



Pick A Word

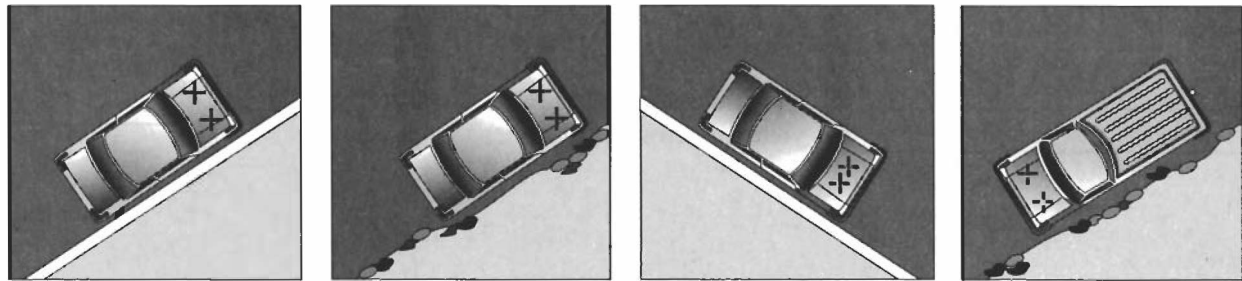
Use the word or words in the box that matches each statement below.

angle parking	personal reference point
hand-over-hand steering	push-pull steering
hill parking	reference point
oversteering	standard reference point
parallel parking	turnabout
perpendicular parking	understeering

- _____ 1. Parallel parking where the front wheels are turned to prevent the vehicle from rolling downhill when left unattended
- _____ 2. Parking at a right angle to the curb
- _____ 3. A maneuver used to turn your vehicle around so you can go in the opposite direction
- _____ 4. Steering method where you push the steering wheel up with one hand and put it down with the other hand
- _____ 5. Parking that requires a space about six feet longer than the vehicle being parked
- _____ 6. Not turning the steering wheel often enough to keep the vehicle in the planned path of travel
- _____ 7. Parking diagonally to a curb
- _____ 8. Turning the steering wheel too much, resulting in side-to-side weaving
- _____ 9. Some part of the outside or inside of the vehicle, as viewed from the driver's seat, that relates to some part of the roadway
- _____ 10. A reference point on the vehicle typically used by most drivers
- _____ 11. Steering where one hand pulls the wheel down while the other hand crosses over to pull the wheel farther down
- _____ 12. A unique part on a vehicle sometimes used by drivers as a reference point

Use the Picture

Study pictures A, B, C, and D below and draw solid lines over the dotted lines showing the correct front wheel position for each parking situation.



Test Your Knowledge

Check correct or incorrect for each statement below.

1. In order to drive in a straight line either forward or backward, hold the steering wheel as steady as possible.
2. When backing in a straight line, make sure all zones are clear.
3. When backing a stickshift vehicle, use the friction point of the clutch pedal to avoid jerky movements.
4. A common error in lane changing is understeering.
5. When planning a turn, check rear zones, move into the correct lane about one block ahead, and signal well in advance.
6. When backing to the right, allow a wide space on the right because the front of the vehicle will swing to the right.
7. A U-turn is risky because several lanes of traffic must be crossed to execute the turn.
8. When changing lanes, it is not necessary to make a blind-spot check if you have checked rear zones through both rearview and sideview mirrors.
9. The driver of a vehicle leaving a parallel parking space must yield to all approaching traffic.
10. A three-point turnabout should only be used on a dead-end street or a rural roadway with no driveways.

