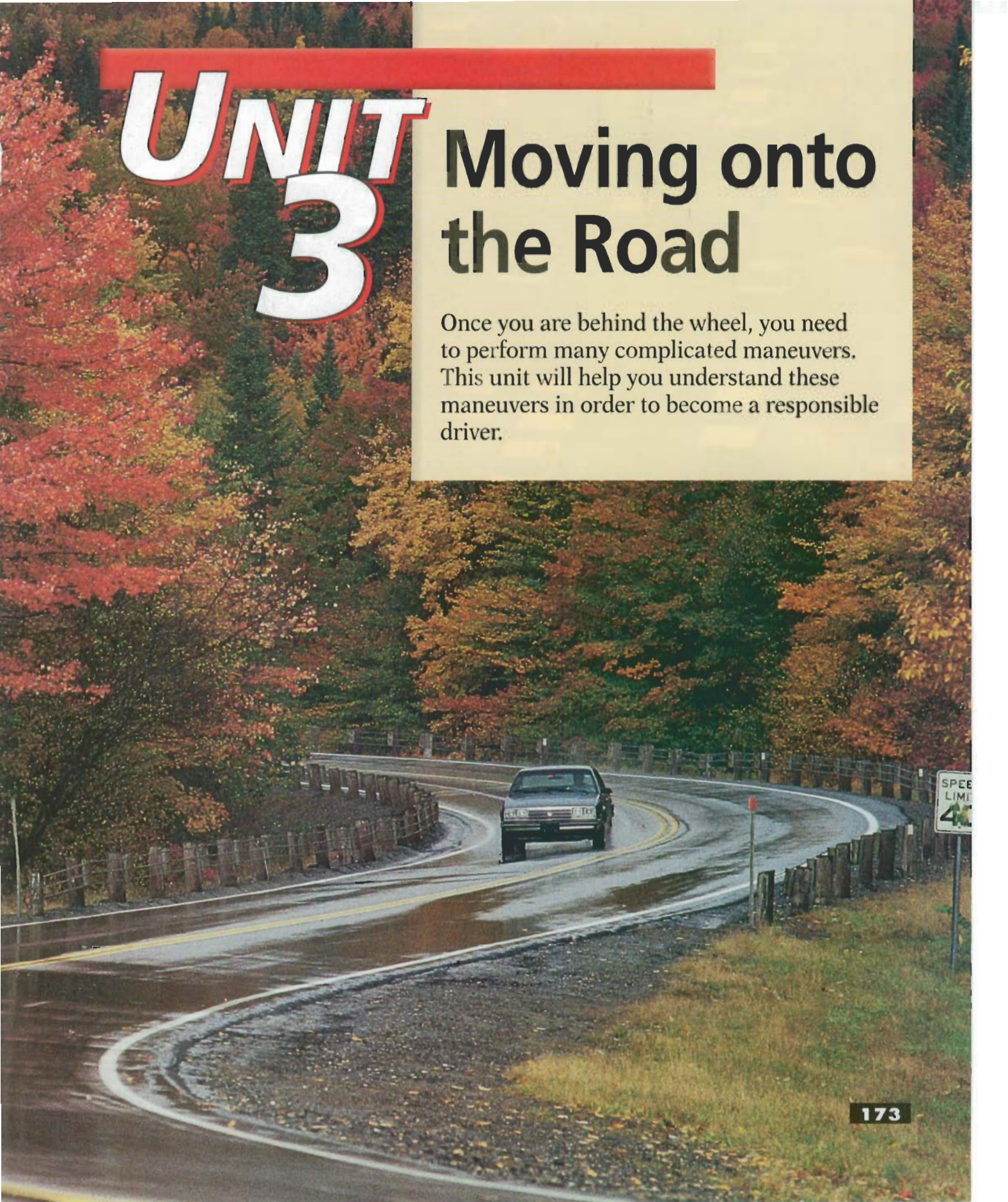


# UNIT 3

## Moving onto the Road

Once you are behind the wheel, you need to perform many complicated maneuvers. This unit will help you understand these maneuvers in order to become a responsible driver.





174



# CHAPTER 10

## Turning and Parking

The ability to execute turns and parking maneuvers properly requires practice, good judgment, and knowledge of traffic laws. It is important that you learn the techniques that will enable you to perform these maneuvers safely.

### LESSON ONE

How to Prepare for and Execute a Right Turn

### LESSON TWO

How to Prepare for and Execute a Left Turn

### LESSON THREE

Planning and Executing a Reverse in Direction

### LESSON FOUR

How to Prepare for and Execute a Parking Maneuver

## OBJECTIVES

1. List the procedures to follow when preparing to turn right at an intersection.
2. Describe the steps needed to execute a right turn.

# How to Prepare for and Execute a Right Turn

Suppose that you are driving and want to turn right. What should you do? To answer that question, you need to learn the basics of control and visual search and make good use of time and space.

## FYI

Manage risk. Be aware that more than one-third of all collisions occur at intersections.

## How Do You Prepare to Make a Right Turn?

Before you make a right turn, check the roadway, choose the correct lane, communicate your intentions, and **position** the vehicle correctly. Prepare for the turn 8 to 12 seconds in advance of reaching the intersection. This equals a distance of about 500 feet or 1 city block.

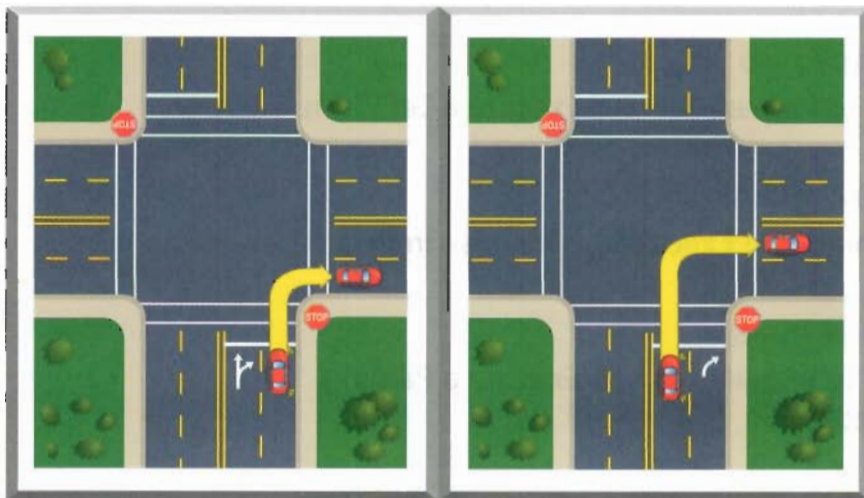
### Check

Check for signs and markings that control your movement. Is a traffic signal, a yield sign, or a stop sign present? Are turns allowed? If so, are they restricted to certain times of day or to certain types of vehicles? Are there special turning lanes?

