

RIDGEFIELD DRIVING SCHOOL
STATE LICENSE #: 553
203-438-2331

THIS COMPLETED PACKET MUST BE HANDED IN TO RECEIVE CREDIT FOR THIS CLASS

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS TIME: _____

LEARNER PERMIT #: _____

PARENT'S CONFIRMATION OF CLASS ATTENDANCE:

I, _____, confirm that the above individual attended two hours
(print parent name)
of the online class (outlined below) at the above date and time.

PARENT'S SIGNATURE: _____

CHAPTER 6.1: Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers

Chapter 6 sections...

- Signaling
- Changing Lanes
- Turning the Vehicle Around
- Parking on Hills

Please read the above chapter sections and complete the following questions. (take the information directly out of the book. Do NOT summarize or paraphrase.)

1. When should you use hand signals? Describe the 3 hand signals.

Chapter 6: Performing Basic Car Maneuvers - Turnabouts

The steps for four turnabout maneuvers are listed in random order in the boxes below.

- (1) Number those steps in the proper sequence. (2) Diagram the maneuver.
(3) Identify the maneuver as one of the following:

Pull into Driveway on Left Side
Backing into Driveway on Right Side
Three-Point Turnabout
Mid-Block U-Turn

____ Shift to REVERSE. Check traffic again, especially from the right. Back slowly to the right and in the middle of the lane. Look to the right rear and side while backing. Stop with the wheels straight.

____ Check traffic ahead and to the rear. Signal a left turn and use the left-turn procedure to enter the driveway. Stop with the wheels straight.

____ Shift to DRIVE. Accelerate gently and drive forward in your lane of travel.

____ Shift to DRIVE. Signal a left turn. Check traffic.

____ Stop one to three feet from curb. Shift to REVERSE. Check traffic again, and then back slowly to the right into the driveway.

____ Check traffic to the rear, and signal a stop. Proceed beyond the driveway.

____ Drive forward to the left into your lane of travel.

____ Shift to DRIVE. Check traffic again. Move slowly forward while steering left into your lane of travel.

____ Check traffic and signal right. From a stopped position at the far right, check traffic ahead and to the rear. Signal a left turn. Turn sharply left while moving slowly to the roadway shoulder. Stop with the wheels straight.

____ Shift to REVERSE. Check traffic again. Turn the wheels sharply right while backing slowly across the roadway. Back only as far as necessary to complete the maneuver. Stop with the wheels straight.

____ Check traffic ahead and to the rear, and signal right. Pull to the far right and stop. From your stopped position, signal a left turn. Check traffic ahead, to the rear, and in your left blind spot. Turn sharply left while moving slowly until halfway across the roadway.

____ Check traffic to the rear. Straighten the wheels while you accelerate gently to proceed in the proper lane.

____ Check traffic again in both directions. Check the forward space you need to complete the turn. Continue moving slowly into your lane of travel.

Which maneuver uses the smallest amount of road space and does not require that you enter the roadway by backing?

Complete the following textbook work...

“Check Knowledge”, page 126

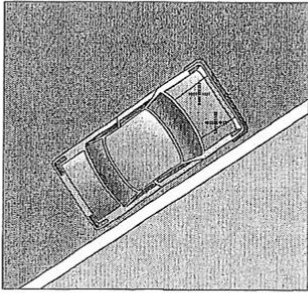
- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 5. |
| 2. | 6. |
| 3. | 7. |
| 4. | 8. |

“Vocabulary”, (choose a letter from list B), page 126

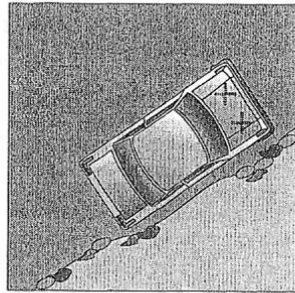
- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 9. | 13. |
| 10. | 14. |
| 11. | 15. |
| 12. | |

Use the Picture

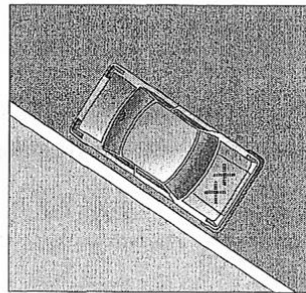
Study pictures A, B, C, and D below and draw solid lines over the dotted lines showing the correct front wheel position for each parking situation.



