

# **ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION**



## **VOCABULARY BOOKLET**

**A CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING**

**GRADES  
1-12**



# GLOSSARY

<b>A</b>	
<b>Accidents</b>	"an unfortunate turn of events"; "an unfortunate decision"; "unfortunate investments"; "an unfortunate night for all concerned"
<b>Abuse</b>	Treat badly
<b>Accidents</b>	Anything that happens suddenly or by chance without an apparent cause
<b>Accorded</b>	Let have; give the right to; give the opportunity or permission to
<b>Accordingly</b>	In accordance with
<b>Acquisition</b>	The act of contracting, assuming or acquiring possession of something
<b>Adequately</b>	In an adequate manner or to an adequate degree
<b>Adversely</b>	Contrary to your interests or welfare
<b>Advocates</b>	Speak, plead, or argue in favor of
<b>Aesthetic</b>	Concerning or characterized by an appreciation of beauty or good taste
<b>Aggressive</b>	Having or showing determination and energetic pursuit of your ends
<b>Alertness</b>	The process of paying close and continuous attention
<b>Allotted</b>	Let have; give the right to; give the opportunity or permission to
<b>Ambit</b>	An area in which something acts or operates or has power or control
<b>Ambulance</b>	A motor vehicle specially constructed or adapted for the conveyance of sick or injured persons to or from a place for medical treatment and which is registered as an ambulance
<b>Analysed</b>	Examined carefully and methodically; broken down for consideration of constituent parts
<b>Anger management</b>	Training for temper control, the skill of remaining calm
<b>Anonymous</b>	Having no known name, identity or known source
<b>Antihistamines</b>	A medicine used to treat allergies and hypersensitive reactions and colds; works by counteracting the effects of histamine on a receptor site
<b>Antitoxins</b>	An antibody that can neutralize a specific toxin
<b>Articulated motor vehicle</b>	A combination of motor vehicles consisting of a truck tractor and a semitrailer
<b>Ascribed</b>	Associate ownership or authorship with
<b>Asphalt</b>	Mixed asphalt and crushed gravel or sand; used especially for paving but also for roofing
<b>Assembly</b>	A group of persons who are gathered together for a common purpose
<b>Assess</b>	Evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of.
<b>Assessment</b>	See assess
<b>Associated</b>	Bring or come into association or action
<b>Attentive</b>	Taking heed; giving close and thoughtful attention
<b>Attitude</b>	A complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings and values and dispositions to act in certain ways
<b>Attitudes</b>	Attitudes are the beliefs and opinions of a person or group of people
<b>Attitudinal</b>	Of or relating to attitudes

<b>Audible</b>	Heard or perceptible by the ear
<b>Autonomy</b>	Immunity from arbitrary exercise of authority: political independence
<b>Awareness</b>	Having knowledge of
<b>Awareness</b>	Awareness is the level of knowledge gain, or learning, of a person or group of people on a particular issue
<b>Bar graph</b>	A chart with bars whose lengths are proportional to quantities
<b>Barometer</b>	An instrument that measures atmospheric pressure
<b>Beam</b>	A signal transmitted along a narrow path; guides aeroplane pilots in darkness or bad weather
<b>Behaviour</b>	Manner of acting or controlling yourself
<b>B</b>	
<b>Benefit</b>	The people or groups who benefit from an intervention are those whose safety on the road is likely to improve as a result of the intervention
<b>Bias</b>	Bias is a distortion of the true picture. There are different types of bias such as:
<b>Bike</b>	A vehicle operated by foot pedals
<b>Blatant</b>	Without any attempt at concealment; completely obvious
<b>Blind bend a</b>	Place in a turn where a person cannot see oncoming traffic
<b>Blind spots</b>	Places where a road user fails to see traffic activities clearly
<b>Brainstorm</b>	The clear (and often sudden) understanding of a complex situation
<b>Breakdown vehicle</b>	A motor vehicle designed or adapted solely for the purpose of recovering or salvaging motor vehicles and which is registered as a breakdown vehicle;
<b>Breakthrough</b>	Making an important discovery
<b>Bribes</b>	Payment made to a person in a position of trust to corrupt his judgment
<b>Bridge</b>	Includes a culvert and a causeway
<b>Bright clothing</b>	Clothing that can easily be seen from a far
<b>Briskly</b>	Very active
<b>Buckle up</b>	To fasten your seatbelt
<b>Builder</b>	Any person who, for the purposes of his or her business of selling motor vehicles, manufactures or assembles motor vehicles in whole or in part from used components, or modifies motor vehicles using new or used components;
<b>Bus</b>	A vehicle carrying many passengers, used for public transport
<b>Bus</b>	A motor vehicle designed or adapted for the conveyance of more than 16 persons (including the driver, if any)
<b>Bylaw</b>	A bylaw issued under the laws of a province
<b>C</b>	
<b>Campaign</b>	A campaign is a series of actions or interventions on a particular issue, usually designed to change awareness, knowledge, skills, attitudes or behaviour.
<b>Casualties</b>	Someone injured, killed, captured or missing in a military engagement
<b>Casualty</b>	A person killed or injured in a crash. One road crash may give rise to several casualties.

<b>Cat's eyes</b>	reflectors set into the road. These shine light back at drivers and show them where the centre or edge of the road is. These were invented after it was noticed that the eyes of a cat reflect light.
<b>Cause</b>	Give rise to; cause to happen or occur, not always intentionally
<b>Characteristics</b>	A distinguishing quality of a person
<b>Child restraint</b>	A safety device fitted limiting movement of a child in a transport e.g. Motor vehicle
<b>Children</b>	In road casualty statistics, children are defined as aged 015 years inclusive. In nhs statistics, children are defined as under 15 years old.
<b>Collision</b>	An accident resulting from violent impact of a moving object
<b>Combating</b>	Fight against; clash with
<b>Combination</b>	A collection of things that have been combined; an assemblage of separate parts or qualities
<b>Combination of motor vehicles</b>	Means two or more motor vehicles coupled together
<b>Commitment</b>	The act of binding yourself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action
<b>Commuters</b>	A passenger train that is ridden primarily by passengers who travel regularly from one place to another
<b>Compensate</b>	Make amends for; pay compensation for
<b>Compile</b>	Get or gather together (a large number of something)
<b>Compliance</b>	Acting according to certain accepted standards
<b>Compulsory</b>	Required by rule
<b>Concept</b>	An abstract or general idea inferred or derived from specific instances
<b>Conducted</b>	have the leading position, as in the performance of a composition
<b>Conflict</b>	An open clash between two opposing groups (or individuals)
<b>Congestion</b>	Excessive crowding
<b>Conjunction</b>	The state of being joined together
<b>Conscious</b>	Knowing and perceiving; having awareness of surroundings and sensations and thoughts
<b>Consequences</b>	Having important effects or influence
<b>Considerably</b>	To a great extent or degree
<b>Constantly</b>	Without variation or change, in every case
<b>Consumption</b>	The act of consuming something
<b>Context</b>	The set of facts or circumstances that surround a situation or event
<b>Contributing</b>	Tending to bring about; being partly responsible for
<b>Convictions</b>	An unshakable belief in something without need for proof or evidence
<b>Coordinated</b>	Operating as a unit
<b>Correlation</b>	A statistical relation between two or more variables such that systematic changes in the value of one variable are accompanied by systematic changes in the other
<b>Costeffectiveness</b>	Costeffectiveness is an assessment of the financial value of the benefits that result from an intervention, against the costs of conducting the intervention.
<b>Counterpart</b>	A person or thing having the same function or characteristics as another

