

Unit 6

Angle Parking – Parking so that vehicles are arranged diagonally/at an angle with a curb or other boundary.

Balance – Refers to the distribution of the weight of the vehicle on the chassis or the frame, wheels and body of the vehicle.

Changing Lanes – Involves a movement either to the left or to the right and involves steering actions and generally a change in speed.

Crosswalk – Defines the area where pedestrians may cross the roadway.

Double Stops – Involves stopping at a stop sign at the legal position behind the stop line or crosswalk where visibility may be totally or partially blocked and then pulling ahead slightly and stopping again where visibility is improved.

Gravity – The invisible force that pulls all things to earth and affects vehicle traction and performance.

Hill Parking – Parking on a downgrade or an upgrade and turning the wheels either towards the curb/road edge or away from the curb/road edge to prevent the vehicle from rolling away.

Inertia – The tendency of an object in motion to resist any change in direction and of an object at rest to resist motion.

Parallel Parking – Parking so a vehicle is in line with a group of vehicles arranged one behind the other, parallel to and close to a road edge or curb.

Passing and Being Passed – To overtake a slower or stopped vehicle by going around the vehicle so that the driver is now in front of the vehicle and no longer behind it.

Perpendicular Parking – Parking so that vehicles are arranged at 90-degree angles with a curb or other boundary.

Staggered Stops – Designed to keep traffic staggered to allow for larger vehicles to complete turns. They can be identified as the white lines found at intersections.

Stop Line – White line found at most intersections, where vehicles must come to a stop before a stop sign or traffic signal.

Three-point Turnabout – A way to turn the vehicle around in a limited space by moving in a series of back and forward movements, which results in the vehicle being stopped and blocking a complete lane.

Words To Know

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Traction – The contact between the tire and road surface; the adhesive or holding quality of friction.

Turnabout – A turning maneuver in which a driver uses a series of moves to reverse a vehicle's direction.

Two-point Turnabout – A turnabout made by first backing into a driveway or alley. Although more dangerous, a turnabout can also be made by heading into an alley or driveway and then backing into a street.

U-turn – A turnabout that is a full, u-shaped left-turn back in the opposite direction, usually done at intersections or mid-block.

Weight Distribution – The division of weight within a vehicle.