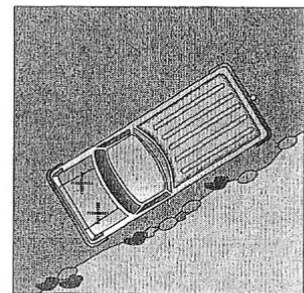
A. Uphill with a curb



B. Uphill with no curb



C. Downhill with a curb



D. Downhill with no curb

Use the Picture

Study the picture and answer the parking questions below.

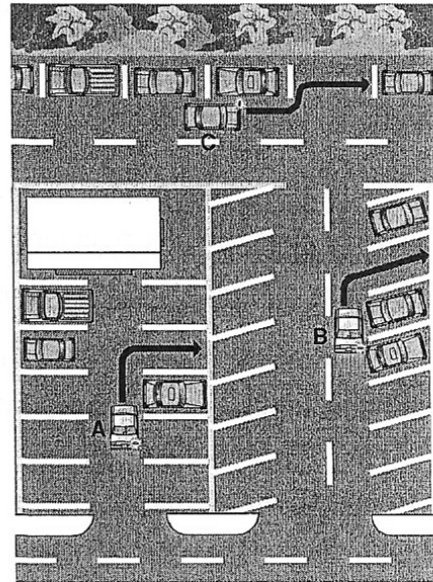
1. Before entering the parking space, how far should vehicles A and B be positioned from the parked vehicles on their right?

2. Vehicle C is about to begin backing into the parking stall. How much distance should there be between vehicle C and the vehicle on its right?

3. Give two ways vehicles A, B, and C should communicate their intentions.

4. Before backing into the parking stall, which bumper should vehicle C use to line up with the parked vehicle on its right?

5. When exiting, when should the driver of vehicle B begin to turn the vehicle's wheels?



REVERSE PERPENDICULAR PARKING

(You must know how to do this on your DMV test)

Most students will be required to reverse into a parking space during their DMV road test. While other maneuvers (pull-in parking, parallel parking, 3-point turnabout) may also be asked of a student, the most common is reversing into a space on the right or left side.

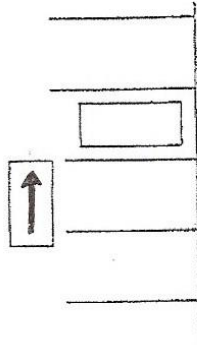
While you may think that the only time you will need to reverse into a space is for your DMV test, you should remember that backing in is actually the preferred method to park a car. This technique allows you to precisely position your vehicle with the mirrors, allowing you to more comfortably maneuver your car in limited-space areas. Backing in also allows you to *pull* out into traffic versus back out (as would be required had you *pulled* into a parking space). When pulling out into traffic you are able to see hazards earlier and more clearly.

Think about how busy the high school parking lots become at the end of the day and then ask yourself what would make you more comfortable...backing out into that busy, student filled parking lot isle or pulling out.

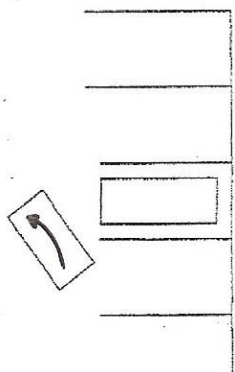
The following is a breakdown of the steps you should follow to successfully back in. As with all parking maneuvers, reverse parking will always be easier when done slowly and step by step.

REVERSING INTO A SPACE ON YOUR RIGHT

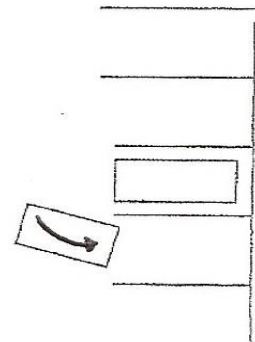
Step 1:
Signal right. Pull in front of the space so that you (your body, not the car) are centered in the space. STOP.



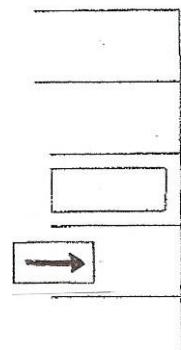
Step 2:
Turn the wheel fully left. Check traffic over your left shoulder. Pull out to a 45 degree angle. STOP (You can establish a reference point for this. In RDS cars, the entire space will *just* disappear out of the triangular window over your right shoulder. **The reference point may differ in your own vehicle.**)



Step 3:
Turn the wheel fully right. Shift to reverse. Back up until the car appears to be parallel with the lines in the right and left side mirrors. STOP. **Be sure to look over your shoulder while backing.**



Step 4:
Straighten the wheel. Back in until the bumper of your car is even with the back of the space. **Be sure to look over your shoulder while backing.**

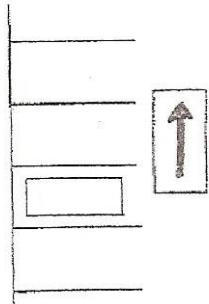


Shift to park and apply the parking brake.