<b>Cpr</b>	An emergency procedure consisting of external cardiac massage and artificial respiration; the first treatment for a person who has collapsed and has no pulse and has stopped breathing; attempts to restore circulation of the blood and prevent death or brain damage due to lack of oxygen
<b>Crime</b>	An act punishable by law; usually considered an evil act
<b>Cross</b>	Or any like expression, means to move on a public road in a direction which intersects the normal course of travel of traffic on such road
<b>Crossing code</b>	A set of rules, principles or laws designed for proper crossing procedures
<b>Crosssectional survey</b>	A crosssectional survey involves collecting data from a particular group of people (a sample of a chosen population) at one specific point in time.
<b>Crosswalk</b>	A path where something can be crossed to get from one side to the other
<b>Crosswalks</b>	A path (often marked) where something (as a street or railway) can be crossed to get from one side to the other
<b>Crucial</b>	Decisive or critical, especially in the success or failure of something
<b>Crutches</b>	A wooden or metal staff that fits under the armpit and reaches to the ground, used by disabled person while walking
<b>Cultivate</b>	Teach or refine to be discriminative in taste or judgment
<b>Cumbersome</b>	Difficult to handle or use especially because of size or weight
<b>Curriculum</b>	An integrated course of academic studies
<b>Cycle</b>	A road vehicle which has two or more wheels and is propelled solely by the muscular energy of the persons on that vehicle, in particular by means of a pedal system, lever or handle (e.g. Bicycles, tricycles, quadric cycles and invalid carriages)
<b>Cyclists</b>	People who ride bicycles
<b>D</b>	
<b>Danger</b>	A condition of being close to harm or injury
<b>Dangerous</b>	Involving or causing danger or risk; liable to hurt or harm
<b>Dangerous goods</b>	The commodities, substances and goods listed in the standard specification of the south african bureau of standards sabs 0228 "the identification and classification of dangerous substances and goods";
<b>Data</b>	Data is information that is collected and analysed. It can be in multiple forms such as numbers, facts, images, or opinions.
<b>Dazzle</b>	To cause someone to lose clear vision, especially from intense light
<b>Death</b>	The event of dying or departure from life
<b>Deemed</b>	Keep in mind or convey as a conviction or view
<b>Delivery vehicles</b>	Vehicles which transport and deliver goods at various places e.g. Consignment or goods ordered. These vehicles can travel long distances or just in urban areas
<b>Demographics</b>	Demographics are the characteristics of a population such as age, sex, marital status, family size, geographic location, ethnicity, education levels, and income levels.
<b>Depth perception (stereopsis)</b>	An ability to see the relative distance of objects. It is important for judging distance between the objects.
<b>Diffuse</b>	Spread over a wide area, not concentrated in one place
<b>Diminishing</b>	Becoming smaller, less or appearing to do so
<b>Disabilities</b>	The conditions of being unable to perform as a consequence of physical or mental unfitness e.g. Not seeing clearly

<b>Disseminate</b>	Cause to become widely known
<b>Dissemination</b>	Dissemination is the distribution and communication of, for example, re-search findings, to target groups.
<b>Distracting</b>	Draw someone's attention away from something
<b>Diversionary scheme</b>	A scheme that offers the opportunity for an individual to attend and satisfactorily complete an educational and/or training session as an alternative to prosecution, within set criteria for certain motoring offences, such as exceeding the speed limit or careless driving.
<b>Drains</b>	Pipes through which liquid is carried away
<b>Draw and write</b>	Participants (often, but not exclusively children) are asked to draw and write in response to open ended questions which focus on a particular aspect of health or safety. Data can be used qualitatively and quantitatively.
<b>Drawbacks</b>	The quality of being a hindrance
<b>Driver</b>	Any person who drives or attempts to drive any vehicle or who rides or attempts to ride any pedal cycle or who leads any draught, pack or saddle animal or herd or flock of animals, and "drive" or any like word has a corresponding meaning;
<b>Driving license</b>	Legal document, proves the ability of a person to and authorize a person to drive a motor vehicle
<b>Dropoff zone</b>	A designated area where people get off from a vehicle
<b>Drowsiness</b>	A very sleepy state
<b>E</b>	
<b>Economic justification</b>	Activity-based costing.
<b>Edge of the roadway</b>	The boundary between the roadway and the shoulder, which is indicated by an appropriate road traffic sign, or in the absence of such sign, in the case of a road with a bituminous or concrete surface, the edge of such surface; or in the case of any other road, the edge of the improved part of the road intended for vehicular use
<b>Effectiveness</b>	The extent to which an intervention achieves its aims and objectives.
<b>Efficacy</b>	The optimum conditions for effectiveness. For example, an intervention can be effective but it might only get the best results if delivered in a prescribed way.
<b>Efficiency</b>	The ratio of effective outcomes to total inputs. The maximum achievement/output with the least input.
<b>Elderly people</b>	A person who is old enough and advanced in years
<b>Electrical boxes</b>	A box where circuit switches are found
<b>Elements</b>	A statement of fundamental facts or principles
<b>Emergency</b>	A sudden unforeseen crisis (usually involving danger) that requires immediate action
<b>Emergency</b>	A sudden unforeseen crisis (usually involving danger) that requires immediate action
<b>Emissions</b>	A substance that is emitted or released
<b>Emotional intelligence</b>	The ability to comprehend; to understand emotions or feelings
<b>Encompasses</b>	Include in scope; include as part of something broader; have as one's sphere or territory
<b>Enforcements</b>	The act of enforcing; ensuring observance of or obedience to



<b>Engagement</b>	The successful involvement of the intervention participants and/or target group in the intervention.
<b>Enhance</b>	Add something extra to make more intense or better
<b>Ensuring</b>	Make certain in the future
<b>Environment</b>	The area in which something exists or lives
<b>Envisaged</b>	Form a mental image of something that is not present or that is not the case
<b>Ephedrine</b>	White odourless powdered or crystalline alkaloid from plants of the genus ephedra (especially ephedra sinica) or made synthetically; used as a bronchodilator to treat bronchitis and asthma
<b>Ethical issues</b>	All research, including evaluation, must be conducted ethically. This means that attention must be given to protecting participants from harm; to balancing the benefits of taking part against the risks; and to respecting individuals' ability to freely make their own decisions.
<b>Evaluation</b>	Act of ascertaining or fixing the value or worth of
<b>Evaluation</b>	Evaluation is a systematic way of making a judgement about the value, merit, or worth of your intervention. Evaluation can also help you to improve your intervention.
<b>Examiner for driving licenses</b>	An examiner for driving licenses registered and appointed in terms of the laws to test people for driving licenses
<b>Examiner of vehicles</b>	An examiner of vehicles registered and appointed in terms of the laws to test the roadworthiness of the vehicles
<b>Excessive</b>	Beyond normal limits
<b>Excitability</b>	Excessive sensitivity of an organ or body part
<b>Existence</b>	The state or fact of existing
<b>F</b>	
<b>Facilitate</b>	Be of use
<b>Facilitator</b>	A facilitator is someone who helps others to understand. The term 'facilitator' is commonly used to refer to someone who runs a focus group interview.
<b>False recognition –</b>	False recall, where people say they remember seeing or hearing something that they have not actually seen or heard.
<b>Fatalities</b>	A death resulting from an accident or a disaster
<b>Festive season</b>	A time during christmas season, most people are usually on vacation for festivities.
<b>Fine</b>	Money extracted as a penalty
<b>Firefighting vehicle</b>	A motor vehicle designed or adapted solely or mainly for fighting fires and which is registered as a firefighting vehicle
<b>First aid</b>	Emergency treatment administered to an injured person at or near the injury site, prior to receiving professional medical care.
<b>Fluorescent</b>	Special colors which appear to shine brightly in the day, such as yellow (often used for road workers jackets).
<b>Fluorescent</b>	Brilliantly colored and apparently giving off light
<b>Footbridge</b>	A bridge designed for pedestrians
<b>Forewarning</b>	An early warning about a future event
<b>Fraudulent</b>	Intended to deceive
<b>Freeway</b>	A public road or a section of a public road which has been designated as a freeway by an appropriate road traffic sign
<b>Friction</b>	A state of conflict between persons



