

Words To Know

DNL Professional Driving School

Unit 7

Acceleration Lane – Used to speed up to or near the speed of traffic on the expressway.

Apex – The point where your path is closest to the inside of the curve, not necessarily in the center of the curve.

Cloverleaf Interchange – A series of entrance and exit ramps that resemble the outline of a four-leaf clover, which enables drivers to proceed in either direction on either highway.

Deceleration Lane – Area where speed should be reduced to exit an expressway safely.

Diamond Interchange – Used when a road that has little traffic crosses a busy expressway.

Entrance Ramp – Allows driver time to search for traffic flow and gaps and evaluate speed and space requirements before entering.

Expressways – High-speed roadways that typically carry a high volume of traffic with multiple lanes going in the same direction, usually divided by a barrier and have certain locations where a driver can enter and exit the roadway.

Interchange – Any of the places on an expressway or limited-access roadway that traffic can enter or exit, usually by means of ramps.

Merge Area – The area used to move onto the expressway and is usually marked with a broken white line.

Rural Roadway – Carries a low volume of traffic and speed limits range from (25 – 55 mph).

Shared Left-turn Lane – Lane used to make left turns mid-block in business areas. They can also be used to make left-hand turns onto a roadway to wait for a gap in traffic, usually found in urban areas.

Slow Moving Vehicle – Vehicles that are unable to travel at highway speed, usually seen in rural areas.

Trumpet Interchange – Used where a side road forms a T intersection with an expressway.

Urban Roadway – Typically carries a high volume of traffic with many hazards involved and can be of varying speeds (25 – 55 mph) depending on the area and location.

Weave Lane – Both an entrance and an exit for an expressway. Traffic may come onto and leave the expressway at the same location.