	Correct	Incorrect
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Identify the Turnabout

- _____

1. Which turnabout requires a wide space because no backing is done?
- _____

2. Which turnabout is used when there is a driveway on the right and no traffic behind?
- _____

3. Which turnabout requires you to back across two lanes of traffic?
- _____

4. Which turnabout requires that you back into the traffic flow before moving forward?
- _____

5. Which turnabout requires that you stop your car across traffic lanes?
- _____

back into the driveway on the right side

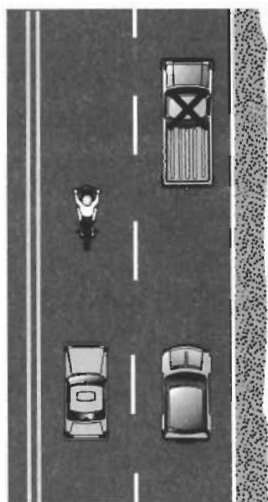
three-point turnabout

pull into the driveway on left or right side

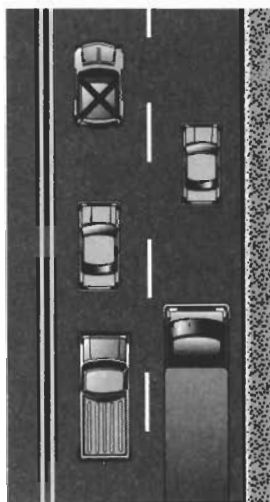
mid-block U-turn

pull into the driveway on the right side

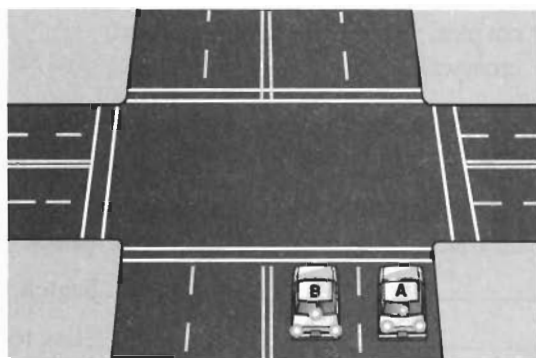
Use the Diagrams



A: Left lane change



B: Right lane change



C

For diagrams A and B, circle the vehicle that is in the blind spot of vehicle X.

For diagram C draw an arrow to show the correct turn path for Vehicle A and Vehicle B. Vehicle A is turning right. Vehicle B is turning left.

Pick the Hand and Arm Positions

Read each driving maneuver below. Write the letter of the correct hand and arm position that best matches each statement.

- _____ 1. Steering straight backward
- _____ 2. Changing lanes
- _____ 3. Begin backing to the right
- _____ 4. Signaling with hand for the left turn
- _____ 5. Checking right blind spot
- _____ 6. Begin backing to the left
- _____ 7. Checking the left blind spot
- _____ 8. Signaling with hand for right turn
- _____ 9. Signaling with hand to slow or stop
- _____ 10. Preparing to begin parallel park (right side)
- _____ 11. Exiting a parallel parking space on the left side of a one-way street
- _____ 12. Crossing a railroad track

Hand and Arm Positions

- A. right hand on steering wheel, left arm extended straight out
- B. right hand on steering wheel, left arm extended out and up
- C. right hand on steering wheel, left arm out and down
- D. both hands on the steering wheel in a balanced position
- E. left hand on steering wheel, right arm on top of the seat

Write the word shown in the box that completes the statements for turning procedures below.

1. Position your vehicle in the _____ lane.
2. Apply gentle _____ pressure to reduce speed.
3. Check _____ to front, rear, left, and right zones.
4. Search for bicyclists and _____.
5. Slow to about 10 mph just before a _____.
6. For a right turn, check to the _____ again before turning.
7. Turn the steering wheel when your vehicle's _____ wheels are even with the bend of the corner.
8. For a left turn, make a check right, then left. Turn the steering wheel just before you reach the _____ of the intersection.
9. Turn into the _____ lane of traffic going in your direction.
10. Then _____ about halfway through the turn.

Study the picture and answer the parking questions below.

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- An aerial photograph of a parking lot. At the top, a row of cars is parked, including one with an American flag. Below them, a car is labeled 'C'. In the center, a large white truck is labeled 'A'. To the right of the truck, a car is labeled 'B'. Further right, a car is labeled 'D'. The parking lot is divided into sections by white lines, and there are trees and bushes around the perimeter.