<b>G</b>	
<b>Geometry</b>	The spatial shape and alignment of something
<b>Global warming</b>	An increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere
<b>Gnp</b>	Gross national product the total market value of goods and services produced by all citizens and capital during a given period (usually 1 yr)
<b>Good or positive personal characteristics</b>	A good attribute or aspect of something
<b>Goods</b>	Any movable property
<b>Goods vehicle</b>	A vehicle designed or made for carrying large amounts of things, rather than carrying people. These can range from vans to large lorries.
<b>Green light</b>	A signal to proceed
<b>Green light</b>	A signal to proceed
<b>Grooming</b>	Activity leading to skilled behaviour
<b>Gross combination mass</b>	(in relation to a motor vehicle) it is used to draw any other motor vehicle, means the maximum mass of any combination of motor vehicles, including the drawing vehicle, and load as specified by the manufacturer thereof or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by the registering authority
<b>Gross vehicle mass</b>	(in relation to a motor vehicle) the maximum mass of such vehicle and its load as specified by the manufacturer thereof or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by the registering authority
<b>Guarantee</b>	Give surety or assume responsibility
<b>H</b>	
<b>Halogen</b>	A high emission lamp use for car lighting
<b>Hand signals</b>	Any nonverbal action or gesture that encodes a message by show of hands
<b>Harmonized</b>	Go well together
<b>Harness</b>	To keep in track or under control
<b>Harness</b>	A specially designed restraint to keep children secure in their child seats.
<b>Hazards</b>	A source of danger; a possibility of incurring loss or misfortune
<b>Head injury</b>	Injury to the head that may damage the scalp, skull or a brain. Head injury may occur either as a closed head injury (e.g. The head hitting a car's windshield) or as a penetrating head injury (e.g. When a bullet pierces the skull).
<b>Heavy goods vehicle (hgv)</b>	Goods vehicles over 3.5 tonnes maximum permissible gross vehicle weight (gvw)
<b>Helmet</b>	What cyclists, motorcyclists and horse riders wear to protect their heads.
<b>Helmet</b>	A protective headgear made of hard material that protects the head
<b>Hence</b>	from that fact, reason or as a result
<b>Highway code</b>	A system of rules and regulations for all road users. The 'highway code' booklet covers the main topics.
<b>Holistically</b>	Emphasizing the organic or functional relation between parts and the whole
<b>Humps</b>	Something that bulges out or is protuberant or projects from its surroundings, for example speed humps for the road
<b>I</b>	
<b>Immaturity</b>	Not having reached maturity
<b>Impair</b>	Make worse or less effective

<b>Impairments</b>	A symptom of reduced quality or strength
<b>Impart</b>	Serve as the medium for transmission, allow movement of
<b>Impediments</b>	Something immaterial that interferes with or delays action or progress
<b>Importer</b>	Any person who, for the purpose of his or her business of selling motor vehicles, imports new or used motor vehicles into the country
<b>Impose</b>	Compel to behave in a certain way
<b>Impracticable</b>	Not capable of being carried out or put into practice
<b>Inattentiveness</b>	A lack of concentration (as to children or helpless people)
<b>Incalculate</b>	To an immeasurable degree; beyond measurement
<b>Incapacitated</b>	Make unable to perform a certain action
<b>Incidents</b>	A single distinct event
<b>Inclines</b>	A nonflat area of ground that tends upwards or downwards
<b>Inclusion</b>	The state of being included
<b>Incredibly</b>	Exceedingly; extremely
<b>Indicator</b>	An indicator is data or information that can be measured to indicate whether the intervention is achieving its aims and objectives. There are different types of indicators:
<b>Indispensable</b>	Absolutely necessary; vitally necessary
<b>Influence</b>	People who are influenced by an intervention are those who have changed their knowledge, skills, attitudes, or behaviour as a result of being exposed to, and engaging with, the intervention.
<b>Injuries</b>	Any physical damage to the body caused by violence, accident or fracture etc.
<b>Injury</b>	Any physical damage to the body caused by violence, accident or fracture etc.
<b>Inoculation</b>	Taking a vaccine as a precaution against contracting a disease
<b>Inputs</b>	Inputs are the resources needed to conduct your intervention. For example: staff time, materials, funding.
<b>Inspector of licenses</b>	An inspector of licenses appointed in terms of the law
<b>Instances</b>	An occurrence of something
<b>Integral</b>	Existing as an essential constituent or characteristic
<b>Integration</b>	The act of combining into an integral whole
<b>Intermittent</b>	Stopping and starting at irregular intervals
<b>Intersections</b>	A junction where one street or road crosses another
<b>Intervention</b>	It is the action or series of actions that is implemented in order to try and achieve the aims and objectives. This is also known as a 'project'
<b>Invariably</b>	Without variation or change, in every case
<b>Invincible</b>	Incapable of being overcome or subdued
<b>Ironically</b>	In an strange manner
<b>J</b>	
<b>Jaywalk</b>	cross or walk in the street or road unlawfully or without regard for approaching traffic.
<b>Jeopardise</b>	Pose a threat to; present a danger to

