeuvre. Do not ride in the space they need to get round the roundabout. You may also choose to get off your cycle and walk on the pavement or verge if you feel unsafe.



Cycling Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

What should you always wear when riding a bike?

QUESTION 2

What colour should the front and rear lights on your bike be?

QUESTION 3

What four things can you do to cycle safely and responsibly?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Continued over →

Cycling Questions

[View all answers on page 49](#)



Riding in cars

Seatbelts

Seatbelts **MUST** be worn at all times.

Children under the age of 12 and under 135cm in height **MUST** use the correct child seat, booster seat or booster cushion suitable for their weight and fitted to the manufacturer's instructions.



Riding in the car

- Do not block the driver's view in the mirror.
- Never lean or wave out of the window or throw or hang anything out.
- Only open doors or windows if it is safe.
- Keep your hands away from door handles while the car is moving.

Getting in or out of the car

When you get in and out of the car, use the door on the pavement side. Only get out when you are sure it's safe and if you're able to, use your hand on the opposite side to the door. This makes it easier to turn and look over your shoulder to check that it is safe.



Riding in cars Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

What do you need to wear all the time that you are in the car?

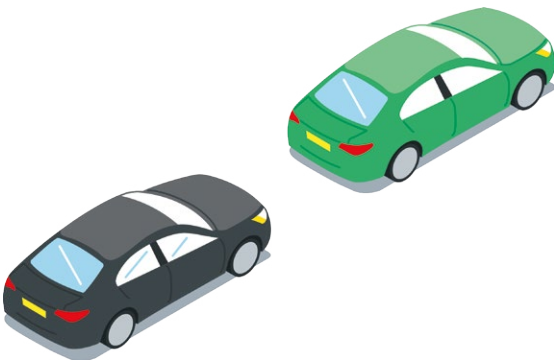
QUESTION 2

Can you list at least three things you should not do while in the car?

1.

2.

3.



Continued over →

Riding in cars Questions

[View all answers on page 49](#)



Using buses and trams

When you wait for a bus or **tram**, stand on the **pavement**, well back from the traffic. It is dangerous to play around at bus or tram stops.

Wait for people to get off the bus or tram before you get on.

Always do what the driver tells you and do not distract them.

If you do need to cross the road after getting off the bus or tram, wait for it to move away first so that the driver can see you, and you can see approaching traffic.



Remember!

- Always try to think about what might be happening around you.
- Make sure you can be seen.
- Drivers need to concentrate on what they are doing. Make sure that you do not distract the driver, no matter what **vehicle** you are travelling in.
- Where there are seatbelts always use them.

Using buses and trams Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

Who do you need to listen to and not distract on the bus?

QUESTION 2

What things do you need to do while waiting at the bus or tram stop?

View all answers on page 49

Animals on the road

Riding horses or ponies

All horses and ponies should be properly shod. Check that the saddle and bridle fit well and are in good condition.

Make sure you can control your horse. If your horse is nervous in traffic always ride with other, less nervous horses. Never ride a horse without both a saddle and a bridle.