REVERSING INTO A SPACE ON YOUR LEFT

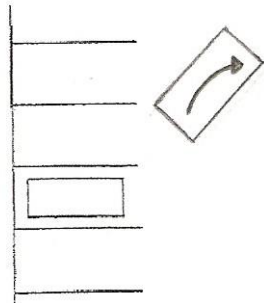
Step 1:

Signal left. Pull in front of the space so that you (your body, not the car) is centered in the space. STOP.



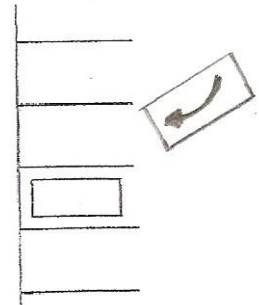
Step 2:

Turn the wheel fully right. Check traffic over your right shoulder. Pull out to a 45 degree angle. STOP (In RDS cars, the line on the right side of the space will appear centered in the left rear window. **The reference point may differ in your own vehicle.**)



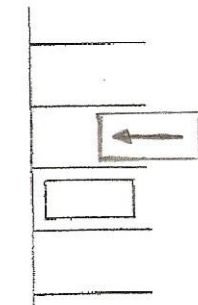
Step 3:

Turn the wheel fully left. Shift to reverse. Back up until the car appears to be parallel with the lines in the right and left side mirrors. STOP. **Be sure to look over your shoulder while backing.**



Step 4:

Straighten the wheel. Back in until the bumper of your car is even with the back of the space. **Be sure to look over your shoulder while backing.**



Shift to park and apply the parking brake.

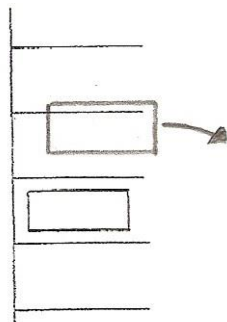
CORRECTIONS

****DMV inspectors will allow you to make corrections if you find yourself too far to one side****

(The following instructions apply if you are too close to the left side of the space, however, the same technique will apply if you are too close to the right...just turn the wheel in the opposite direction.)

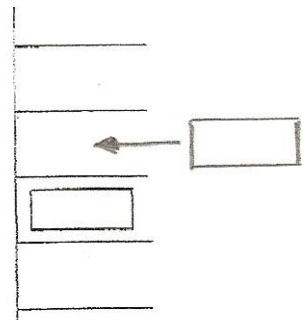
Step 1:

Turn the wheel one revolution right. Pull **forward** about one half car's length. STOP.



Step 3:

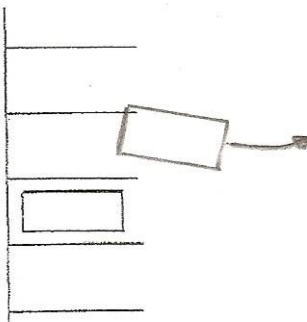
Straighten the wheel and back in until the bumper of your car is even with the back of the space. **Be sure to look over your shoulder while backing.**



Shift to park and apply the parking brake.

Step 2:

Turn the wheel to the left. Pull **forward** while checking the right and left side mirrors. STOP when the car appears to be parallel with the lines in the mirrors.