<b>K</b>	
<b>Kennel</b>	Outbuilding that serves as a shelter for a dog
<b>Kerb</b>	An edge between a pavement and a roadway consisting of a line of curb-stones
<b>Kerb line</b>	The boundary between the shoulder and the verge or, in the absence of a shoulder, the part between the edge of the roadway and the verge
<b>Killed</b>	Cause to die; put to death, usually intentionally or knowingly
<b>Knowledge</b>	The psychological result of perception and learning and reasoning
<b>L</b>	
<b>Learner's license</b>	A learner's license
<b>Legal</b>	Established by or founded upon law or official or accepted rules
<b>Legal</b>	Established by or founded upon law or official or accepted rules
<b>Legislative</b>	Relating to a legislature or composed of members of a legislature
<b>Likelihood</b>	The probability of a specified outcome
<b>Local junction –</b>	Places where two/more roads meet
<b>Localisation</b>	A determination of the place where something is
<b>Look</b>	Paying attention to a specific object in a specific direction
<b>M</b>	
<b>Magnitude</b>	The property of relative size or extent (whether large or small)
<b>Maimed</b>	People who are wounded
<b>Major</b>	Of greater importance, stature or rank
<b>Malfunctioning</b>	Not performing or able to perform its regular function
<b>Manholes</b>	A hole (usually with a flush cover) through which a person can gain access to an underground structure
<b>Manufacturer</b>	A person who, for the purpose of his or her business of selling motor vehicles, manufactures or assembles new motor vehicles
<b>Maturity</b>	The period of time in your life after your physical growth has stopped and you are fully developed
<b>Median diverters</b>	Blocks through movement at a cross street.
<b>Medical practitioner</b>	Any person registered as such in terms of the medical, dental and supplementary health service professions act, 1974 (act no. 56 of 1974);
<b>Milestones</b>	Events that denote significant achievement. They are predetermined check-points to ensure that delivery of the intervention is on track.
<b>Minibuses</b>	A small bus which is designed to carry or transport people/passengers for payment, mostly outside the towns on long distances. Minibuses carry more number of people than taxis in namibia
<b>Minister</b>	Means the minister of transport, or any other person authorized by him or her to exercise any power or perform any duty or function which such minister is empowered or obliged to exercise or perform in terms of this act
<b>Mobilisation</b>	Act of assembling and putting into readiness for war or other emergency
<b>Momentum</b>	An impelling force or strength
<b>Monitoring</b>	The act of observing something (and sometimes keeping a record of it)

<b>Monitoring</b>	The routine recording of data to help understand how your intervention is doing, and what is happening to the people taking part in your intervention. Both outputs and outcomes can be monitored, and good monitoring data can help an evaluation.
<b>Motivate</b>	Give an incentive for action
<b>Motor cycle</b>	A motor vehicle which has two wheels and includes any such vehicle having a sidecar attached;
<b>Motor dealer</b>	Any person who is engaged in the business of buying, selling, exchanging or repairing motor vehicles required to be registered and licensed in terms of this act or of building permanent structures onto such vehicles and who complies with the prescribed conditions;
<b>Motor tricycle</b>	A motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle or a tractor, which has three wheels and which is designed to be driven by the type of controls usually fitted to a motor cycle;
<b>Motor vehicle</b>	Any self-propelled vehicle and includes a trailer; and a vehicle having pedals and an engine or an electric motor as an integral part thereof or attached thereto and which is designed or adapted to be propelled by means of such pedals, engine or motor, or both such pedals and engine or motor
<b>Motorisation</b>	The act of motorizing (equipping with motors or with motor vehicles)
<b>Motorized two-wheelers</b>	A two-wheeled vehicle powered by a motor engine such
<b>Motor quadracycle</b>	A motor vehicle, other than a tractor, which has four wheels and which is designed to be driven by the type of controls usually fitted to a motor cycle;
<b>Multitask</b>	Perform more than one task at the same time; originally of computers, now also more generally
<b>N</b>	
<b>Necessary</b>	Absolutely essential
<b>Necessitates</b>	Must happen, have or exist previously or during (in order for stated thing to be happen or be the case)
<b>NRSC</b>	National Road Safety Council
<b>Nutshell</b>	To round up a conversation to draw a short summary
<b>O</b>	
<b>Octagon</b>	An eight-sided polygon
<b>Oncoming traffic</b>	Traffic moving towards you
<b>Operational</b>	Pertaining to a process or series of actions for achieving a result
<b>Operator</b>	Means the person responsible for the use of a motor vehicle of any class contemplated in chapter vi, and who has been registered as the operator of such vehicle;
<b>Overconfidence</b>	Total certainty or greater certainty than circumstances warrant
<b>Overgrown vegetation</b>	Usually unwanted vegetation
<b>Overloading</b>	Place too much a load on
<b>P</b>	
<b>Pair</b>	A set of two similar things considered as a unit

<b>Park m</b>	Eans to keep a vehicle, whether occupied or not, stationary for a period of time longer than is reasonably necessary for the actual loading or unloading of persons or goods, but does not include any such keeping of a vehicle by reason of a cause beyond the control of the person in charge of such vehicle;
<b>Parking</b>	Space in which vehicles can be parked
<b>Participative</b>	The act of sharing in the activities of a group
<b>Passengers</b>	Occupants of vehicles other than the person in control (driver or rider).
<b>Pathway</b>	A path suitable for walking
<b>Pavement</b>	An area for pedestrians; usually beside a street or roadway
<b>Peace officer</b>	A traffic officer and also a traffic warden appointed in terms of the laws of any province;
<b>Pedal cycle</b>	Means any bicycle or tricycle designed for propulsion solely by means of human power;
<b>Pedestrian</b>	A person traveling from one place to another by walking.
<b>Pedestrian</b>	A person who travels by foot
<b>Pedestrian bridge</b>	A bridge designed for pedestrians
<b>Pedestrian cross-walk –</b>	Place where people may cross when it is safe and drivers are to stop so people may cross; stop, look both ways, listen, point your arm and cross when it is safe
<b>Pedestrian priority</b>	Sign to indicate to drivers of vehicles that only pedestrians shall be permitted in an area set aside as a pedestrian precinct marked
<b>Pedestrian traffic light –</b>	Red hand means do not walk, flashing hand means get off the road, walking person means check for traffic, then cross the street when it is safe
<b>Pedestrians</b>	A person who travels by foot
<b>Pelican crossing</b>	A pedestrian light controlled crossing a set of traffic lights just to stop traffic to help pedestrians cross the road more safely. The lights are set off by pedestrians pressing a button at the roadside.
<b>Permanent</b>	Continuing or enduring without marked change in status or condition or place
<b>Personal characteristics</b>	A distinguishing quality of one's own character
<b>Phenomenon</b>	Any state or process known through the senses rather than by intuition or reasoning
<b>Pillars</b>	A prominent supporter
<b>Playground</b>	Yard consisting of an outdoor area for children's play
<b>Police officer</b>	A member of a police force
<b>Pollution</b>	Undesirable state of the natural environment being contaminated with harmful substances as a consequence of human activities
<b>Portable</b>	Easily or conveniently transported
<b>Potholes</b>	A pit or hole produced by wear or weathering (especially in a road surface)
<b>Practical</b>	Concerned with actual use or practice
<b>Precautionary</b>	Taken in advance to protect against possible danger or failure
<b>Precipitating</b>	Bringing on suddenly or abruptly. Separate as a fine suspension of solid particles
<b>Predefined</b>	Decide upon definitely; give a value
<b>Predominantly</b>	Much greater in number or influence
<b>Preparatory</b>	Preceding and preparing for something



