

G2 – Exit Road Test

Turns

[Left and Right Turns]

Approach

Traffic Check

Before slowing down on the approach to the turn, the driver must check traffic **in front** and **behind**. If the driver makes a lane change, he or she checks the appropriate blind spot.

Lane

If necessary, the driver does a lane change to get into the left-most or curb lane before the turn. If traffic permits, the driver changes lanes before beginning to slow down for the turn.

Signal

The driver turns on the turn signal before slowing down for the turn, except if there are vehicles waiting to enter the road from side streets or entrances before the turn. If there are vehicles at side entrances, the driver waits until he or she is past these entrances before turning on the signal. This will prevent drivers at side streets or entrances from thinking that the driver is going to turn into a side entrance instead of going on to the intersection.

Speed

The driver brakes to slow down at a steady rate of deceleration. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver may, if he or she desires, gear down during deceleration to the appropriate gear for the speed of the vehicle. The driver does not coast with the clutch depressed.

Gap

During deceleration, the driver keeps at least a **2 to 3 second gap** behind any vehicle in front.

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If Stop

Full Stop

The driver comes to a full stop. Once stopped, the driver does not allow the vehicle to roll forward or back. If a change in traffic light or having to yield to other traffic leaves the driver stranded over the limit line, he or she does not back up to get back behind the limit line. The driver does not begin to move forward until traffic conditions allow the driver either to move forward until traffic conditions allow the driver either to move forward to check for traffic or pedestrians on the intersection street or to start the turn.

Gap

If the driver has to stop behind another vehicle waiting at the intersection, he or she stops at least far enough behind to be able to pull out and pass without having to back up. Keeping this gap in front serves three objectives. It minimizes the risk from having to pull out around the vehicle in front in case the vehicle in front stalls. It minimizes the risk of being pushed into the vehicle in front if another vehicle hits the driver's vehicle from behind. Finally, the gap minimizes the risk of collision if the vehicle in front rolls back or backs up.

Limit Line

If the driver's vehicle is the first vehicle at a stop intersection, the driver stops behind the limit line. If there is no limit line, the driver stops where a limit line would most likely be painted, or behind the boundary of the intersection as defined in the Ontario highway Traffic Act.

Wheels Straight

While stopped waiting to make a left turn, the driver keeps the front wheels straight ahead. This prevents the driver's vehicle from being pushed into the lane of oncoming traffic if it is hit from behind. On a right turn, the driver keeps the wheels straight if there is a risk of being pushed into pedestrians crossing the intersecting street. At a large intersection with curved sidewalks, the vehicle may be angled to follow the curb. This helps form a blocking position.

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Turning

Traffic Check

If the driver has to stop and wait for a traffic light or other vehicles before starting off, the driver keeps checking the traffic all around while waiting. Just before entering the intersection to make the turn, the driver looks to the left, ahead and right to check that the way is clear for making the turn. If there is any doubt about the right-of-way, the driver also tries to make eye contact with any nearby drivers or pedestrians to make sure of the right-of-way; the driver also tries to make eye contact with any nearby drivers or pedestrians to make sure of the right-of-way. If there is any possibility that another vehicle may overtake on the left during a left turn or on the right during a right turn, the driver also checks the appropriate blind spot before starting the turn. A driver's traffic check is inadequate if any other traffic or pedestrians having the right-of-way is forced to take action to avoid the driver's vehicle.

Both Hands

The driver uses both hands to turn the steering wheel throughout the turn. The turning portion of the turn is the part of the turn where the driver is most vulnerable to other traffic. Using both hands on the wheel gives the driver maximum steering control at the time when it is most needed. Exceptions are made for drivers with disabilities.

Gears

If the driver is in a vehicle with a manual transmission, he or she does not change gears during the turn. If the vehicle's low gear has a very high gear ratio, the driver may make an exception to this rule by making a gear change just after the vehicle gets moving but before the vehicle is well into the turn. It is also permissible to change gear in the intersection if the intersection is very wide (more than four lanes) and not changing gears would significantly impede other traffic. Not changing gears keeps the vehicle under power throughout the turn. Keeping the vehicle under power, gives the driver maximum power control when it is most needed.

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Speed

The driver starts off within 4 – 5 seconds after it is safe to start. The driver makes the turn at a steady speed, increasing after the apex of the turn. The speed should be low enough to ensure that the driver has full control of the vehicle. The speed should be high enough to minimize disruption of other traffic.

Wide / Short

The driver turns into the appropriate lane on the intersecting road without going over any lane markings or curb boundaries.

Complete Turn

Correct Lane

The driver ends the turn in the lane that corresponds to the lane he or she was in at the start of the turn. If the intersecting road on a left turn is a multi-lane road and the curb lane is the through-traffic lane, the driver moves to the curb lane after resuming traffic speed and when it is safe to do so. On a right turn, the driver normally moves to the right lane of the intersecting road. However, if the near lane is blocked by parked vehicles or by circumstances that prevent its use, so that the driver will have to change lanes immediately after the turn, the driver moves directly to the next available lane of the intersecting road.

Traffic Check

By the time the driver resumes traffic speed, he or she checks the mirrors to observe the new traffic situation on the intersecting road.

Speed

The driver accelerates to traffic speed using a degree of acceleration that lets the vehicle blend smoothly with the traffic. If the traffic is light, the driver uses moderate acceleration. The driver may use heavier acceleration if necessary to blend with traffic on the intersecting street. If the driver's vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver changes gears to that appropriate to the speed of the vehicle.

