	"green arrow" is lit up. Claims that the traffic light is showing "green"	Reason(s): The state of the traffic lights cannot be determined in the absence of evidence in favour of either driver. For example, there are no witnesses. Neither is there any video or	50	50
as to the s lights.	tate of the traffic	(Solely for settlement purposes)		
8. (a) Vehicle X –	Turning right into the major road from a minor road with a "stop" line/"stop"	Reason(s): Driver Y moving straight across the junction has right of way, but should first stop at the "stop" line/"stop" sign to check for vehicles making the right turn into the major road from the opposite direction. Driver Y should also take evasive action to avoid a collision. Driver X turning right into the major road should stop at the "stop" line/"stop" sign to give way to oncoming traffic. ²³	80	20

T	l sign in the	Ī	(i	1
	sign in the opposite			
	direction	~~~	uni verv	
	(b) Diagram 1.16 Vehicle X – Turning right Vehicle Y – Moving straight across the junction from the opposite direction	Reason(s): Driver Y travelling straight across the junction has right of way, but should keep a lookout for vehicles turning across his path at the junction. Driver Y should also take evasive action to avoid a collision. Driver X making the right turn should give way to oncoming traffic from the opposite direction. ²⁴	80	20
	CROSS-JUNCTIONS (Contr	 olled)	ļ	
9.	Diagram 1.17	Vehicle X – Turning left Vehicle Y – Turning right across the junction from the opposite direction		
	(a)	Reason(s): Driver Y turning right when the "green arrow" is lit up has right of way. Driver X turning left must stop	100	0