

## ROAD TEST CHECKLIST

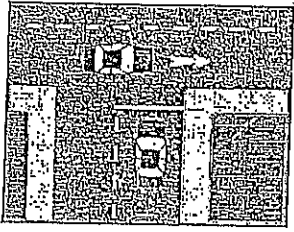
		POOR	FAIR	GOOD
1	HAND SIGNALS			
2	IN-CAR CONTROLS			
3	PULL OVER TO CURB			
4	PULL AWAY FROM CURB			
5	BACK UP			
6	PARKING DOWNHILL WITH CURB			
7	PARKING DOWNHILL WITH NO CURB			
8	PARKING UPHILL WITH CURB			
9	PARKING UPHILL WITH NO CURB			
10	PARALLEL PARKING			
11	3 POINT TURN			
12	STOP AT STOP LINES/CROSSWALKS			
13	RIGHT TURNS			
14	LEFT TURNS			
15	RIGHT LANE CHANGE			
16	LEFT LANE CHANGE			
17	SPEED CONTROL			
18	PERPENDICULAR PARKING ON RIGHT SIDE			
19	PERPENDICULAR PARKING ON LEFT SIDE			

## Stop Lines and Crosswalks

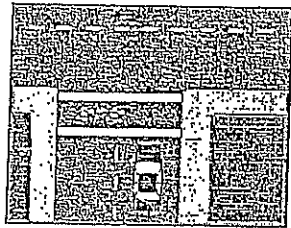
An intersection or pedestrian crossing with a stop sign, yield sign, traffic signal, or traffic officer may have a solid white STOP line painted across it. You must stop your vehicle behind this line.

You must stop behind stop lines and crosswalk lines if required to stop by a sign or signal.

A crosswalk is a pair of white lines painted across a lane to guide pedestrians from one side of the road to the other. A painted crosswalk also warns drivers that pedestrians may be crossing the road. Crosswalks may have diagonal or vertical lines painted between the two main lines.



Stop line



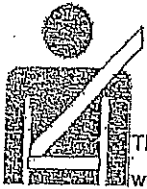
Crosswalk

## Right-of-Way Rules

Right-of-way rules help drivers handle traffic situations not controlled by signs or signals. These rules are based on safety and courtesy. They do not give you any "rights." Remember, the right-of-way is something you give, not take. If another driver does not follow these rules, you should always give the right-of-way.

- When turning, look for pedestrians. Pedestrians have the right-of-way if using a sidewalk or crossing a driveway or an alley.

## Safety Belts



The right way to wear a safety belt.



The wrong way to wear a safety belt.

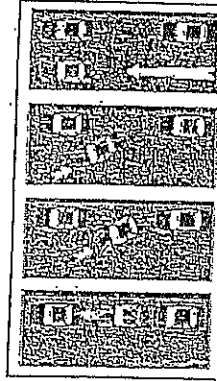
## Three-Point Turns

When there is not enough room for a U-turn, you may consider a three-point turn. This will put you in the opposite direction. Following are the steps of a three-point turn.

- Position yourself as close as possible to the right edge of the curb. Signal a left turn. Check for traffic and pedestrians in both directions (including your blind spot). Wait until you have a 20-30 second gap to complete the turn.
- Move slowly and turn the steering wheel quickly to the left. This will bring the vehicle perpendicular to the street about two feet from the curb. Come to a stop.
- Turn your steering wheel fully to the right. Check for traffic in both directions (including your blind spot). Shift into reverse and start backing up, while looking over your right shoulder.
- Back up to the opposite curb, stopping just before the curb.
- Check again for traffic in both directions (including your blind spot). Signal a left. Shift into drive (or for manual cars, first gear) and accelerate to the proper speed.

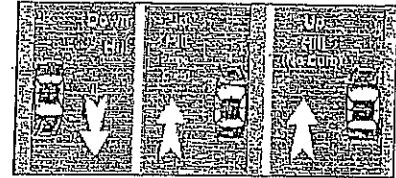
## Parallel Parking

- Choose a space that is long enough for your vehicle. Make sure parking is legal.
- Pull up alongside the vehicle in front of the space. Leave about two or three feet between your vehicle and the parked one. Position your vehicle so that your rear bumper or front seats line up with the rear bumper or front seats of the other vehicle.
- Look behind you *both* ways to check for pedestrians and other traffic.
- Slowly back up and turn the steering wheel all the way toward the curb. Rest your foot lightly on the brake. Look directly out your rear window. Do *not* use your mirrors.
- When your front passes the parked vehicle's rear bumper, turn your steering wheel the opposite way and continue backing up. Do not hit the vehicle behind you.
- When you are back far enough, straighten your wheels and pull forward. Make sure you keep enough space in front of and behind you so that other vehicles can get out.



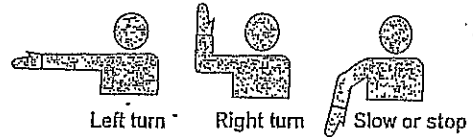
## Parking on Hills

Always set your parking brake and leave your vehicle in gear when parking on a hill if you have a manual transmission. If you have an automatic transmission, set your parking brake and shift into park. You must turn your front wheels in the proper direction to stop it from rolling downhill if the brake fails.



- No Curb - Turn your wheels *inward*, toward the edge of the road.
- Uphill Against a Curb - Turn your wheels *outward*, toward the travel lane.
- Downhill Against a Curb - Turn your wheels *inward*, toward the curb.

## Hand Signals

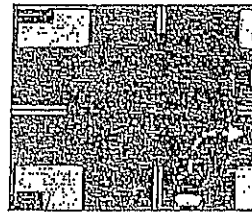


Left turn

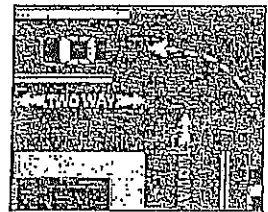
Right turn

Slow or stop

## Turnlanes



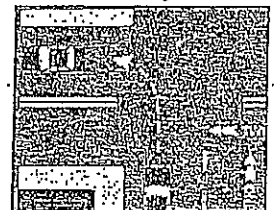
Right turn



Left turn from a two-way road to a two-way road



Left turn from a two-way road to a one-way road



Left turn from a one-way road to a two-way road