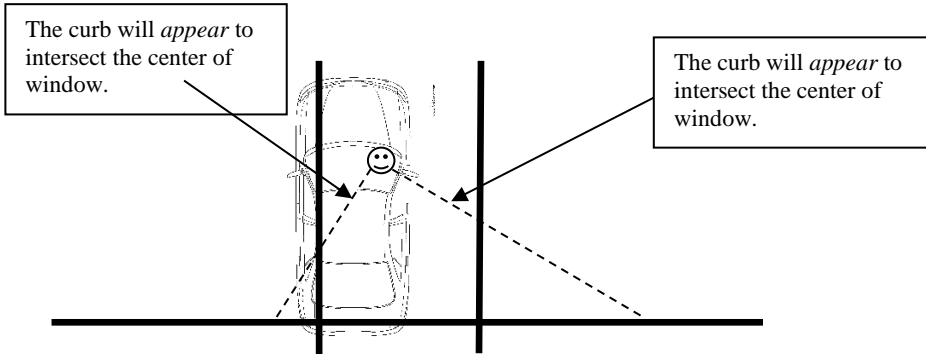


Reference Points

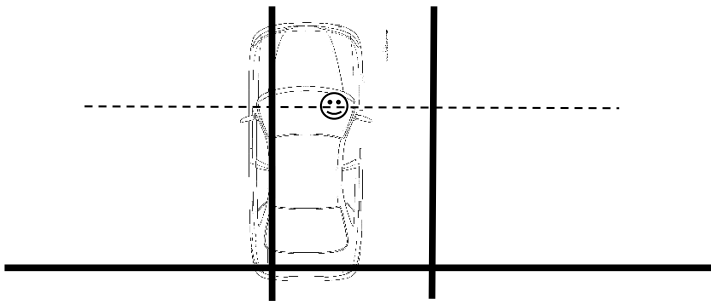
Reference points are a way of determining where your vehicle is in relation to something outside your car. Whether it be front, back, left, or right, you can use reference points to gauge how far away you are from an object.

REAR REFERENCE – Used when reversing into a space or backing up to a curb.

METHOD 1 - When you have reversed into a space far enough, the curb/line behind the car will *appear* centered in the driver and passenger side REAR windows.

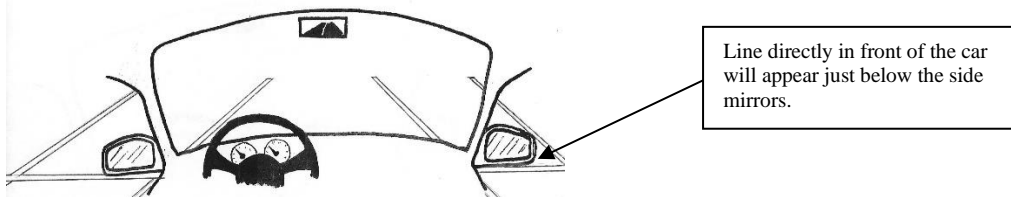


METHOD 2 - Look left and right as you reverse into the parking space. Stop when you (personally) appear centered.

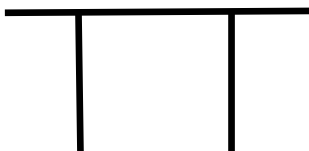


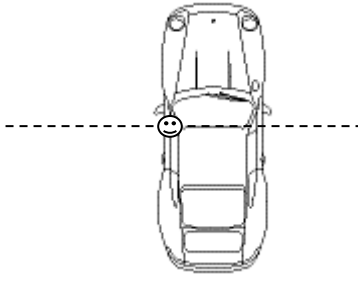
FRONT REFERENCE - Used when parking forward into a space *or* edging out at a T-intersection to see traffic to left and right.

METHOD 1 – When you have pulled forward far enough, the curb/line directly in front of the car will *appear* just below the side mirrors.



METHOD 2 – Look left and right as you enter a parking space. Stop when you (personally) appear centered.

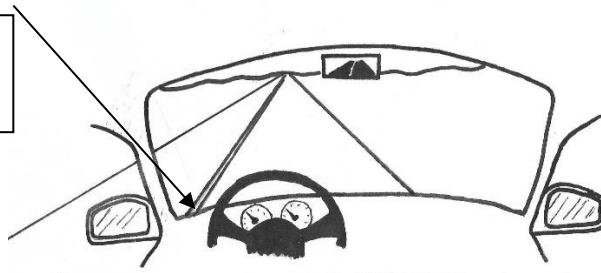




LEFT SIDE REFERENCE - Used when pulling over and stopping on the left side of the road. This reference point positions your vehicle about 4-6 inches from the curb or center line.

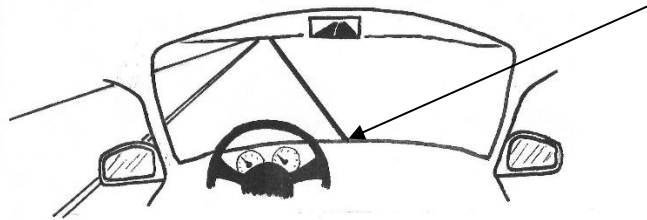
Position the left-side CURB or center line so it appears to intersect the left headlight.

Center line will appear to intersect the left headlight.



RIGHT SIDE REFERENCE - Used when pulling over and stopping on the right side of the road (when beginning a K-turn/3-point turn). This reference point positions your vehicle about 4-6 inches from the curb.

Position the a right side CURB so it appears centered (or slightly right of center) in the windshield.



Curb appears centered in windshield.