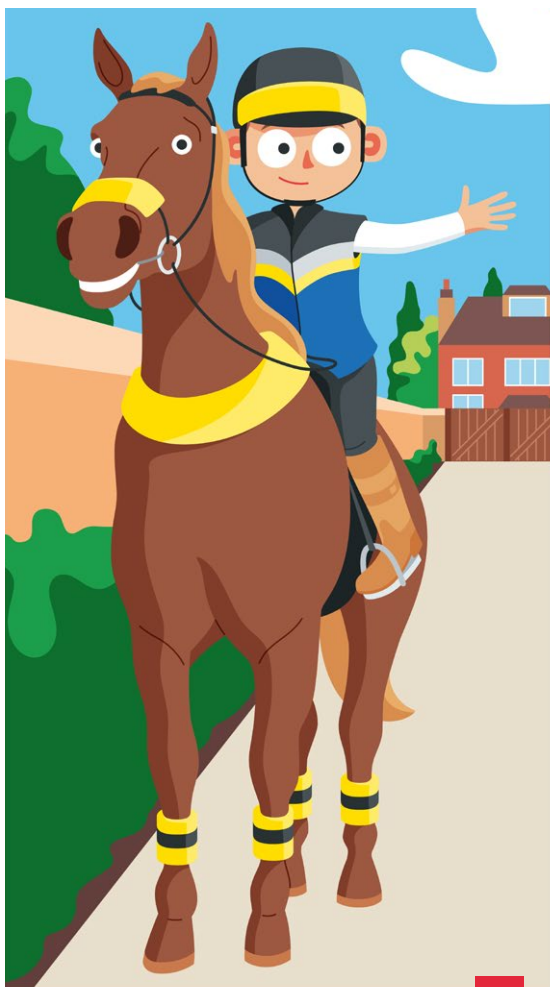
Before riding off or turning, always look left, right and behind you to see if it is safe. Then give a clear arm signal and move off with both hands on the reins.

Avoid **roundabouts** wherever possible. If you have to use one, you should keep to the left and watch out for **vehicles** crossing your path to leave or join the roundabout. Signal right when riding across exits to show that you are not leaving. Signal left before you leave the roundabout.

When you lead a horse, always keep yourself between it and the traffic.

Make sure other road users can see you in the day and at night. Fit a **fluorescent** or reflective tail guard and leg bands to your horse and wear light coloured or fluorescent clothing in daylight and reflective clothing if you have to ride at night or in poor visibility.

It is safer not to ride at night or in poor visibility. But if you do, a light which shows white to the front and red to the rear should be fitted, with bands to the rider's right arm and/or leg/riding boot. When leading a horse at night, carry a light in your right hand.



If you are under 14 years old you **MUST** wear an approved safety helmet, which **MUST** be fastened securely. Other riders should also wear a helmet. You should wear boots or shoes with hard soles and heels.



Taking care of dogs

Do not let your dog out on its own. Keep it on a short lead when walking on the **pavement**, road or paths shared with cyclists or horse riders. Keep yourself between the dog and the traffic.

If you have a dog (or any other animal) in the car, make sure it is restrained so it cannot distract the driver or cause injury to you or themselves if there is a **collision**. Put the animal on a lead before getting out of the car.

Remember!

- Make sure you and your animal are safe.
- Be aware of other road users.
- Do not take your animal somewhere that will frighten it.

Animals on the road Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

What should you keep your dog on when walking on the pavement or road?

QUESTION 2

Where should you not take your animal?

View all answers on page 49

Road signs

Always obey traffic light signals, road signs and the signals given by police officers, traffic wardens and **school crossing patrols**.

Learn the meaning of all road signs and markings. Circular signs usually give orders, triangular signs give warnings, and rectangular signs give information.

Signs giving orders

These signs are mostly circular.

Those with blue circles usually tell you what you **MUST** do:



Keep left



Keep right



Turn left ahead



Turn right ahead



Ahead only



Mini roundabout (give way to traffic from the right)

Signs with red circles tell you not to do something:



No cycling



No right turn



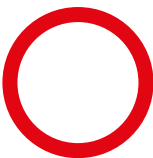
No entry to vehicles



No motor vehicles



No pedestrians



No vehicles

No vehicles except pedal cycles being pushed.