### Choose

Choose the correct lane. Move into the lane if necessary, after you make sure that it is clear, and reduce your speed.

◆ *Make right turns from the lane closest to the right curb unless they are allowed from other lanes. Turn into the lane corresponding to the one you just left.*

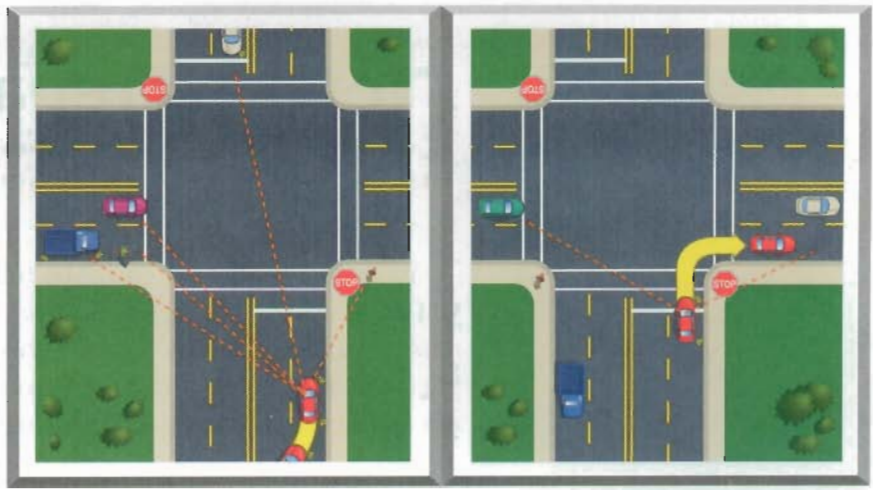


### Communicate

Check your mirrors again, and signal early to let other drivers know that you intend to turn. Tap the brake pedal to flash your brake lights. Use your turn signal 3 to 4 seconds, or at least 150 feet, in advance of the turn in the city, and up to a quarter of a mile on a highway in the country.

## Position the Vehicle

Position your vehicle to the right side of the right lane, 3 to 5 feet from the curb or shoulder. Check other traffic in, at, and approaching the intersection. Make sure there are no cyclists to your right. If you are at a stop sign or red signal, stop before the crosswalk. Then slowly move up to a point where you can see cross traffic. Be prepared to yield to pedestrians.



◆ Move to the right lane in advance of a right turn. Check for pedestrians and other vehicles, including those across the intersection, before turning.

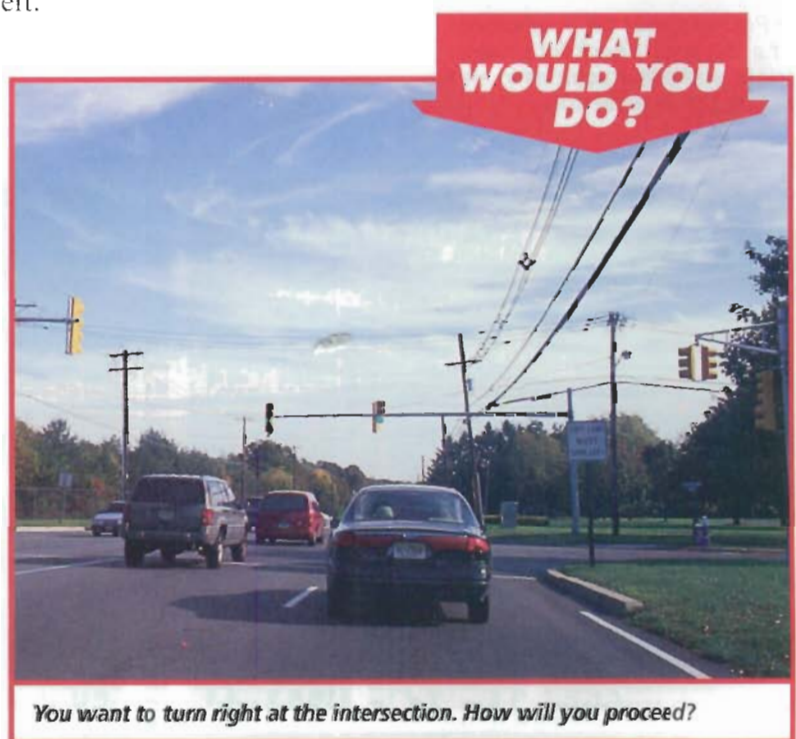
## How Do You Execute a Right Turn?

The steps for executing a right turn are the same whether you are turning onto a one-way or a two-way street. After you have positioned yourself correctly and signaled your intentions, check again for cross traffic. Then follow these steps.

1. Find a 6- to 8-second gap in traffic to your left. Just before turning, search the intersection again to the left.
2. When your front wheels are opposite the point where the curb begins to curve, look through the **turn along your intended path of travel. Begin the turn.**
3. **Follow the general curve of the curb as you turn. Stay in the right lane by looking through the turn along the intended driving path.**
4. **Complete the turn by reversing your steering as you accelerate. Make sure the turn signal is off.**

## Lesson 1 Review

1. What should you do before you turn right at an intersection?
2. How do you make a right turn?



**OBJECTIVES**

1. Describe how to prepare for a left turn.
2. State how to make a left turn from a one-way street and from a two-way street.

# How to Prepare for and Execute a Left Turn

When you make a left turn, you follow many of the same procedures you use to make right turns. However, be aware that a driver turning left *must* yield the right-of-way to any cross traffic and to vehicles approaching from the opposite direction. Drivers should also be alert for pedestrians and be prepared to yield to anyone in the crosswalks.

