

THE 2 POINT TURN

1: The Approach: Signal to the right and check your rear-view mirror, tap your brake lights to warn any vehicles behind you.

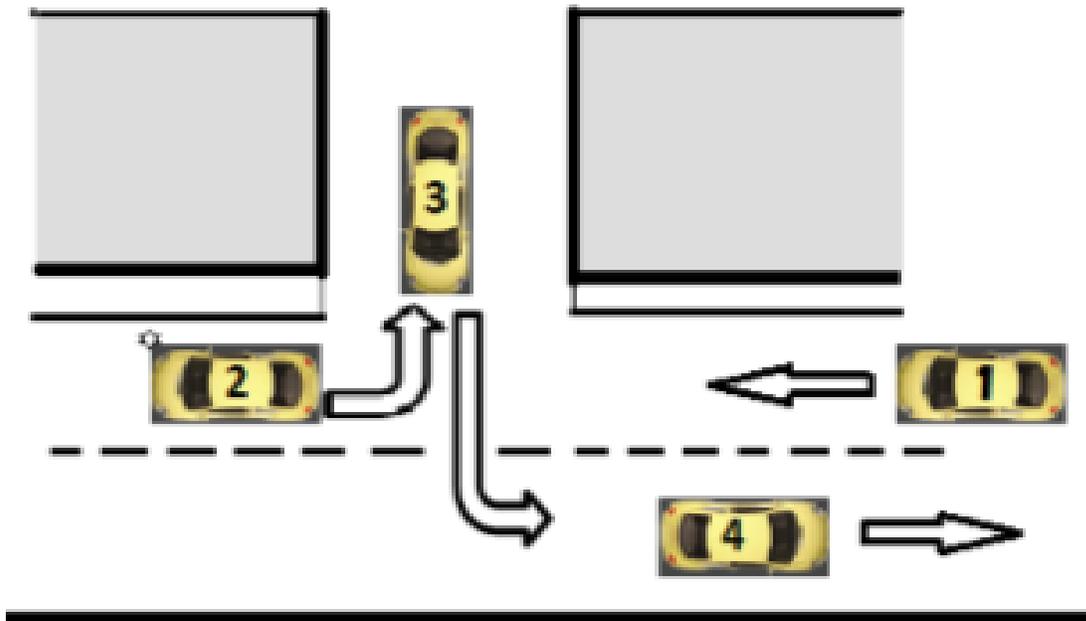
Pass the driveway you intend to back into and pull over about a door width from the curb; stop and place into reverse gear.

At this point you should have your right signal ON Your brake lights ON and your reverse lights ON to communicate with other road users.

2. When it is clear all around and behind you, line up the rear of your vehicle (approx.) with the start of the driveway and stop.

* Reverse your vehicle (look and turn right) into the driveway until your vehicle is off the road, straighten your wheels and stop.

3. Place gear into drive and when it is clear (safe) to leave—aim your vehicle to the lane you wish to go into, looking to where you want to go. Step 4.



REVERSING INTO A PARKING STALL

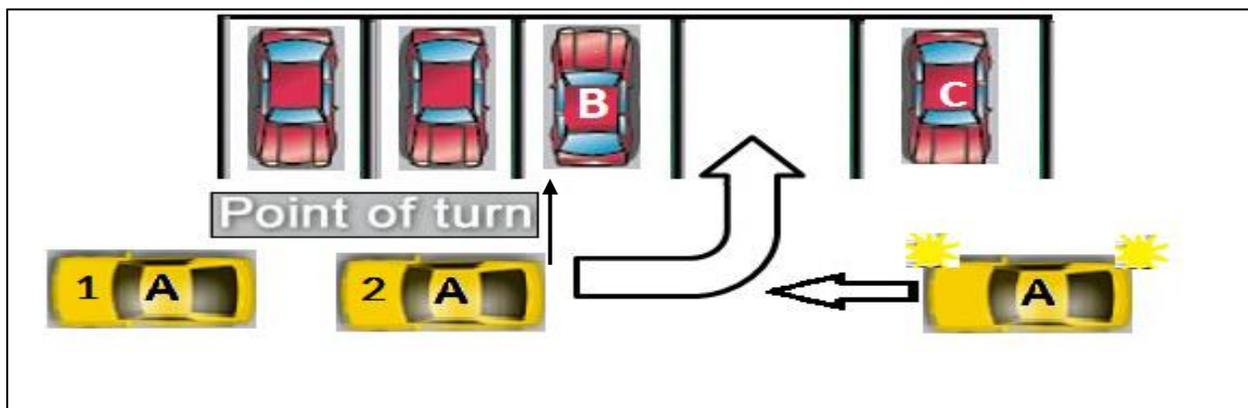
Step 1: Signal On - Go Past **B** – Stop – Place Gear into Reverse

Step 2: Back up until rear of **A** is (approx.) level with the start of **B** (corner) see Arrow (Point of Turn).