These two signs **MUST** also be obeyed:



Give way to traffic on major road



Stop and give way

Warning signs

These are mostly triangular



Road works



Slippery Road



Danger – words describe the danger



Children going to or from school



Steep hill downwards



Crossroads



Roundabout



Uneven road



Cycle route ahead



Road narrows on both sides



Traffic signals



Zebra crossing



Two way traffic straight ahead

Information signs

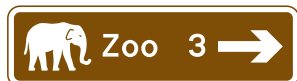
These are usually rectangular



One way street



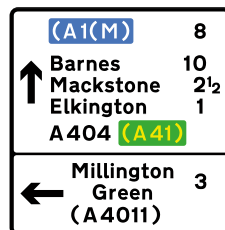
Recommended route for pedal cycles to place shown



Tourist attraction



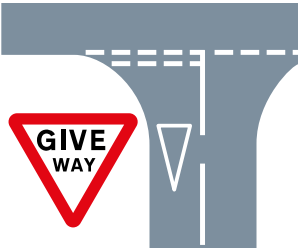
Route for pedestrians to place shown



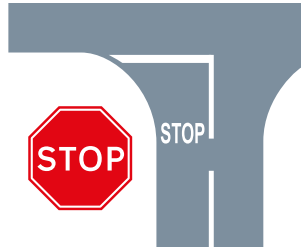
On approaches to junctions

Road markings

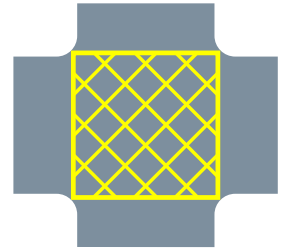
Across the road



Give way to traffic on the major road



STOP at the STOP line



Do not enter the box unless your exit road or lane is clear, except to turn right

Along the road



Lane line



Centre line



Hazard warning line



Drivers and riders **MUST NOT** cross double white lines



Drivers and riders **MUST NOT** cross solid line if it is on your side



Drivers and riders should not enter marked area unless it is necessary and safe to do so



Pedestrian crossing zig zag lines. Vehicles **MUST NOT** overtake, wait or park in the zig zag areas. Pedestrians should not cross on the zig zag areas – they should always use the crossing itself.



Vehicles **MUST NOT** stop on markings.

Road signs and marking Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

What shape are warning signs?

QUESTION 2

Which sort of sign tells you not to do something?

QUESTION 3

Talk to at least one other person about which road markings you have seen near your school or home — what do they mean you should do?

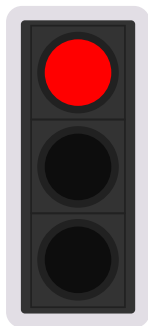
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Road signs and marking Questions

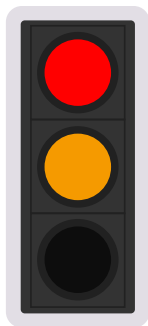
[View all answers on page 49](#)



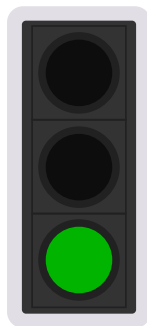
Traffic lights



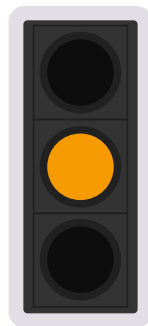
RED means 'Stop'. Wait behind the stop line on the carriageway.



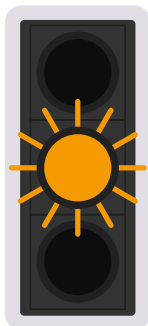
RED AND AMBER also means 'Stop'. Do not pass through or start until GREEN shows.



GREEN means you may go on if the way is clear. Take special care if you intend to turn left or right and give way to pedestrians who are crossing.



AMBER means 'Stop' at the stop line.

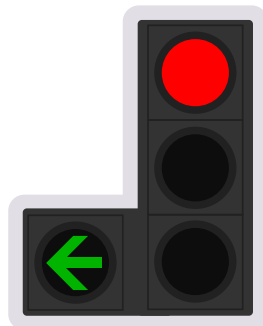


Flashing amber

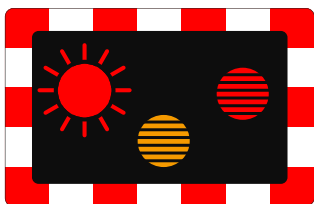
You **MUST** give way to **pedestrians** on the crossing. You may continue if there is nobody on the crossing.