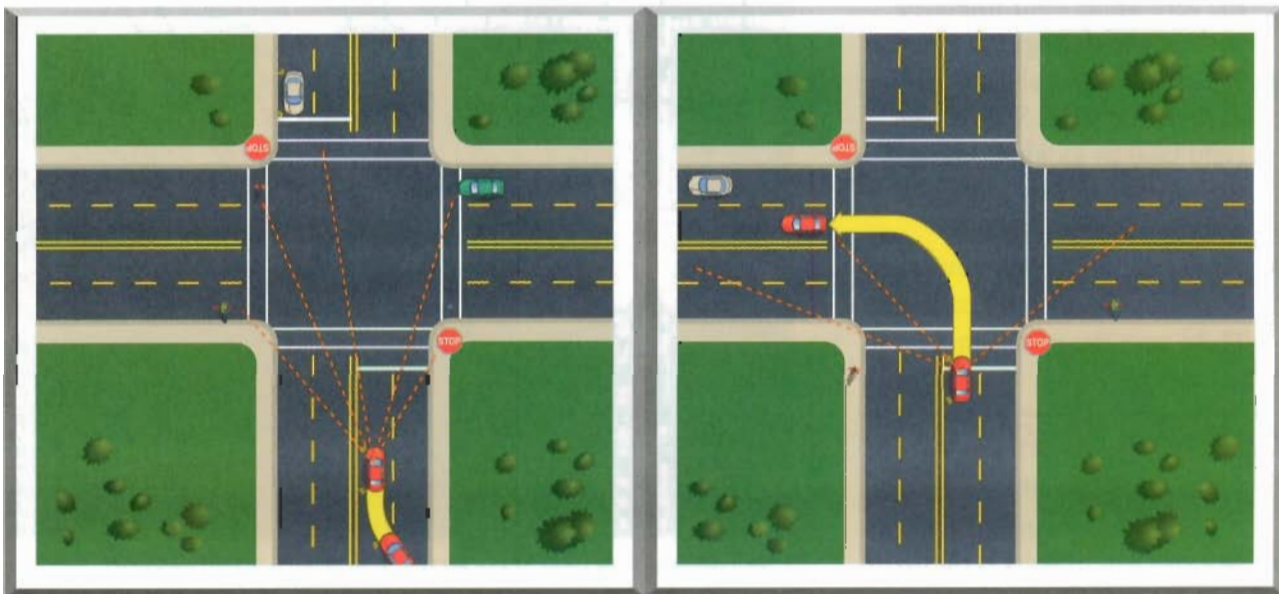
## How Do You Prepare for a Left Turn?

To prepare for a left turn, check the roadway, choose the correct lane, communicate your intentions by signaling, and position your vehicle correctly. Remember to reduce speed before making your turn.

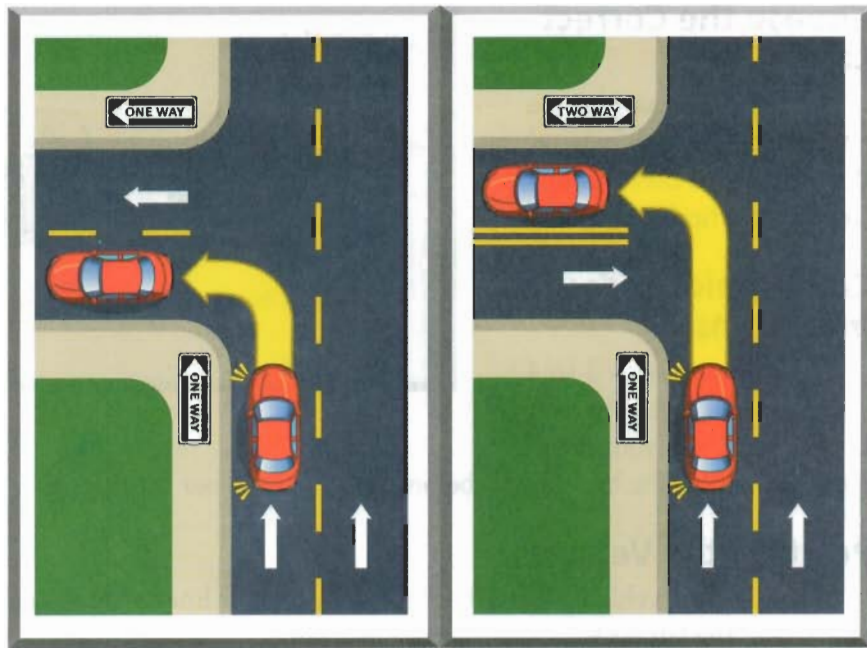
### Check

Look through the turn on your intended path of travel. Check for traffic signs and signals and for traffic ahead and to the left and right. Be sure no one is about to pass you on your left side.

◆ *Position your car in advance of a left turn. Check for pedestrians and other vehicles in and across the intersection.*



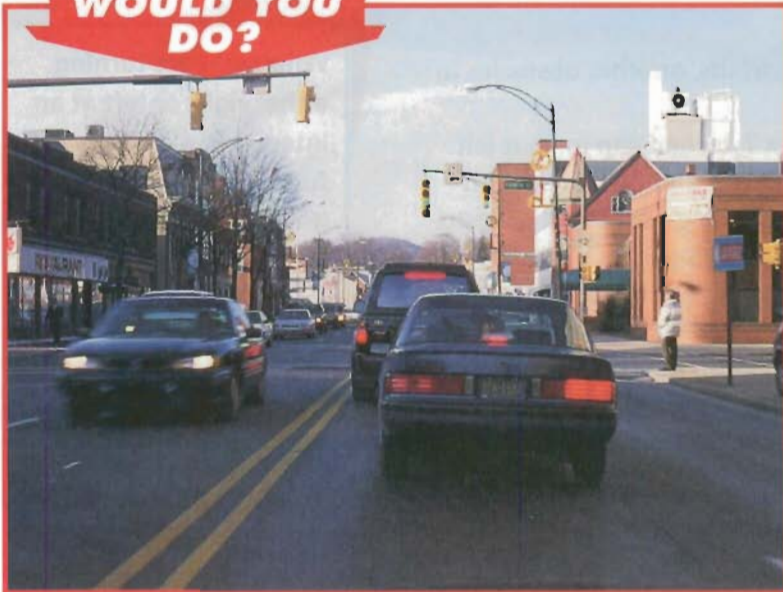
◆ You need to learn which lane to enter when turning left from a one-way street onto another one-way street and onto a two-way street.



### Turning Left from a One-Way Street onto a One-Way Street

Making a left turn from one one-way street onto another is similar to making other left turns. However, you will not have to cross a lane of traffic coming toward you.

**WHAT WOULD YOU DO?**



You want to turn left. How will you prepare for the turn? To whom will you yield the right-of-way?

### Turning Left from a One-Way Street onto a Two-Way Street

If you are turning left from a one-way street onto a two-way street, position your vehicle in the far left-hand lane. Turn into the first lane of traffic going in your direction.

### Lesson 2 Review

1. What should you do *before* you make a left turn?
2. How would you make a left turn from a two-way street onto another two-way street?

# Planning and Executing a Reverse in Direction

No matter how skillful a driver you are, you may sometimes miss a street or building you are looking for. If so, you may have no choice but to turn around, or make a **turnabout**.