<b>Prescribe</b>	Means prescribe by regulation
<b>Prescription</b>	A drug that is available only with written instructions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist
<b>Prevailing</b>	Most frequent or very common
<b>Prevent</b>	Keep from happening or arising; make impossible
<b>Programme</b>	An announcement of the events that will occur as part of a theatrical or sporting event
<b>Progressive</b>	Favouring or promoting progress
<b>Proportional</b>	Properly related in size, degree or other measurable characteristics; usually followed by 'to'
<b>Proposing</b>	Make a proposal, declare a plan for something
<b>Protective gear</b>	Equipment that helps to protect
<b>Protective helmet</b>	A device adapted to afford protection of some kind
<b>Provision</b>	A stipulated condition
<b>Psychotherapy</b>	The treatment of mental or emotional problems by psychological means
<b>Public road</b>	Means any road, street or thoroughfare or any other place (whether a thoroughfare or not) which is commonly used by the public or any section thereof or to which the public or any section thereof has a right of access
<b>Public transport</b>	Movement by means of publicly used transport e.g. Bus
<b>Pulling</b>	The act of pulling; applying force to move something toward or with you
<b>Pushchair</b>	A small vehicle with four wheels in which a baby or child is pushed around
<b>R</b>	
<b>Railroad crossing –</b>	An area reserved for crossing a railway
<b>Railway –</b>	A system of transportation using trains to pull passengers or freight
<b>Railway crossing ahead –</b>	You should stop, look, and listen for trains
<b>Realization</b>	Coming to understand something clearly and distinctly
<b>Reassurance</b>	The act of reassuring; restoring someone's confidence
<b>Reckless</b>	Marked by defiant disregard for danger or consequences; characterized by careless unconcern
<b>Reflected</b>	(especially of incident sound or light) bent or sent back
<b>Reflective</b>	Anything which bounces light back towards its sources. Reflective materials are effective at night to reflect light from headlights back at drivers.
<b>Reflective</b>	Capable of physically reflecting light or sound
<b>Reflective</b>	Capable of physically reflecting light or sound
<b>Reflector</b>	Small, often red, reflecting disks on the rear of a vehicle that reflect the headlights of other vehicles
<b>Reflectors</b>	Device that reflects radiation
<b>Reflectors</b>	Special reflective items usually made out of hard plastic which bounce light back towards its source. Red reflectors are used on the back of all vehicles.
<b>Reflectors</b>	Small, often red, reflecting disks on the rear of a vehicle that reflect the headlights of other vehicles
<b>Registering authority</b>	A registering authority appointed as such in accordance with the laws of the country
<b>Registration plate</b>	A prescribed plate on which the registration number or motor trade number of a motor vehicle is displayed;

<b>Regulatory</b>	Restricting according to rules or principles
<b>Reinforced</b>	Given added strength or support
<b>Reliability</b>	The quality of being dependable or reliable
<b>Reliance</b>	The state of relying on something
<b>Rescue vehicle</b>	A motor vehicle designed or adapted solely for the purpose of rescuing persons
<b>Researcher bias –</b>	Researcher bias is where results of an evaluation may be distorted due to the evaluator having a vested interest in the results, or simply an expectation about what the results will be.
<b>Residential</b>	Used or designed for residence or limited to residences
<b>Residual</b>	Relating to or indicating a remainder
<b>Resolution</b>	A formal expression by a meeting; agreed to by a vote
<b>Respiratory</b>	Pertaining to respiration/breathing
<b>Responsible</b>	Worthy of or requiring responsibility or trust; or held accountable
<b>Responsive</b>	Readily reacting or replying to people or events or stimuli; showing emotion
<b>Resulting</b>	Happen afterwards as a consequence
<b>Retaliation</b>	Action taken in return for an injury or offence
<b>Retreads</b>	A used automobile tire that has been remolded to give it new treads
<b>Reversing</b>	Turn inside out or upside down
<b>Risk</b>	Expose to a chance of loss or damage
<b>Risk –</b>	It is the product of probability of harm and the severity of the outcome. Risk equals probability times severity. Most members of the general public equate risk with danger (very high probability or a severe outcome) and this may be why we have become a risk adverse culture.
<b>Road</b>	An open way (generally public) for travel or transportation
<b>Road junction</b>	A place where two/more roads are joined together
<b>Road laws</b>	Laws put in place for road users
<b>Road rules</b>	Rules to be followed on the road
<b>Road safety</b>	Safety measures for road users to promote proper road conduct
<b>Road signs</b>	A sign for the control of traffic or the information of drivers
<b>Road traffic accident</b>	A collision involving at least one vehicle in motion on a public or private road that results in at least one person being injured or killed
<b>Road traffic crash or collision</b>	An incident, involving at least one moving vehicle,
<b>Road traffic fatality</b>	A death occurring within 30 days of the road traffic crash
<b>Road traffic injuries</b>	Fatal or nonfatal injuries incurred as a result of a road traffic crash.
<b>Road user</b>	A person using any part of the road system as a nonmotorized or motorized transport user.
<b>Road users</b>	A term used to include all pedestrians, vehicle riders, drivers and passengers.
<b>Roadway</b>	means that portion of a road, street or thoroughfare improved, constructed or intended for vehicular traffic which is between the edges of the roadway
<b>Roadway markings</b>	Distinguishing symbols on the road to guide road users
<b>Roadworthiness</b>	(of motor vehicles) the quality of being fit to drive on the open road



<b>Roadworthy</b>	In relation to a vehicle, means a vehicle which complies with the relevant provisions of this act and is otherwise in a fit condition to be operated on a public road
<b>Roadworthy (of vehicles)</b>	Fit to be driven on the open road
<b>Route</b>	An open way (generally public) for travel or transportation
<b>S</b>	
<b>Safe</b>	Free from danger or the risk of harm
<b>Safer crossing places</b>	Special places to cross the road. These are where traffic stops for you to cross (such as pelican, puffin and zebra crossings, or remove you from the traffic (such as subways and footbridges).
<b>Scenic</b>	Used of locations; having beautiful natural scenery
<b>Scholar patrol</b>	Specialty trained school students who help other students to cross the road safely by monitoring them as they do
<b>Scholar patrol</b>	A crossing operated by learners to help you to cross the streets around your school safely.
<b>School crossing patrol –</b>	A controlled pedestrian crossing where school children cross a street on the way to school
<b>Scrutinize</b>	To look at critically or searchingly, or in minute detail
<b>Seatbelt</b>	A safety belt used in a car or plane to hold you in your seat in case of an accident
<b>Seatbelt</b>	A safety belt used in a car or plane to hold you in your seat in case of
<b>Selection bias</b>	Selection bias is where results of an intervention or an evaluation may be distorted due to the way in which participants were recruited.
<b>Semitrailer</b>	Means a trailer having no front axle and so designed that at least 15 per cent of its tare is superimposed on and borne by a vehicle drawing such trailer
<b>Serious</b>	Of great consequence
<b>Shoulder</b>	Means that portion of a road, street or thoroughfare between the edge of the roadway and the kerb line;
<b>Signage</b>	Signs collectively (especially commercial signs or posters)
<b>Signal light</b>	A light device used to send signals
<b>Signs</b>	Any nonverbal actions or gestures that encode a message
<b>Skills</b>	An ability that has been acquired by training
<b>Social response bias</b>	Social response bias is where the results of an evaluation may be distorted due to the respondents wanting to give what they consider to be socially desirable responses, or the responses that they feel the researcher wants to hear.
<b>Sociocultural</b>	Relating to both social and cultural matters
<b>Speed</b>	A rate (usually rapid) at which something happens
<b>Speed limit</b>	Regulation establishing the top speed permitted on a given road
<b>Speed limits</b>	The maximum permitted speeds on a given type of road not safe speeds to travel at!
<b>Stabilize</b>	Become stable or more stable
<b>Staggering</b>	So surprisingly impressive as to stun or overwhelm
<b>State of mind</b>	A temporary psychological state
<b>Statutory</b>	Prescribed or authorized by or punishable under a statute
<b>Stimulants</b>	Any stimulating information or event; acts to arouse action

