

Words To Know

DNL Professional Driving School

Unit 3

Aggressive Acceleration – The placing of firm pressure on the accelerator to increase speed of the vehicle rapidly.

Backing – Moving the vehicle in reverse direction.

Coasting – Level of braking in which releasing the accelerator stops the vehicle's forward propulsion.

Controlled Braking – Level of braking done with sufficient pressure to slow the vehicle.

Engine Acceleration – Releasing pressure from the brake pedal, allowing the low idle of the engine to move the vehicle forward.

Hand Position – Position of the driver's hand on the steering wheel, left hand rests around 9 o'clock and the right hand rests at about 3 o'clock.

Hand-over-hand Steering – Steering technique in which the driver's hands cross when turning the steering wheel. Well suited during skid recovery or when maneuvering in a space with limited sightlines, such as perpendicular parking in a congested shopping center.

Hand-to-hand or Push-pull Steering – Steering technique in which the hands do not cross, even when turning. It permits the driver to make steering inputs ranging from very minor (one to two degrees) to gross adjustments (up to a half turn of the wheel), while keeping both hands on the wheel for precision adjustments and used during normal driving activity going forward above 10-15 mph.

Ignition Gears / Gear Selection P R N D L or 3 2 1 – The choice of gears determines a vehicle's direction (forward or reverse), power, and speed.

Light Acceleration – Light accelerator pressure allows for a slow forward motion of the vehicle.

One Handed Steering – Steering with one hand on the steering wheel, usually for straight backing.

Threshold Braking – Level of braking in which the driver applies the brake pressure to a point just short of locking up the brakes, resulting in maximum braking capability.