## OBJECTIVES

1. Describe how to prepare to make a turnabout.
2. Describe four ways to make a turnabout.

## KEY TERMS

turnabout  
two-point turn  
three-point turn  
U-turn

## How Should You Prepare to Make a Turnabout?

As in all maneuvers you make with your vehicle, careful preparation is a key to managing risk. Before you make a turnabout, consider the following.

- Are there signs that prohibit the turnabout?
- Are there specific laws that prohibit the turnabout when there are no signs?
- Is there at least 500 feet of visibility in each direction?
- Are you near hills, curves, or within 200 feet of an intersection?
- Is there heavy traffic?
- Do you have enough space to complete the maneuver?
- Are there traffic and pedestrians in your path?

♦ *If you can't go around the block, make a turnabout by backing into a driveway.*

## How Can You Make a Turnabout?

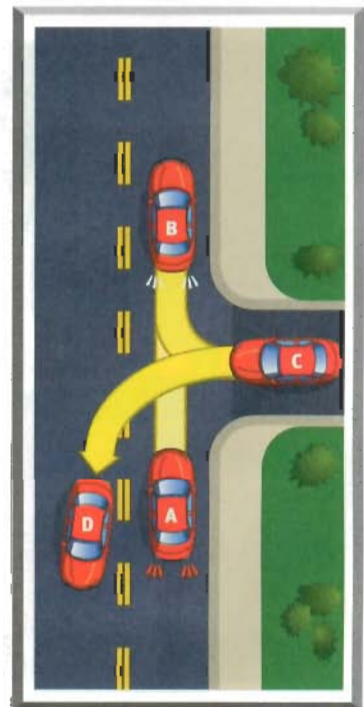
You can make a turnabout in one of four ways. Use the method that best suits traffic conditions, the street, and local traffic laws.

### Two-Point Turns

The **two-point turn** is one method to use when making a turnabout. Either head into or back into a driveway to reverse direction.

**Backing into a driveway** Back into a driveway when there is no traffic close behind you in your lane and there is a clear driveway on your right.

1. Signal early. Flash your brake lights to alert following drivers. Check for objects or children in or near the driveway as you drive past.
2. Stop about 3 feet from the curb, with your rear bumper just beyond the driveway you will enter. With your foot on the brake, shift into Reverse. Check again for obstacles in your intended path.





## SAFETY TIPS

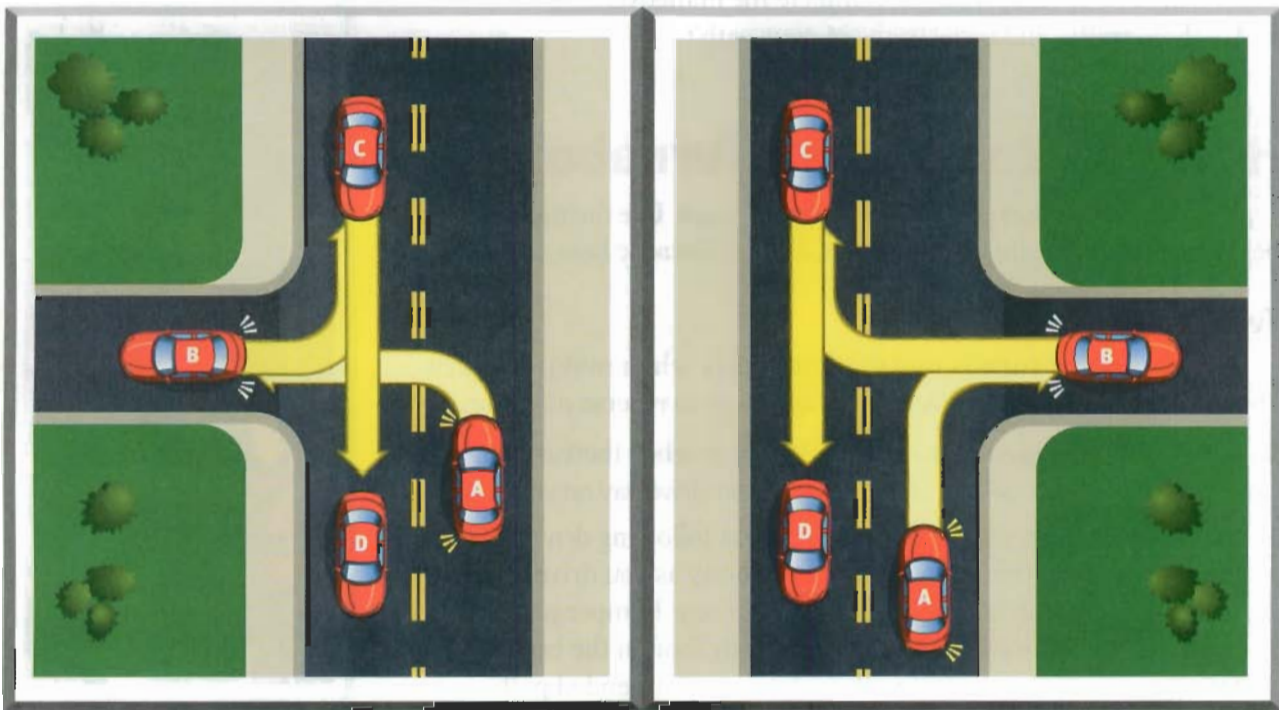
By backing into a driveway rather than heading in, you can see in both directions to better assess risk when you prepare to reenter traffic.

◆ You can make a turnabout by heading into a driveway on the left (below) or on the right (below right).

3. When it is clear, look over your right shoulder. Back up slowly, turning the wheel rapidly all the way to the right. As the rear of the vehicle enters the driveway, turn the wheel to the left, centering the vehicle in the driveway. Stop when the front of the vehicle is clear of the curb.
4. Shift to Drive or First gear, signal, check traffic, and leave the driveway when it is safe to do so.

**Heading into a driveway on the left** When you head into a driveway, you will have to back into the street. Select a driveway on the left that affords good visibility. Make sure there are no hedges or other objects along the driveway that will obscure your view of the road.