<b>Stop</b>	The bringing to a standstill of a vehicle by the driver thereof;
<b>Stop sign –</b>	Stop your feet
<b>Storm water pipes</b>	Pipes holding large amounts of surface water due to heavy rain
<b>Strategic</b>	Relating to or concerned with strategy
<b>Strenuous</b>	Characterized by or performed with much energy or force
<b>Subsequently</b>	Happening at a time subsequent to a reference time
<b>Subway</b>	An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground
<b>Sufficient</b>	Of a quantity that can fulfil a need or requirement but without being abundant
<b>Sustainable</b>	Capable of being sustained
<b>Sustained</b>	Maintained at length without interruption or weakening
<b>Syllabuses</b>	An integrated course of academic studies
<b>Systematically</b>	In a systematic or consistent manner
<b>Tailgate</b>	Follow at a dangerously close distance
<b>T</b>	
<b>Taxi</b>	A motor vehicle or motor tricycle, which is designed to carry/transport people for payments. Taxi's operate in towns and cities on small distances
<b>Telephone directory</b>	A directory containing an alphabetical list of telephone subscribers and their telephone numbers
<b>Temporary</b>	Not permanent; not lasting
<b>Tension</b>	(psychology) a state of mental or emotional strain or suspense
<b>Thermoplastic</b>	Having the property of softening or fusing when heated and of hardening and becoming rigid again when cooled
<b>Thoughtfulness</b>	Kind and considerate regard for others
<b>Threshold</b>	The starting point for a new state or experience
<b>Tolerance</b>	The power or capacity of an organism to tolerate unfavourable environmental conditions
<b>Topographical</b>	Concerned with topography; precise detailed study of the surface features of a region
<b>Toucan crossing</b>	A crossing for cyclists and pedestrians to both use so "twocan" cross at the same time.
<b>Traffic</b>	This is the word for lots of vehicles that are coming and going. A road may have "heavy traffic" (a lot of vehicles traveling on it) or "light traffic" (very few vehicles traveling on it). Parked vehicles are not traffic, as they are not trying to come or go.
<b>Traffic</b>	The aggregation of things (pedestrians or vehicles) coming and going in a particular locality during a specified period of time
<b>Traffic</b>	The balance of things (pedestrians or vehicles) coming and going in a particular locality during a specified period of time
<b>Traffic environment</b>	Road atmosphere or surrounding
<b>Traffic lights</b>	A visual signal to control the flow of traffic at intersections
<b>Traffic officer</b>	A road law enforcement officer
<b>Traffic rules</b>	Rules to be obeyed by road users
<b>Traffic signs</b>	A visual sign to control the flow of traffic at intersections

<b>Trailer</b>	Means a vehicle which is not selfpropelled and which is designed or adapted to be drawn by a motor vehicle, but does not include a sidecar attached to a motor cycle;
<b>Tranquilizers</b>	A drug used to reduce stress or tension without reducing mental clarity
<b>Transgressions</b>	The act of transgressing; the violation of a law or a duty or moral principle
<b>Transport</b>	The means with which a person moves around
<b>Triangles</b>	A threesided polygon
<b>Trucktractor</b>	Means a motor vehicle designed or adapted
<b>Trustworthy</b>	Worthy of trust or belief
<b>U</b>	
<b>Unconscious</b>	Without conscious volition
<b>Uncontrolled junction</b>	Junction that is under no traffic control
<b>Underestimate</b>	Assign too low a value to; not considering the full estimate of something
<b>Unintentional</b>	Without deliberate intent
<b>Unsafe</b>	Lacking in security or safety
<b>Unscrupulous</b>	Without scruples or principles
<b>Urban area</b>	Means that portion of the area of jurisdiction of a local authority which has by actual survey been subdivided into erven or is surrounded by surveyed erven, and includes the public roads abutting thereon;
<b>Urgent</b>	Compelling immediate action
<b>V</b>	
<b>Variations</b>	An instance of change; the rate or magnitude of change
<b>Vehicle</b>	Means a device designed or adapted mainly to travel on wheels or crawler tracks and includes such a device which is connected with a drawbar to a breakdown vehicle and is used as partof the towing equipment of a breakdown vehicle to support any axle or all the axles of a motor vehicle which is being salvaged other than such a device which moves solely on rails; and
<b>Vehicle</b>	Any machine that carries a person. This might be a machine with an engine (like a car) or a machine for which you have to provide the motion (like a bicycle). Usually road vehicles have wheels, but some have special “caterpillar tracks” to help them move over rough ground.
<b>Vehicular homicide</b>	Killing of a human being by a vehicle
<b>Verge</b>	Means that portion of a road, street or thoroughfare, including the sidewalk, which is not the roadway or the shoulder.
<b>Vicinity</b>	A particular area; the surrounding or nearby region
<b>Violations</b>	A crime less serious than a felony
<b>Visible</b>	Capable of being seen; or open to easy view
<b>Visual acuity</b>	Ability to see objects distinctly in the central field (straight ahead) e.g. A driver may not notice a black car at night as easily as during the day-time. Thus, a person with decrease acuity should not drive a car during these times.

<b>Visual field</b>	Central field for the driver to see objects approaching from the side or field that allows for movement detection
<b>Volatile</b>	Liable to lead to sudden change or violence
<b>Vulnerability</b>	The state of being vulnerable or exposed
<b>Vulnerable groups</b>	People (adults and children) are described as vulnerable if there are grounds to doubt their ability to make a free (free from influence) and informed decision.
<b>W</b>	
<b>Warning</b>	A message informing of danger
<b>Wheel chair</b>	A movable chair mounted on large wheels; for invalids or those who cannot walk; frequently propelled by the occupant
<b>Wheelchair users</b>	People who use a movable chair mounted on large wheels; for people who cannot walk; frequently propelled by the occupant
<b>Y</b>	
<b>Yellow</b>	The signal to proceed with caution
<b>Yield</b>	Rightofway to all traffic on the road which is joined by the road on which you are travelling; or rail traffic on the railway line which is crossed by the road on which you are travelling
<b>Yield</b>	Give attention to
<b>Young people</b>	In the children and young people's act 2008, a 'young person' is defined as being over the age of 18 years, but under the age of 25 years.
<b>Z</b>	
<b>Zebra crossing</b>	Named after the black and white stripes on the road
<b>Zebra crossing</b>	Street crossing where pedestrians have right of way; often marked in some way (especially with diagonal stripes)

## CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING

CONCEPTS	DEFINITION/EXPLANATION
<b>SAMPLE</b>	Sampling refers to the number of people whose views you collect for your evaluation study. If it is not possible to survey everybody in the population of interest, you will need to select a sample. Results from the people in your sample give you an estimate of what the results would have been had the whole population been surveyed. Samples can be randomly selected, or non-randomly selected.
<b>EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLICITY (ETP)</b>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <p>Education is a broad based activity, which usually takes place in schools and other educational establishments. Road safety education deals with ideas and concepts such as hazard perception and managing personal risk in relation to the road environment, and the developing of coping strategies. It also includes developing an individual's understanding of their responsibilities to other road users. It is a gradual process, which may take place over a number of years.</p>