Step 3: Ease off the brake and Turn Wheel (quickly) as you back up (slowly) Look over your right shoulder, then look over left shoulder and check outside mirror to make sure you miss car **C**.

(Note): Co-ordination between hands (wheel) and feet (brake / gas pedal) is crucial when parking. When **A** is straight, straighten wheels and slowly reverse back covering the brake. (Note) When the vehicle is straight and on a flat surface, it will reverse without gas, so control with brake.

Step 4: When front door of **A** is level with door of **B** or **C**, stop.



NOTE: The benefits of backing into a parking spot is that it is easier and safer to exit. Also, if you require a battery boost, it's more convenient.

Driving through a parking space to *face out* is also recommended.

STALL PARKING FORWARDS

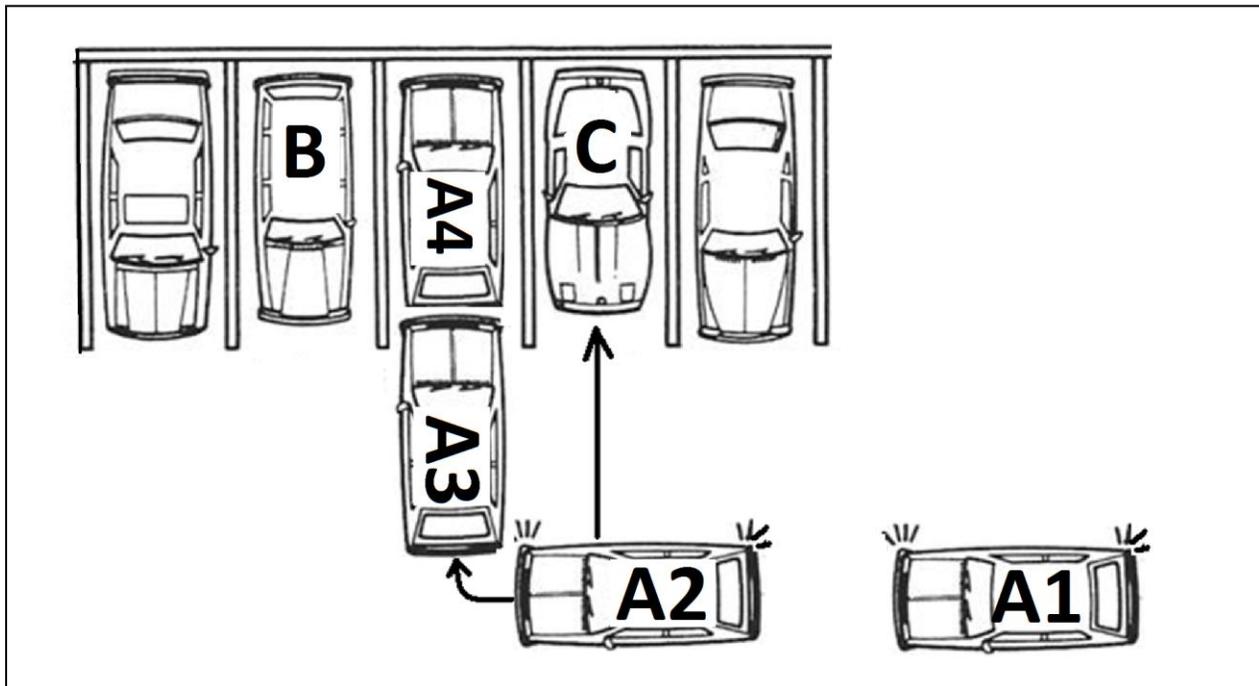
(step 1) On approach car **A** should keep at least one car's length away from the parked vehicles. (*to having a suitable turning range*).

(step 2) Line up your shoulder (approximately) and stop.

(step 3) Come off the brake and turn the wheels to the right while slowly moving (cover brake) until your vehicle is facing straight.