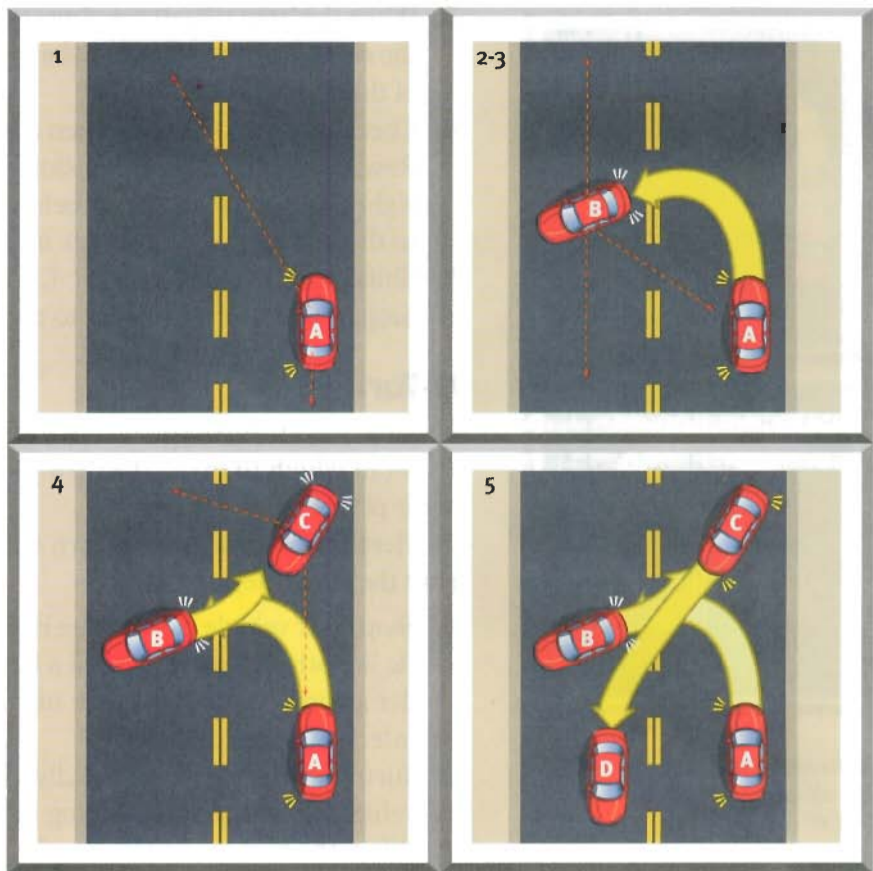
1. Signal a left turn. Check for traffic, flash your brake lights, and stop if necessary. When the driveway is clear, turn into it as close to the right side as you can. This allows more room for the front of the vehicle to swing left as you back out to the right.
2. When the rear bumper clears the edge of the roadway, stop with your front wheels straight. With your foot on the brake, shift into Reverse gear.
3. Look in all directions for pedestrians and over your right shoulder for traffic in your planned path. Back up slowly, rechecking traffic, and stop before crossing the curb.



4. While slowly moving the vehicle back, turn the wheel quickly all the way to the right. Keep your vehicle in the first lane of traffic. Halfway through the turn, start to straighten the steering wheel.
5. Stop when the front wheels are straight. Check mirrors and over your shoulder; signal, shift to Drive or First gear, and accelerate to traffic speed.

### Heading into a driveway on the right

Heading into a driveway on the right in order to make a turnabout is very dangerous because a driver must back across at least two lanes of traffic before moving forward. You should make this maneuver only in low-speed, low-traffic residential areas. Follow the steps for heading into a driveway on the left, but reverse the directions in Steps 1, 3, and 4.



◆ You need to have a good sense of speed and steering control to make a three-point turn.

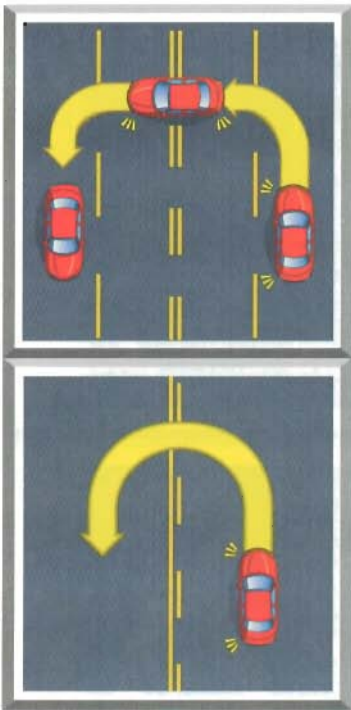
### Three-Point Turns

One of the hardest turnabouts for the new driver is the **three-point turn**. To minimize risk, make a three-point turn only when the street is narrow, there are no driveways to turn into, you have very good visibility, traffic is very light, and you cannot drive around the block. To make a three-point turn, follow these steps.

1. Stop as close to the right edge of the curb as possible. Check for traffic in both directions. Wait until you have a 20- to 30-second gap to complete the turn.
2. Signal a left turn. Look over your left shoulder for any vehicles in your blind spot. Then move the vehicle slowly while turning the steering wheel rapidly to the left to bring the vehicle into the opposite lane. Hold this position.

### SAFETY TIPS

Never make a three-point turn near the top of a hill, on a curve, near an intersection, or near trees, hydrants, or other such objects near the road edge.



◆ To make a U-turn, move your car slowly, but turn the steering wheel rapidly.

3. When the front wheels are almost to the curb (about 4 feet away), turn the steering wheel rapidly to the right. Then, stop the vehicle just short of the curb.
4. Check traffic to your left, then over your right shoulder. Shift into Reverse, and while backing slowly, turn the wheel to the extreme right position. About 4 feet before stopping, turn the wheel quickly to the left. Keep looking back until you have stopped the vehicle.
5. Shift into Drive or First gear. Check traffic. Signal, move into the proper lane, and accelerate to normal speed.

### U-Turns

To make a **U-turn**, you do not back up, and therefore you need a wide street in which to make the turn. Be aware that U-turns are illegal in some places.

Here is how to make a U-turn on a two-lane road after first making sure the turn is legal.

1. Stop your vehicle close to the right edge of the curb. Check for traffic in both directions. Signal a left turn. Check over your left shoulder again before starting the turn. Do not start the turn if you will interfere with traffic.
2. Turn the steering wheel rapidly all the way to the left, moving the vehicle slowly until it is facing in the opposite direction.
3. When the turn is almost completed, straighten the wheels, and proceed in the proper lane at normal speed.

### WHAT WOULD YOU DO?



You are driving north and need to turn around. How will you make the turnabout? Why?

### Around the Block

The fourth way to reverse direction is to drive around the block. This method is often the easiest and safest to use.

### Lesson 3 Review

1. What should you consider before making a turnabout?
2. How can you reverse your vehicle's direction?

# How to Prepare for and Execute a Parking Maneuver

Parking can be one of the most exasperating experiences of driving. Sometimes you feel the only way you can get into a space is by bumping nearby vehicles out of the way. So how can you park easily?

Parking is an art. To park quickly, easily, and safely, you need good control of your vehicle, accurate judgment of space, a good understanding of steering, and continuous practice.