Green arrow

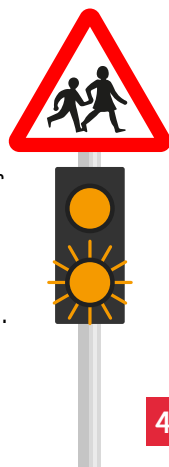
You can go in the direction shown, if it is safe to do so. You can do this with any other lights showing.



Flashing lights



Flashing lights mean you **MUST** stop. **Level crossings**, lifting bridges, airfields and fire stations are some of the places they appear.



Flashing amber lights tell you there could be school children crossing ahead.

Traffic lights Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

Which coloured light means you can go if it is safe to do so?

QUESTION 2

Which three colours or colour combinations mean you should STOP?

View all answers on page 49

Signals

Police officers' signals

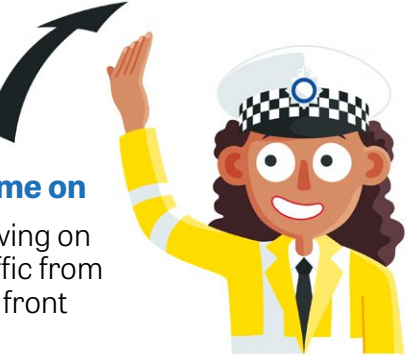
Also given by traffic wardens

Stop



Stop

Traffic approaching from the front

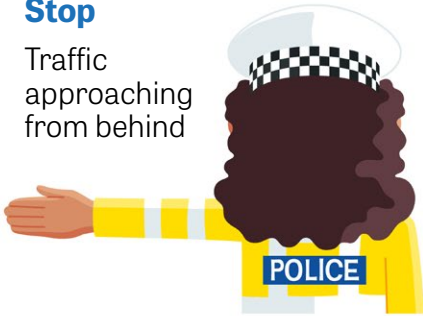


Come on

Waving on traffic from the front

Stop

Traffic approaching from behind



Come on

Waving on traffic from the side



Stop

Traffic approaching from both front and behind

Come on

Waving on traffic from behind



School crossing patrols



Not ready to cross pedestrians



Barrier to stop pedestrians crossing



Ready to cross pedestrians,
vehicles **MUST** be prepared to stop



All vehicles **MUST** stop

Signals given by motor vehicles



I intend to move out to the right or turn right.



I intend to move in to the left, turn left or stop to the left.



I am slowing down or stopping.



I am going to reverse.

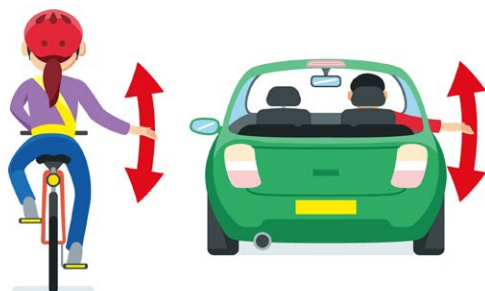
Arm signals



I intend to move out to the right or turn right.



I intend to move in to the left or turn left.



I intend to slow down or stop (particularly useful at zebra crossings).

Signals Questions

Here is your chance to answer some questions and see if you've got them right at the end...

QUESTION 1

Who might use hand signals to help direct traffic or pedestrians?



[View all answers on page 49](#)

Answers

Walking answers

- Q1. The pavement or footpath.
- Q2. 1) Find a safe place to cross.
2) Stop just before you get to the kerb.
3) Look all around for traffic and listen.
4) If traffic is coming let it pass.
5) When it is safe, go straight across the road – do not run.
- Q3. Something light-coloured, bright or fluorescent. Something reflective when it's dark.

Cycling answers

- Q1. A helmet.
- Q2. A white front light and a red rear light.
- Q3. 1) You **MUST NOT** hold on to a moving vehicle or trailer.
2) You **MUST NOT** carry a passenger on your cycle unless your cycle has been built or adapted to carry one.
3) You should never lead an animal while cycling.
4) You should not use headphones or a mobile phone while cycling.