Note: For new drivers, figuring out if your straight and straighten the wheels at the same time can be difficult to start with, so when facing straight, stop and turn your wheels to the left one and a half turns until they are straight. Yes, this is 'dry steering', but it helps you learn to straighten the wheels when the vehicle looks straight in the stall (step 3)

(step 4) Slowly move forward covering your brake, until your vehicle is level with the door of the vehicle beside you (B or C)

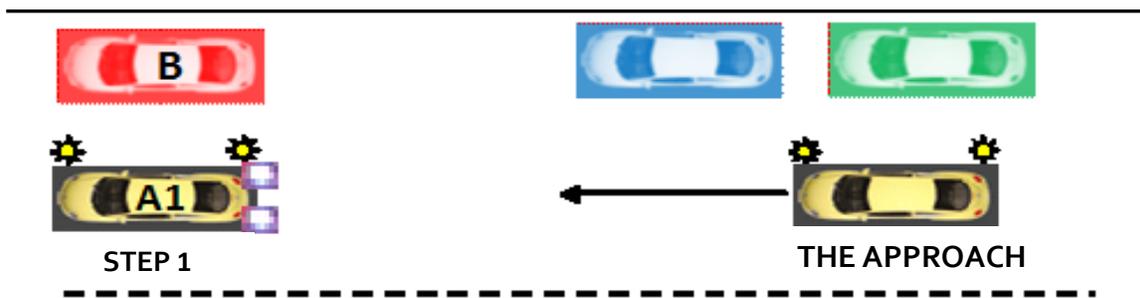


THE PARALLEL PARK :Step 1 and 2

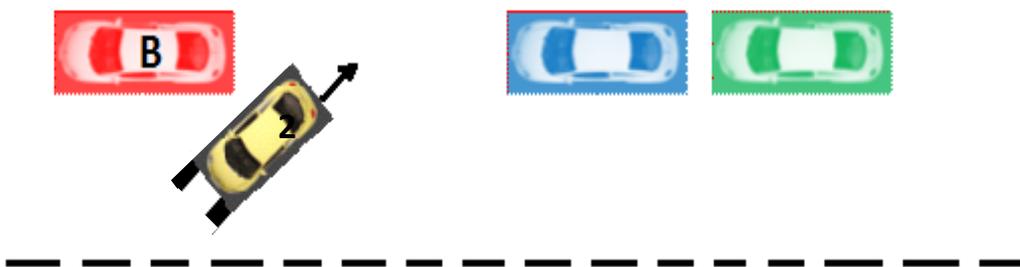
Step 1: **APPROACH**– Look in mirror and signal early to warn any vehicles behind. Then pull up beside car B until your front door is adjacent to B’s front door (if both vehicles are about the same length).

Note: If you are parking behind a longer vehicle (truck) then it’s back bumper to back bumper. Also keep about a door’s width away from B, as this will give you more space to negotiate on step 3. (see, A1)

Signals – ON Reverse light – ON Brake lights – ON



Step 2: Place gear in reverse, back up slowly turning your wheels to the right until you see the rear of B and stop (approx. 45° angle). Straighten your wheels. (End of step 2)



Note: Attempting a Parallel Park is usually more successful after practising other types of reversing first, such as a 2-point turn, 3-point turn or reverse stall parking. Recalling a previous or similar situation will help you remember (into one's mind) the skills and co-ordination to be more successful.

Also, doing the park in four distinct steps will help isolate or break down the different techniques required in each step until you can successfully, with time, put it all together.

**You can also do the parallel parking on your test this way.*

THE PARALLEL PARK: Step 3 and 4

Step 3: Slowly back up (concentrate on braking) and when the front of your vehicle is clearing the rear of B, pause, then quickly turn the wheel to the LEFT until the car is straight (behind B). Looking around and to the rear of your vehicle all the time. Note: *During this section of the park, your control of the brake is crucial.*



Step 4: Pull forward to straighten your wheels (1 ½ turns) but leave space in front of you to exit safely; put gear in *PARK* and your *PARKING BRAKE ON*.



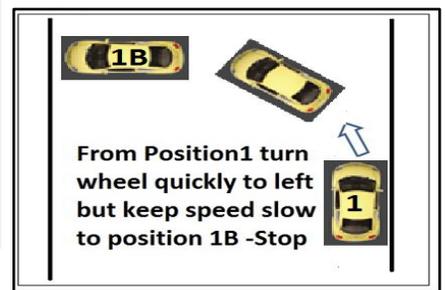
Note: A Parallel Park's success can vary depending on the size of vehicle you drive and the vehicle you are parking behind. Also, having good co-ordination between hands (steering) feet (brake /gas pedal) and observation is crucial.