To park safely, you need to understand the different ways to park. They are angle parking, perpendicular parking, and parallel parking.

## How Do You Angle Park and Perpendicular Park?

When you park at an angle, you have little room to maneuver and cannot see very well. You must therefore be very careful when entering and leaving angled and perpendicular parking spaces.

### Right- or Left-Angle Parking

You may have seen angled parking spaces in parking lots or along the streets of towns and smaller cities. These spaces are set at an angle from 30 degrees to 90 degrees to the curb or line.

To execute angle parking on the right, follow these steps.

1. Stay 5 or 6 feet from parked vehicles to give yourself room to see and maneuver. Observe traffic in all directions and be alert for vehicles about to leave nearby spaces. Signal for a right turn.
2. Proceed until you can see along the left side of the vehicle to the right of the space you will enter. Steer sharply right. Creep ahead at 3 to 5 mph into the space midway between the lines. Check the left front and right rear of your vehicle to make sure you have clearance.
3. As you straighten the wheels, move forward until the front of your vehicle is aligned with those on both sides.

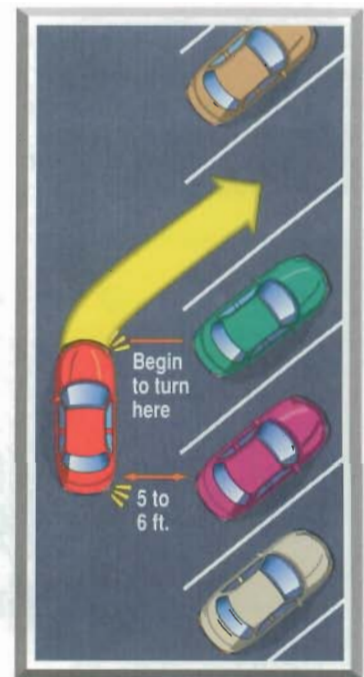
#### OBJECTIVES

1. Describe how to angle park and perpendicular park.
2. Describe how to parallel park.
3. Describe how to park in a driveway, in a garage, and on a hill.

#### KEY TERMS

angle parking  
perpendicular parking  
parallel parking

◆ You need to position your car carefully before you enter an angled parking space.





◆ **Check that your left front fender doesn't scrape the car on the left when you exit an angled space.**

◆ **Whether entering or leaving a perpendicular space, keep your car positioned 7 to 8 feet from the row of parked cars.**

Angle parking on the left is similar to that on the right. In this case, start turning the steering wheel to the left when you can see along the right side of the vehicle parked to the left of your chosen space. Now you must keep track of the right front bumper and the left rear fender.

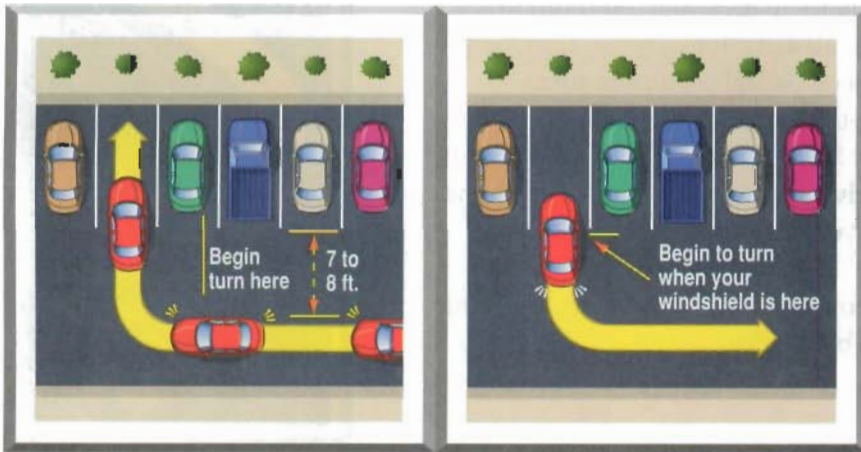
### Perpendicular Parking

Many parking lots have parking spaces that are marked at a 90-degree angle to the curb or line. These are perpendicular parking spaces. **Perpendicular parking** is risky because it is hard to see at that angle and there is very little room for maneuvering. If possible select a perpendicular parking spot that allows you to drive forward rather than backing in order to exit.

To enter a perpendicular parking space on the right, follow these steps.

1. Stay 7 to 8 feet from parked cars for best visibility. Observe all traffic conditions, and check for vehicles about to back out of other spaces. Signal for a right turn.
2. Slow to 3 to 5 mph. Start turning right when you can look down the right side of the vehicle parked to the right of your chosen space. Steer sharply right. Proceed slowly, checking for clearance of your left front bumper. Check your right rear fender to see that it does not scrape the rear of the vehicle on your right.
3. As you straighten the wheels and center in your space, move forward slowly and stop just short of the curb or in line with the vehicles parked beside you.

Entering a perpendicular parking space on the left is similar to entering one on the right. In this case, you turn the steering wheel in the opposite direction and keep track of the right front bumper and the left rear fender.



### Exiting an Angled or a Perpendicular Parking Space

To leave an angled or a perpendicular space, follow these rules.

1. Turn on your turn signal to alert drivers of your intentions. With your foot on the brake, shift into Reverse. Check all traffic

around you. Back very slowly with your wheels straight, looking to your left and over your right shoulder. Keep checking the back and sides for obstacles. Yield to any oncoming traffic.

2. To exit an angled space on the right, backing to the right, turn the steering wheel sharply right when your front bumper will clear the rear of the vehicle on your left.
3. When you exit from a perpendicular space, turn the steering wheel slightly right or left when your windshield lines up with the rear bumpers of the vehicles on both sides. Make sure your front fender clears the rear of the vehicle opposite to the direction in which you are turning.
4. As your vehicle enters the traffic lane, quickly turn the steering wheel in the opposite direction to straighten the front wheels. Keep looking out the rear window until the vehicle stops.
5. Shift into Drive or First gear, accelerate, and move into traffic.

## How Do You Parallel Park?

You parallel park most often along the side of a street. **Parallel parking** may seem hard at first, and you'll have to practice to become expert at it. To parallel park, you need a space at least 5 feet longer than the length of your vehicle.