	<p><b>Training</b></p> <p>Training is mostly concerned with creating or developing practical skills, and delivery is generally short term in duration.</p>
	<p><b>Publicity</b></p> <p>Publicity is designed to provide information, raise awareness, give advice on appropriate behaviour, and thereby change attitudes towards a particular issue. It can also reinforce positive attitudes and behaviour learned through education and training.</p>
<b>PUFFIN CROSSING</b>	<p>A Pedestrian User Friendly Intelligent crossing. They have sensors which can tell how quickly you are crossing the road, and allow extra time for those moving slowly. Does not have a flashing green man/flashing amber phase, but operates like the pedestrian part of traffic lights at a road junction, particularly suitable for older people and people with mobility difficulties.</p>
<b>COSTS</b>	<p>The cost of an intervention includes any money spent on developing, delivering, and evaluating it. This includes obvious costs such as advertising, designing and printing, promotional or training materials, fees for external consultants, travel and accommodation. But it also includes the proportion of the staff costs (salaries, national insurance, pension etc.) for the amount of time they spend working on the intervention.</p>
<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<p>Stakeholders are individuals, groups, or organisations who have a vested interest in an intervention or programme. For example: delivery staff, designers, managers, funders, intended users, Members of Parliament, and local Councilors, are all stakeholders.</p>
<b>FOCUS GROUP</b>	<p>A focus group is a way of conducting an interview with a small group of people. The purpose of a focus group can be to discover the range of opinions on a particular topic, or through a series of focus groups, to reach a consensus view. They can also be used to develop further data collection methods, such as a questionnaire. The focus group participants take part in a discussion led by a facilitator who uses a topic guide to ensure that all the main questions are covered. Focus groups usually meet face to face, but online focus groups can also be conducted.</p>
<b>GATEKEEPER</b>	<p>A gatekeeper is someone who is able to help you gain access to a particular group of people who you wish to reach. For example, youth workers may help you to get in touch with young people. When working in schools, the PSHE officer may be a useful gatekeeper.</p>

<b>GOALS</b>	Goals are the overall reason for conducting the intervention, over and above its specific aims and objectives. For road safety ETP interventions, the goals would usually include reducing road casualties and contributing to the national and local road safety strategies, but may also include issues such as increasing cycling or walking. A goal is another term for an 'overall aim'.
<b>MULTIPLE COMPONENT INTERVENTIONS</b>	Multi component interventions consist of more than one element or component. For example there may be a publicity campaign linked to the introduction of a new penalty, or a poster campaign to reinforce school based interventions on the importance of having your cycle helmet properly fitted. When evaluating multi component interventions you may want to know what each element, if introduced separately, contributes to the overall outcome, or you may want to know the outcome of all components combined.
<b>INTERVENTION PLANNING</b>	Intervention planning is the process by which you plan an approach to road safety. To plan an intervention you should first have reliable evidence of the need (needs assessments) which should relate to the aims and objectives of the intervention. You need to understand: the scale of the problem in your locality the resources available, including budget and staffing the theory of change or logic which relates your intervention aims and objectives to the outcome you expect to observe.
<b>EVIDENCE-INFORMED PRACTICE</b>	Evidence-informed practice refers to the systematic use of research and evaluation data to inform decision making on the road safety issues to be tackled, and on the most effective ways to address those issues. This takes place before the intervention has been chosen, designed and delivered. Evidence- <i>informed</i> practice accepts that other types of (non-research) data can also influence decision making, such as: Political Imperatives, Public Opinion, and Professional Wisdom.
<b>EXPERIMENTAL STUDY</b>	Experimental study means that you are attempting to manage some of the external factors which could influence the outcome of your intervention, so that you can see the impact of your intervention only. See pre and post design with control group as an example of an experimental design.
<b>YIELD SIGN</b>	When you see a YIELD sign, slow down and be prepared to stop. Let traffic, pedestrians, or bicycles pass before you enter the intersection or join another roadway. You must come to a complete stop if traffic conditions require it.



<b>EXPOSURE</b>	People who are exposed to an intervention are those who see the intervention's materials or messages in any medium (leaflets, posters, websites, etc.) attend workshops or training courses, hear about the intervention or its messages on radio, or from a person. Not everyone who is exposed to an intervention will necessarily engage with it, nor be influenced by it.
<b>STOP SIGNS</b>	The <b>STOP</b> sign always means come to a complete halt and applies to each vehicle that comes to the sign. You must stop before any crosswalk or stop line painted on the pavement. Come to a complete stop, yield to pedestrians or other vehicles, and proceed carefully. Simply slowing down is not enough. If a 4-WAY or ALL WAY sign is added to a STOP sign at an intersection, all traffic approaching the intersection must stop. The first vehicle in the intersection of a four-way stop has the right of way.
<b>REGULATORY SIGNS</b>	Regulatory signs control the actions of road users, for example stop, no entry, yield, one way road, no stopping, no parking, and speed limit signs.
<b>INTERMEDIATE INDICATOR</b>	An intermediate indicator is a measure you might take to suggest that the intervention is on track to deliver the long-term outcome you expect to observe. For example you might collect information a short time after an intervention to see whether your theory of change is working as expected (e.g. awareness of a penalty for parking on zigzag lines) while waiting to collect data about your long term outcome ( reduced parking on zigzag lines 6 months after the intervention). This can also be thought of as a short-term outcome.
<b>LONG-TERM OUTCOME</b>	A long-term outcome is the intended change caused by your intervention; long-term changes are seen a while after the intervention was delivered. The long-term outcome of your intervention should reflect achievement of your aims and objectives. For example: if your aim was to reduce the number of parents stopping on zig-zag lines outside primary schools, then a long-term outcome would be a reduction in the number of parents stopping on zig-zag lines outside primary schools, compared to before the intervention.
<b>MONITORING INDICATOR</b>	A monitoring indicator is a measure of the progress of your intervention's activities, it relates to inputs and outputs. This involves the collection of process data which will alert you if your intervention is not going to plan. For example, it tells you if all leaflets and promotional materials have been delivered and distributed as intended.



<b>COMPARISON GROUP</b>	A comparison group is a group of participants who do not receive the intervention being evaluated. A comparison group differs to a control group in that individuals or groups are <b>not</b> randomly allocated. Allocation to the comparison (non-intervention group) could be done on an arbitrary basis, or through more careful selection such as making sure an equal number of males and females go into each group (intervention and non-intervention).
<b>CONTROL GROUP</b>	A control group consists of those participants who have been randomly allocated to the non-intervention group. As they have been randomly allocated they can be assumed to be equivalent to the individuals in the intervention group. Therefore any changes in the two groups seen after the intervention can be said to be caused by the intervention, and not simply by individual differences between those who received the intervention, and those who did not.
<b>BASELINE DATA/INFORMATION</b>	Baseline data or information is a measure of the current situation. It is the existing level of data or information (for example, about behaviour, knowledge, skills, attitudes or accidents) before the intervention starts. This can be compared to the same data at the end of the intervention (or a period of time afterwards) in order to measure the change achieved by the intervention.
<b>MOTORCYCLE HELMET</b>	A motorcycle helmet is a type of protective headgear used by motorcycle riders. Helmets are usually made of a hard substance (usually a type of plastic) that will afford protection from high speed collisions and falling objects. The primary goal of a motorcycle helmet is to protect the rider's head during impact, although many helmets provide additional conveniences, such as face shields, ear protection. Motorcycle helmets are generally designed to break in a crash (thus expending the energy otherwise destined for the wearer's skull), so they provide little or no protection after their first impact.
<b>OPERATE ON A PUBLIC ROAD</b>	In relation to a vehicle, it means to use or drive a vehicle or to permit a vehicle to be used or driven on a public road, or to have or to permit a vehicle to be on a public road.
<b>OWNER</b>	- in relation to a vehicle, means the person who has the right to the use and enjoyment of a vehicle in terms of the common law or a contractual agreement with the title holder of such vehicle; any person referred to in paragraph (a), for any period during which such person has failed to return that vehicle to the titleholder in accordance with the contractual agreement referred to in paragraph (a); or a motor dealer who is in possession of a vehicle for the purpose of sale, and who is registered as such in accordance with the regulations under section 4, and "owned" or any like word has a corresponding meaning.