The Three-Point Turn.

On some roads, you need to make a three-point turn to change directions, it's also on your G1 and G2 road test. A three-point turn starts from **the far-right side of the road**. Make sure you do not make a three-point turn on **a curve** in the road, on or near a **railway crossing** or **hilltop**, near a **bridge** or **tunnel**, basically anywhere that blocks your view.

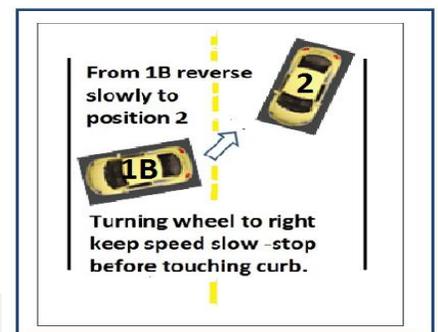
1. Signal for a left turn. When the way is clear in both directions, move forward (off brake) and have the vehicle moving before you turn the steering wheel sharply left towards the curb on the far side of the road.

Note: *This part of the maneuver is like starting a U turn.*

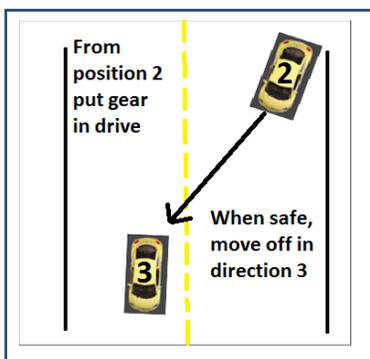


2. When you have reached the left side of the road and the front of your vehicle is perpendicular to how the road is running, straighten the steering wheel and stop. Shift the vehicle into reverse. After checking that the way is still clear in both directions, (come off brake) and turn the steering wheel sharply to the right, while backing up slowly to the other side of the road.

Note: *When your vehicle is half-way across the street (going back) would be a good point to straighten your steering wheel and Stop!*



3. Shift to forward gear and check traffic. When the way is clear, signal left and drive forward in the direction you want to go.