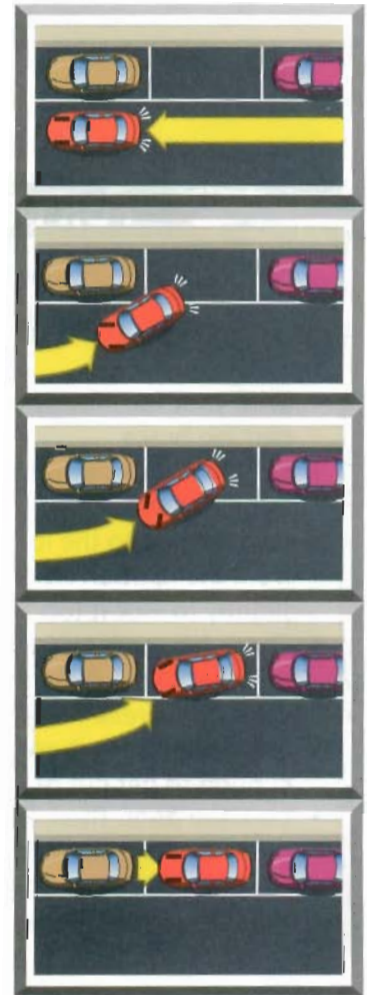
### Parallel Parking

Here is how to parallel park.

1. Approach the parking space in the proper lane. Check traffic behind you. Signal in the direction of the curb and flash your brake lights to alert following drivers of your intention to stop.
2. Move parallel to the vehicle in front of the space, leaving about 3 feet between vehicles. Stop when the center door posts, or the backs of the front seats of the vehicles are even. Keep your foot on the brake, and shift into Reverse.
3. Back up, steering sharply to the right. Align the back of the front seat with the rear bumper of the vehicle in front. Continue backing slowly, straightening your front wheels, until your front bumper lines up with the rear bumper of the vehicle in front.
4. Back up, steering rapidly to the left. Stop before making contact with the bumper of the vehicle behind the space.
5. With your foot on the brake, shift into Drive or First gear. Move forward slowly, centering your vehicle in the parking space. Stop and set the parking brake.

To exit a parallel parking space on the right, follow these steps.

◆ *It takes a great deal of practice to be able to parallel park efficiently.*



## Energy Tips

Remember to adjust the driver's seat and all mirrors, lock the doors, and fasten your safety belt before you start your car in order to save fuel.

1. Shift into Reverse. Back slowly, with your wheels straight. When your vehicle is about 1 foot from the vehicle behind you, turn the steering wheel rapidly to the left and stop.
2. With your foot on the brake, shift into Drive or First gear. Check your mirrors. Signal a left turn. Move forward slowly, steering rapidly the rest of the way to the left.
3. Check your blind spots. Yield to approaching traffic. Then move forward slowly. When your center door post is even with the rear bumper of the vehicle in front of you, turn the steering wheel right until the front wheels point straight ahead.
4. Check the position of the vehicle to your right, being careful not to scrape it. When your rear bumper is opposite its rear bumper, accelerate gently and steer right as necessary into traffic.

## How Would You Park in Other Areas?

Parking lots and city streets are not the only areas where you park. You might have to park in a driveway or a garage or on a steep hill.

### TIPS

#### FOR NEW DRIVERS

#### Leaving a Vehicle Safely

**Don't be careless.** Learn the safe way to leave your vehicle.

- With your foot firmly on the brake pedal, set the parking brake.
- Shift into Park (automatic) or Reverse (manual).
- Close all windows.
- Turn the key to the lock position, and remove it from the ignition switch. Turn your steering wheel slightly to lock it too.
- Check for approaching traffic. Look in your mirrors and check your blind spot.
- Wait for a break in traffic before opening the door. Then open it only far enough and long enough to get out of the vehicle.
- Lock the door. Then, keeping an eye on traffic, move quickly around the rear of the vehicle toward the curb.
- Whenever possible, have passengers exit from the curb side of the vehicle.

### Parking in a Driveway

At times, you may have to park in a driveway. Driveways may have trees and shrubbery or fences and buildings on either side. Centering your vehicle is especially important in a narrow driveway. Furthermore, because many driveways are often sloped downward, you should make sure to set your parking brake.

### Parking in a Garage

Parking in a garage is also similar to perpendicular parking. You must make sure to center your vehicle, either between the walls of the garage or between the sides of the garage door opening. Good positioning and the ability to judge space to your sides are important in parking in a garage. Remember to check both fenders for clearance as you back slowly out of the garage.

## Parking on a Hill

Parking on a hill is similar to parking on a flat surface. However, you must make sure your vehicle will not roll into traffic after you leave it. The procedures described here are for parking on the right side of the street. To park on the left side, make appropriate right-left adjustments.

**Parking downhill with a curb** To make sure your vehicle does not roll, take these precautions.

1. Bring the vehicle to its normal parallel-parked position. Turn the steering wheel sharply right and move slowly forward.
2. Stop the vehicle when the front right wheel touches the curb. Set the parking brake. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, shift into Reverse.

**Parking downhill without a curb** You may need to park facing downhill on a roadway that has no curb. Follow the same procedure for parking downhill with a curb, but move as close to the inner edge of the shoulder as possible.

**Parking uphill with a curb** Follow these guidelines to park facing uphill when there is a curb at the edge of the roadway.

1. Bring the vehicle to a normal parallel-parked position.
2. Move forward slowly, turning the wheels sharply left as far as they will go. Move about 2 feet and stop.
3. In Neutral, with your foot covering the brake, allow the vehicle to roll back slowly with the wheels cramped left until the rear of the right front tire touches the curb. Set the parking brake. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, shift to First gear.

**Parking uphill without a curb** To park uphill on a road without a curb, follow the procedure for uphill parking with a curb. **However**, center the vehicle in the space with the **front wheels turned to the right** so that if the vehicle begins to roll, it will **move off the roadway**.

## SAFETY TIPS

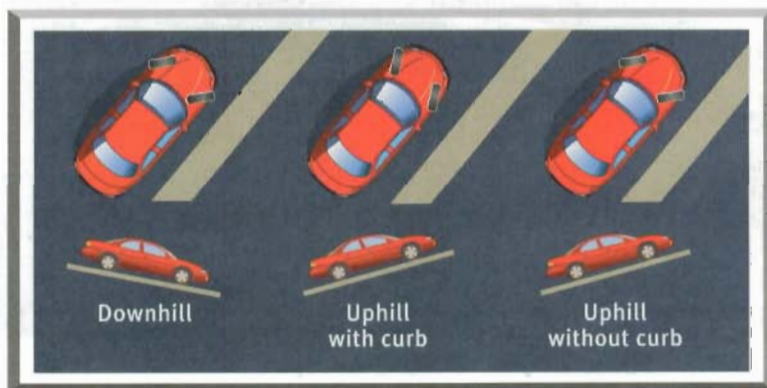
**Do not park just around a curve or just over the crest of a hill. Drivers approaching from the rear may not see you until it is too late. To avoid colliding with you, they may have to steer into the oncoming lane.**

