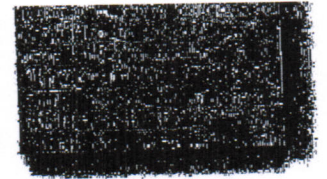


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Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers



Steering Straight Backward

Steering when moving backward involves knowing where to look and how to control direction and speed.

- 1. Hold the brake pedal down and shift to REVERSE.
- 2. Turn your body to the right, and put your right arm over the back of the passenger seat. Look back through the rear window.
- 3. Put your left hand at the top of the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position.
- 4. Release pressure on the brake just enough to allow the vehicle to creep backward slowly.
- 5. While looking back through the rear window, move the top of the steering wheel toward the direction you want the back of the vehicle to go.
- 6. Keep your foot over the brake pedal while your vehicle is moving backward. Glance quickly to the front and sides to check traffic. Continue to look back through the rear window as you brake to a stop.

Instructor's Notes and Comments

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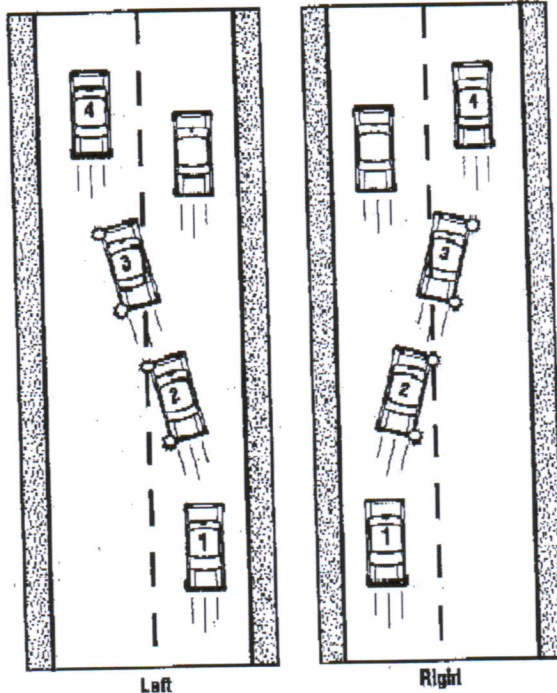
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Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers



Left

Right

Changing Lanes

Follow these steps when making a lane change to the left:

1. Check traffic in the front and left-front zones. Check rear zones through the rearview mirrors.
2. Signal and make a blind-spot check over your left shoulder to see if any vehicle is about to pass you.
3. Increase your speed slightly as you steer smoothly into the next lane if it is clear.
4. Cancel your signal and adjust your speed.

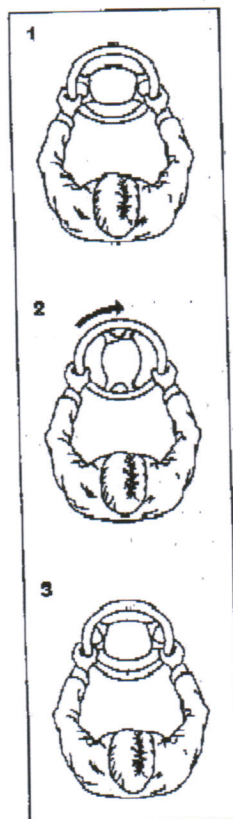
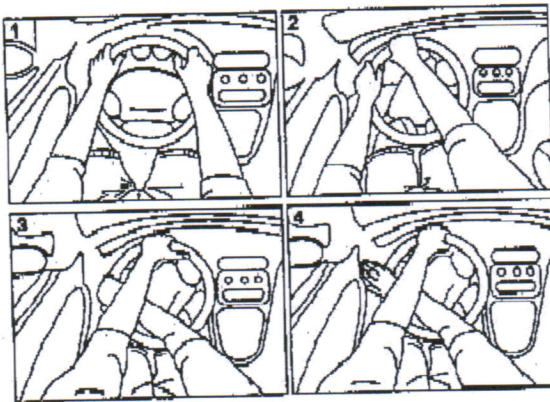
Follow the same procedure when making a lane change to the right, with one exception. After checking traffic ahead and through both mirrors, check the blind-spot area over your right shoulder. Take only a glance to make the check. Be careful not to pull the steering wheel to the right as you turn to glance over your right shoulder. Keep steering straight as you check your blind spot. If the lane is clear, complete the lane change to the right the same way you would make a lane change to the left.