Rollerblading, scooting or skating answers

- Q1. On the road.
- Q2. Playgrounds, parks or special areas with signs.



Riding in cars answers

- Q1. Your seatbelt.
- Q2. 1) Do not block the driver's view in the mirror.
- 2) Do not lean out of the window.
- 3) Do not throw or hang anything out of the window.
- 4) Keep your hands away from the door handles while the car is moving.
- 5) Do not get out of the car until you are sure it is safe.

Using buses answers

- Q1. The bus driver.
- Q2. Stand on the pavement well back from the traffic, and not play around. Make sure that you are easily going to be seen.



Animals on the road answers

- Q1. A short lead.
- Q2. Somewhere that could frighten it.

Road signs and marking answers

- Q1. A triangle.
- Q2. Signs with red circles.
- Q3. Answers here depend on your local area – check with a grown up if you're not sure.

Traffic lights answers

- Q1. Green.
- Q2. Red, red and amber, and amber.

Signals answers

- Q1. A police officer or traffic warden.

Glossary

Here are some of the words used in this book and their meanings:

Blind bend – a curve or bend in the road that you can't see round.

Brow of a hill – just before the top of a hill.

Bus lane – part of the road marked for buses, that can also be used by taxis, cycles and motorcycles.

Collision – a crash between (at least one) moving objects. [You can collide with a tree]

Cycle lane – lanes marked on the road only for cycling.

Cycle track – paths for cycling, usually away from the road but sometimes alongside footpaths and pavements.

Footbridge – a bridge made to be used by people and pets.

Fluorescent material – coloured material which shows up brightly in the day and night.

Give way – to let other people go before you.

Green cross code – a simple guide to keep you safe on the roads.

Highway – the pavement (where there is one) and the road together make up the highway.

Kerb – edge of the pavement.

Lane (of traffic) – part of a road to be used by a single line of traffic.

Level crossing – a place where a railway or tramway and a road meet at the same level.

Parallel crossing – a crossing for both pedestrians and cyclists, shown with black and white stripes for pedestrians, and white square markings for cyclists.

Pavement or footway – a place along the side of the road where people walk.

Pedestrian – person on foot.

Pedestrian crossing – Special places where people can cross the road safely.

Pedestrian island – part of the road which is raised or marked, where pedestrians can wait in the middle when crossing.

Pedestrian safety barriers – metal fences at the edge of the pavement to stop people from crossing that part of the road.

Pedestrian subway – pathway under the road.

Pelican and puffin crossings – signal-controlled crossings operated by pedestrians. These are crossings where pedestrians push the control button that activates the traffic signals. Pelican crossings have a box with a red and green man on the opposite side of the road. At puffin crossings the red and green man are above the control box on your side of the road.

Priority – who goes first shown by signs or road markings.

Reflective materials – material which reflects light to show up brightly at night.

Road junction – where two or more roads meet.

Roundabout – where two or more roads meet with an island in the middle that cars drive around

School crossing patrol – a person who helps you cross the road. They wear a special uniform and carry a sign to stop the traffic.

Single file – things, like cars or people, lined up one after another.

Studs – reflective markers on the road surface to show traffic where to go.

Toucan crossing – button operated light controlled crossings which let cyclists and pedestrians cross at the same time.

Traffic – anything which uses the road legally, including motor vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders.

Traffic lights – red, amber (yellow) and green lights which tell the traffic when to stop and when to go.

Traffic warden – a person whose job is to make sure cars are parked properly.

Tram – a vehicle running on rails and powered by an overhead electricity cable.

Two abreast – two things alongside one another, facing the same direction.

Vehicle – anything which travels along the road on wheels.

Zebra crossing – a pedestrian crossing shown with black and white stripes, where drivers must stop to allow pedestrians to cross.

Well done



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