◆ *When you park on a hill, position the front wheels so that the car cannot roll into the roadway.*

## Restrictions on Parking

Every state has its own parking restrictions. Before you decide to park your vehicle anywhere, make sure that you will be parked legally. Parking laws may differ from state to state. However, in most states it is illegal to park in these areas:

- at a bus stop
- in a loading zone





## ADVICE FROM THE EXPERTS



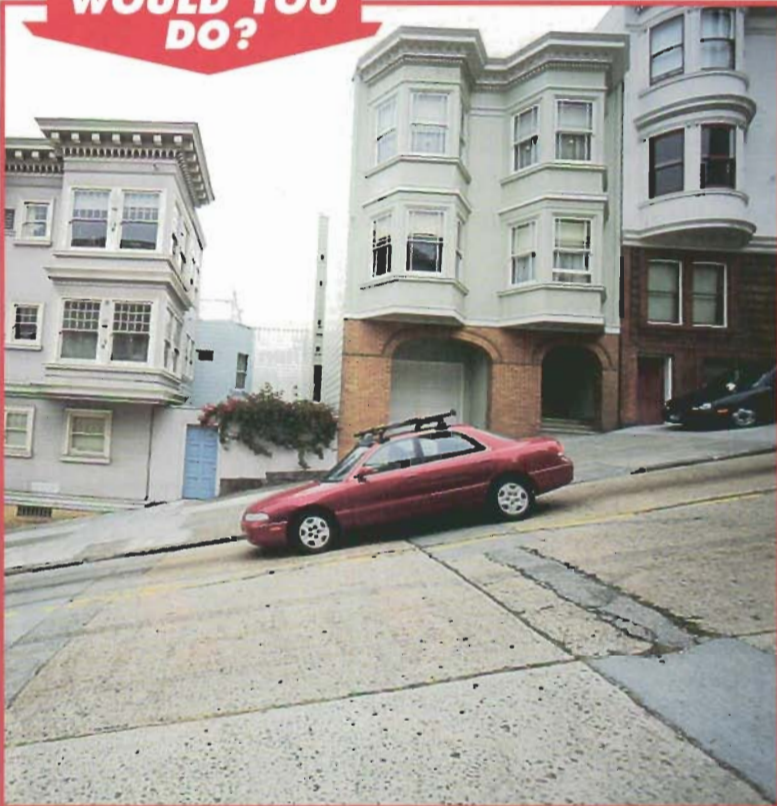
### Carolyn Wilmoth

Classroom Driver Education Instructor, AAA Colorado

*You use the same techniques to park, make turnabouts, and turn at intersections. The maneuvers you can make are not always the same. So, you need to understand signs, signals, and pavement markings. You must also practice proper techniques for visual search, steering, speed-control, and space management.*

*While low-speed and close-quarter maneuvers are rarely associated with serious injuries or deaths, it is still worthwhile always to use the correct procedures.*

### WHAT WOULD YOU DO?



*What procedures will you follow in order to park on the hill?*

- in the traffic lane beside another vehicle (double parking)
- on a sidewalk
- half in, half out of a driveway
- across someone else's driveway
- within a given distance of a fire hydrant
- in the fire zone in front of schools and in front of other public and private buildings
- in a no-stopping or no-standing zone

## Lesson 4 Review

1. What should you do when entering an angled parking space?
2. How would you parallel park?
3. What should you do when parking on a hill or in a driveway or in a garage?

## Using Junctions and Interchanges

Roadways that are numbered routes meet, or intersect, at junctions. On a map, junctions may be marked by a  $\bigcirc$ , in the same way that towns are. On an expressway, junctions are interchanges, shown by a  $\diamond$  on the map. You need to know about junctions and interchanges to get from one roadway to another.

Suppose you are in Oswego and want to travel to Rome. You might drive south on Routes 81 and 481 until you reach the junction of Routes 481 and 90, at an interchange. Then you would

drive east on Route 90 to the interchange that is the junction of Routes 90 and 365. You would drive north on Route 365 to Rome.

### Try It Yourself

1. Is there a junction of Routes 20 and 90?
2. How would you drive from Chittenango to Eaton?
3. How would you drive from Florence to Parish, stopping in Williamstown? How many junctions are there? Where are they?
4. Describe the fastest and safest route from Hannibal to Syracuse. How many junctions are there? How many interchanges?



## CHAPTER TEST

Write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

- When you park uphill against a curb on the right, your vehicle's front wheels should be
  - turned to the right.
  - turned to the left.
  - positioned straight ahead.
- The safest way to reverse direction is to
  - make a U-turn.
  - drive around the block.
  - make a three-point turn.
- You should signal for a right or left turn
  - 200 to 300 feet in advance.
  - 7 to 8 feet in advance.
  - at least 150 feet in advance.
- To parallel park, move your vehicle parallel to the vehicle in front of the space, at a distance of
  - 1 to 2 feet.
  - about 3 feet.
  - about 5 feet.
- The steps for making a right turn
  - are the same whether turning onto a one- or two-way street.
  - depend on the kind of street you turn into.
  - depend on the presence of traffic in the cross street.
- Before you turn left, the traffic gap should be
  - 7 to 8 seconds in both directions.
  - 9 seconds to the right and 7 seconds to the left.
  - 200 to 300 feet in either direction.
- To make a two-point turn, you
  - drive around the block.
  - head into or back into a driveway.
  - shift to Neutral.
- To exit from an angled parking space, first
  - turn the steering wheel sharply right.
  - shift into Reverse.
  - move parallel to the vehicle in front.
- If you park downhill in a vehicle with a manual transmission,
  - shift into Reverse.
  - shift into Neutral.
  - shift into First gear.
- Your vehicle should be positioned next to the center line before you
  - make a right turn from a one-way street.
  - make a left turn from a two-way street.
  - move straight across an intersection.

Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

three-point turn    turnabout    right turn  
perpendicular    roundabout    travel path

- A \_\_\_\_\_ parking space is set at an angle of 90 degrees to the curb.
- To make a \_\_\_\_\_, position your car to the right side of the right lane.
- One example of a \_\_\_\_\_ is the U-turn.
- Make a \_\_\_\_\_ only when the street is narrow, you have good visibility, and traffic is light.
- When turning at an intersection, look through the turn along your intended \_\_\_\_\_.

## DRIVER'S LOG

In this chapter, you have learned about preparing for and executing maneuvers such as making right and left turns and turnabouts and parking. Which of these maneuvers do you think will be hardest? What will you do to help you overcome the difficulty? Write two paragraphs to explain your ideas. You may draw a diagram to help you.