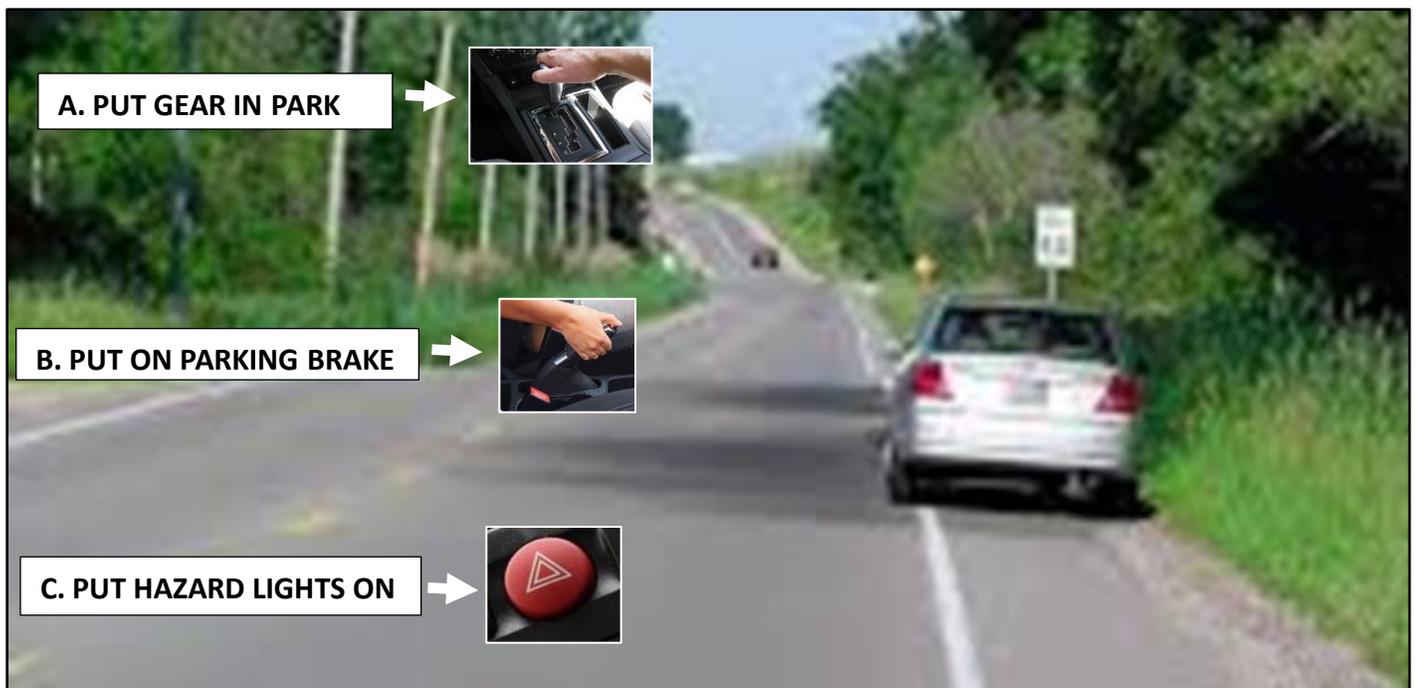


THE ROADSIDE STOP

When you need to stop by the side of the road for a short time to check something outside your vehicle, or to look for directions on a map, for example, follow these directions:

1. Before slowing down, check your mirrors and blind spot to see when the way is clear.
2. Turn on your signal before slowing down unless there are vehicles waiting to enter the road from side roads or driveways between you and the point where you intend to stop. Wait until you have passed these entrances so that drivers will not think you are turning before the stopping point.
3. Steer to the side of the road, steadily reducing speed, and stop parallel to the curb or edge of the road. You should not be more than about 30 centimeters away from it. Do not stop where you will block an entrance or other traffic.
4. Turn off your signal and **turn on your hazard lights**.

If your vehicle has an **automatic transmission**, put the gear selector **in park** and **set the parking brake**. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, set the parking brake and shift into neutral if not turning off the engine, or shift into low or reverse if turning off the engine.



Parking on a hill

Parking on a hill is a skill rarely practised these days but one that will be required on a road test. It's used to prevent your vehicle if not secured properly from running into traffic. It also requires the use of the parking brake another lost skill, so know how and where it is located in your vehicle.

(See our webpage under the heading 'news' about parking brakes).

When parking facing downhill, turn your front wheels towards the curb or right shoulder. This will keep the vehicle from rolling into traffic if the brakes become disengaged (Diagram 2-52 A).

Turn the steering wheel to the left so the wheels are turned towards the road if you are facing uphill with a curb. The tires will catch the curb if it rolls backward (Diagram 2-52 B).

When facing uphill without a curb, turn the wheels sharply to the right. If the vehicle rolls, it will go off the road rather than into traffic (Diagram 2-52 C).

When parking on a hill, always set the parking brake and move the gear selector into park, or shift into first or reverse gear if your vehicle has a manual transmission. Turn off the engine and remove the key. Check for traffic before opening the door and remember to lock your vehicle.

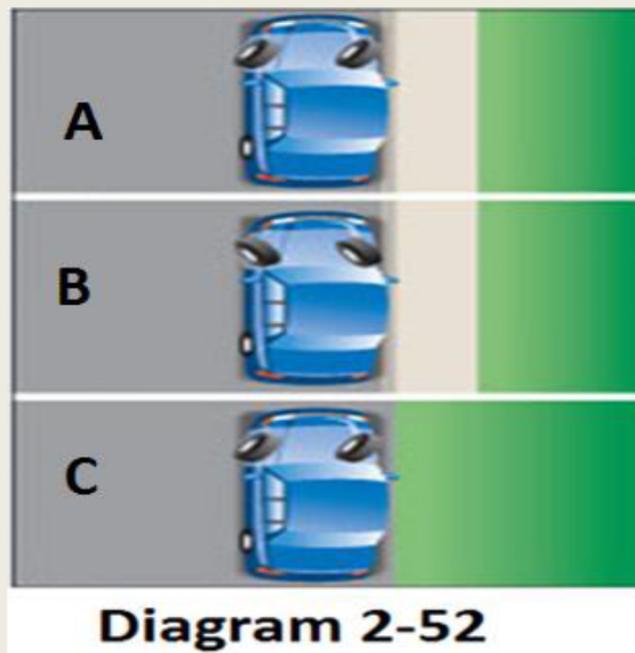


Diagram courtesy of the Ministry of Transportation