Instructor's Notes and Comments

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Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers



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Hand-Over-Hand Steering

- 1. Begin the turn from a balanced hand position.
- 2. Start pulling down to the left with your left hand. Your right hand pushes the wheel toward the left about a quarter turn.
- 3. Release your left hand from the wheel and cross it over your right hand to grasp the wheel near the top. Continue pulling down.
- 4. You can complete the turn by continuing to pull down with the left hand as you release the right hand.
 - Some steering wheels will straighten after a turn if you relax your grip. However, be ready to unwind the wheel hand-over-hand, especially at lower speeds, with front-wheel drive vehicles, and when backing.

Push-Pull Steering

Some drivers prefer push-pull steering for some maneuvers. This method allows you to keep both hands on the wheel at all times.

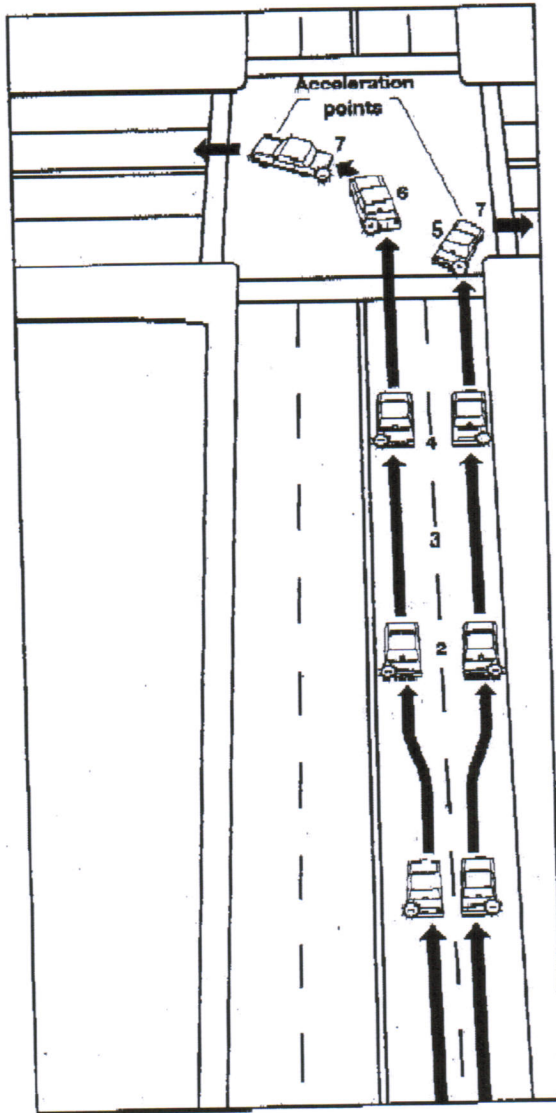
- 1. One hand grasps the steering wheel near the 4 o'clock (right hand) or 8 (left hand) o'clock position.
- 2. That hand then pushes the wheel up to near the 12 o'clock position. At the same time, the other hand slides up to the 11 or 1 o'clock position and pulls down.
- 3. As the pulling hand comes down, the pushing hand returns to the original position to continue the process. With this method, you never cross your arms while driving.

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Instructor's Notes and Comments

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Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers



Procedures for Turning

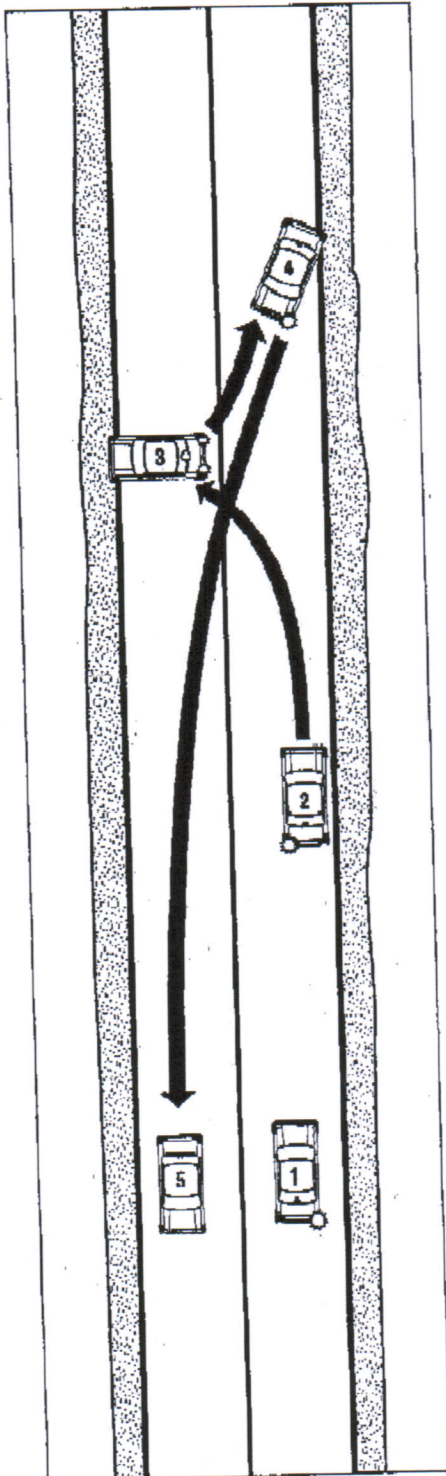
1. Position your vehicle in the correct lane for the turn. For a right turn, be in lane position 3 if there are no parked vehicles. For a left turn, be in the lane nearest the center line in lane position 2. (On a one-way street, be in the far left lane.) Signal about half a block before the turn.
2. Brake early to reduce speed.
3. Use your visual search pattern to check the front zones for vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists.
4. Slow to about 10 mph just before the crosswalk.
5. For a right turn, check to the left again before turning. Then look in the direction of the turn. Begin turning the wheel when your vehicle's front bumper is even with the curbline.
6. For a left turn, check traffic to the left, then right, then left again. Turn the steering wheel just before the front of your vehicle reaches the center of the intersection. Continue looking left into the lane you will enter.
7. As you begin your turn, make a quick blind-spot check through the right side window. Check front and rear zones. If the intersection is clear, turn into the nearest lane of traffic going in your direction. Accelerate about halfway through the turn as you return the wheel to the straight-ahead position.

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Instructor's Notes and Comments

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Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers



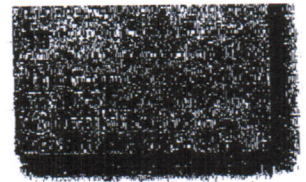
Three-Point Turnabout

Make sure local and state laws permit this type of turnabout. This turnabout is hazardous to perform. Executing this maneuver may put you in a high-risk situation.

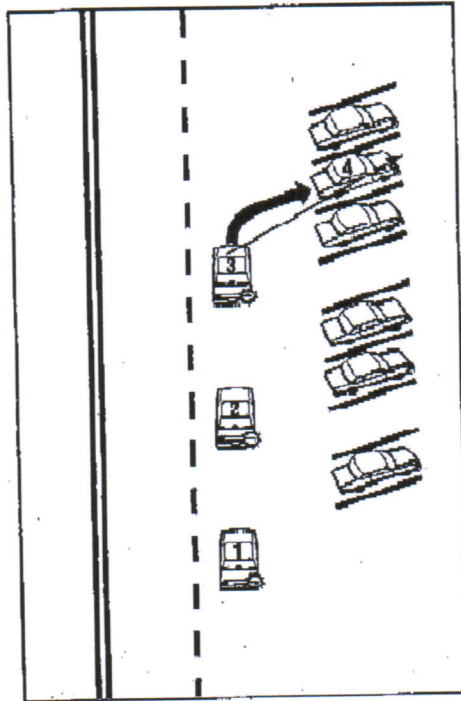
- 1. From location 1 check front and rear zones. Signal right and stop close to the curb as shown in location 2. Check traffic ahead, to the rear, and over your left shoulder. Signal a left turn.
- 2. Search front and rear zones as you turn sharply left. Move to location 3 with wheels straight. Stop before hitting the curb.
- 3. Check all traffic again. Turn the wheels sharply right while backing slowly to location 4. Back only as far as necessary to complete the maneuver and before hitting the curb. Stop with wheels straight.
- 4. Check traffic again and signal left. Move slowly forward while steering left toward location 5.

Instructor's Notes and Comments

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Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers



Angle Parking

- 1. Check for traffic and pedestrians. Position your vehicle at least six feet from the row of parked vehicles. Signal a right turn, check traffic to the rear, and begin braking.
- 2. Flash your brake lights to warn drivers behind. Check your right blind spot and continue braking.
- 3. Creep forward until you can see the center of the space without your line of sight cutting across the parking line. This is your reference point to begin turning. Turn the wheels sharply to the right. Slowly enter the stall.
- 4. Straighten the wheels when you are centered in the space. Determine your forward reference point to place the front of the bumper even with the curb or parking line.

Instructor's Notes and Comments