<b>DEFENSIVE DRIVING</b>	Being fully alert and attentive all the time while driving, in order to maintain a clear space around your vehicle and avoid a collision with other road users. It also means to give other road users advance warning of your intentions so that they can also use the road safely.
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## GLOSSARY OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS RELATED TO ROAD SAFETY

These idiomatic expressions would greatly benefit the language curriculum as a cross-curricular issue (Source: Dictionary of English Idioms by Gulland & Hinds-Howell, 2002).

### Definition of idiom







Idiom is a combination of words with a special meaning that cannot be inferred from its separate parts.

WORDS	IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION	MEANING
<b>SEAT</b>	In a hot seat	A position of responsibility carrying great risks.
	Keep seat warm for someone	To keep a job until another person is ready to take it
	Take a back seat	To retire from the active conduct of a concern and let someone else take control
	To lose one's seat	To lose a position of influence
	A seat of learning	A retreat for scholars where learning is an end in itself, like the universities
	The seat of the trouble	The source of the difficulty or pain
<b>ACCIDENT</b>	A happy accident	An unplanned pregnancy
	To look like an accident waiting to happen	An accident is bound to take place if steps are not taken to prevent it
<b>AMBULANCE</b>	An ambulance chaser	A lawyer who tries to persuade people who have been in accident to take legal action
<b>RULES</b>	Play by the rules	To strictly adhere to the rules
	To rule with a rod of iron	To use the utmost severity in maintaining order
	To bend the rules	To adapt to the rules to one's own advantage
	A hard-and-fast rule	A rule that is strictly enforced and cannot be changed or varied in any circumstances
	To flout the rules	To ignore procedure deliberately, not to obey others, to show disrespect to an authority

<b>LAW</b>	To take the law into one's own hands	To seek justice by using force or threat of force without resorting to the law courts
	To be a law unto oneself	To live in accordance with one's own principles and ignore the law
	The rule of law	The application of the law to all alike, irrespective of differences in power or wealth
	To keep the right side of the law	To obey the law but without troubling whether one's actions are honest or moral
	The long arm of the law	Criminals are never safe from the law which has all the sources of the state behind it
	In the eyes of the law	The legal position, as distinct from the commonsense point of view
	To lay down the law	To be dogmatic and prejudiced on matters of opinion
	To fall foul of the law	To do something illegal
	A loophole in the law	A way of avoiding the effect of the law without breaking it, when the language of the law is inaccurate or ambiguous
	The law of the jungle	No law at all because, in jungle, the strongest animals prevail over the weaker
	To call in the law	To request the assistance of police to protect one's rights against criminal action
	The unwritten law	The law which is generally recognized, although it has not been committed to writing
	Necessity knows no law	Someone who is desperate cannot be expected to keep the law
	The law does not concern itself with trifles	The courts will not listen to petty grievances
<b>CYCLING</b>	To ride in tandem with	To work in perfect harmony with
	To back-pedal	To withdraw quickly from an offer or statement one has made
<b>MOTORING</b>	To kick-start	To start something forcefully and effectively so that it will keep going

# TRAFFIC SIGNS

Traffic signs control the flow of traffic, warn you of hazards ahead, guide you to your destination, and inform you of roadway services as indicated below.







	STOP
	DIRECTION
	WARNING
	GUIDANCE
	INFORM
	REGULATORY

## STOP SIGNS



# TRAFFIC SIGNS

Traffic signs control the flow of traffic, warn you of hazards ahead, guide you to your destination, and inform you of roadway services as indicated below.

	STOP
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# STOP SIGNS



# TRAFFIC FLOW NEXT TO A WORK ZONE

When a flag person or police officer is directing traffic around a work zone, you must obey the flagger's or officer's signals or directions.



## REGULATORY SIGNS

Regulatory signs, which control the actions of road users:



NO RIGHT TURN



NO LEFT TURN



ONE WAY



TRAFFIC MOVES ONLY  
IN ONE DIRECTION



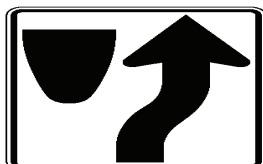
NO U TURN



ALL TRAFFIC MUST  
GO LEFT



NO PEDESTRIANS



KEEP TO THE RIGHT OF THE  
UPCOMING MEDIUM



ROAD CLOSED - NO  
THROUGH WAY



NO TRUCKS



NO PARKING ALLOWED  
BETWEEN POSTED HOURS



NO BICYCLES



NO TURN ON RED



LEFT LANE MUST  
TURN LEFT



DO NOT PASS



NO ENTRY



ONE WAY LEFT



ONE WAY RIGHT

## WARNING SIGNS



TRAFFIC SIGNAL AHEAD



LANE MERGING FROM RIGHT,  
WATCH FOR Ather TRAFFIC



SCHOOL ZONE



STOP AHEAD



ROAD NARROWS OR  
RIGHT LANE ENDS



SCHOOL CROSSING



ROAD CURVES LEFT



WINDING ROAD,  
DO NOT PASS



ROAD SLIPPERY  
WHEN WET





CROSSROAD AHEAD



PEDESTRIAN CROSSING



PLAYGROUND



YOU MAY NOT CROSS THE  
YELLOW LINE TO PASS



ROAD ENTERING FROM  
THE RIGHT



ROAD ENDS AT TWO  
WAY TRAFFIC



TRAFFIC MAY FLOW ON  
BOTH SIDES OF SIGN



TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

## WARNING SIGNS



HOSPITAL



LODGING



RESTAURANT



TELEPHONE



ACCESS FOR THOSE  
WITH DISABILITIES



SERVICE STATION

# SOME IMPORTANT SOURCES ON ROAD SAFETY EDUCATION

## **‘Streetwise Guys’ Website’**

The ‘Streetwise Guys’ website is aimed at 8 to 14 year olds at primary and junior secondary phase. In particular, it targets children in the transition period from primary to secondary, when they are most at risk on the roads. ‘Streetwise Guys’ uses interactive games to educate young people about road safety in a fun way.

## **‘Getinlane’ Website’**

‘Getinlane’ is a website for young drivers, providing a one stop shop for driving related issues aimed at young drivers. Young drivers are much more likely to be involved in an accident than older drivers, with 17-25 year olds accounting for 10% of license holders but over 20% of accidents. The ‘getinlane’ website provides drivers with useful information and various interactive tests, including a hangover and drinking calculator, reaction tests and quizzes.

## NOTES

[illegible]

## NOTES

[illegible]

## NOTES

[illegible]

## NOTES

[illegible]





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**RTMS**

**Road Traffic Management Services**