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Lane Changes [Business/ Expressway]

Traffic Check

While looking for a chance to change lanes, the driver looks in front, to the mirrors, and at the appropriate blind spot. The driver divides attention among watching in front, watching the mirrors, and doing blind spot checks in a manner that gives priority to the most likely sources of collision risk. If there is another lane beyond the one the driver is changing to, the driver checks traffic in that lane to avoid the possibility of colliding with another vehicle moving from the far lane into the lane the driver is changing to.

Signal

The driver turns the signal on when there is an adequate gap for making the lane change. After turning on the signal, the driver waits for about the time it takes to make a final blind spot check before starting the lane change. The signal should be on soon enough before the lane change to allow a following driver to react to the signal. If traffic in the lane the driver is trying to change to is heavy, the driver may turn on the signal before there is enough gap for the lane change. This will let following traffic know that the driver is looking for a gap for a lane change.

Spacing

The driver maintains a 2 to 3 second gap in front both before and after the lane change. If there is a lane beyond the one the driver is moving to, the driver avoids moving onto the blind spot of any vehicle in the far lane.

Speed

The driver adjusts speed to the traffic in the new lane.

Change

The driver changes lanes with a smooth gradual movement to the centre of the new lane.

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Both Hands

During the lane change procedure, the driver keeps both hands on the steering wheel

Cancel Signal

The driver cancels the signal as soon as he or she completes the lane change.

Business/ Residential

Traffic Check [Business]

In a business section, there are many places other than intersections where vehicles or pedestrians are likely to be entering the road from the side entrances. These places include business entrances, institutions, construction sites, pedestrian crossings, railway crossings, and so on. At these locations the driver looks left and right to check for vehicles or pedestrians about to enter the road.

Traffic Check [Residential]

On the residential street the driver watches activity at entrances to schools, pedestrian crossings, driveways sidewalks and any other locations where there might be traffic hazards. On a rural road, the driver watches for activity at entrances to residences, farms, businesses, and industrial sites. At these locations the driver looks left and right to check for vehicles or pedestrians about to enter the road.

Mirror Check [Business/Residential]

When driving along, the driver checks the mirrors every 5 to 10 seconds. If the traffic is dense and contains vehicles moving at different speeds, the driver checks the mirrors more frequently.

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Lane [Business]

The driver selects the lane that provides the safest unimpeded travel for through traffic. Normally this is the curb lane. However, if the curb lane is frequently obstructed by traffic, or there are numerous curb side hazards, the centre lane may be the best choice. When in a lane, the driver keeps to the centre of the lane and avoids wandering over lane boundaries. To maintain good lane selection, the driver searches the traffic well ahead (12 to 15 seconds) and changes lanes to avoid potential hazards and obstructions.

Lane [Residential]

The driver keeps to the centre of the lane. If there are no lane markings, the driver keeps to the centre of the traveled portion of the road. On a wide residential street, the driver stays toward the centre of the road away from parked cars or pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk. Where there is short forward sight distance because of a bend in the road or a hill, the driver adjusts lane position to minimize the risk of colliding with an oncoming vehicle that is over the centre line. To maintain good lane position, the driver searches the traffic well ahead (12 to 15 seconds) and adjusts lane position to avoid potential hazards and obstructions.

Speed [Business/Residential]

The driver avoids exceeding the speed limit or driving at an unreasonably slow rate of speed. The driver maintains a steady speed when possible. The driver searches well ahead (12 to 15 seconds) to identify potential hazards and obstructions that could be avoided or minimized by making speed adjustments.

Spacing [Business]

The driver always keeps at least a 2 to 3 second gap in front. When tailgated by a following vehicle, the driver increases the gap in front. On a multi-lane road, the driver avoids traveling beside other vehicles or in the blind spots of other drivers. In slow traffic, the driver avoids following closely behind large vehicles that block the view of the traffic in front. When stopping behind another vehicle, the driver stops so that the rear wheels of the vehicle in front are visible, or far enough behind to be able to pull out and pass without having to back up.

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Spacing [Residential]

The driver always keeps at least a 2 to 3 second gap in front. When tailgated by a following vehicle, the driver increases the gap in front or changes lanes. In slow traffic, the driver avoids following closely behind large vehicles that block his or her view of the traffic in front. When stopping behind another vehicle, the driver stops so that the rear wheels of the vehicle in front are visible, or far enough behind to be able to pull out and pass without having to back up.

Stop Intersection

Approach

Traffic Check

Before slowing down on the approach to the intersection, the driver checks traffic in front and behind

Speed

The driver brakes to slow down at a steady rate of deceleration. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver may, if he or she desires, gear down during deceleration to the appropriate gear for the speed of the vehicle. The driver does not coast with the clutch depressed, or the automatic transmission in neutral except in very slippery conditions.

Gap

During deceleration, the driver keeps at least a 2 to 3 second gap behind any vehicle in vehicle in front.

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Stopping

Full stop

The driver comes to a full stop. Once stopped, the driver does not allow the vehicle to inadvertently roll forward or back. If a change in traffic light or having to yield to other traffic leaves the driver stranded over the limit line, he or she does not back up to get back behind the limit line. The driver does not begin to move forward until traffic conditions, including pedestrians, allow the driver either to move forward to check for traffic on the intersecting street or to start across the intersection.

Gap

If the driver has to stop behind another vehicle waiting at the intersection, he or she stops far enough behind to be able to pull out and pass without having to back up. Keeping this gap in front serves three objectives. It minimizes the risk from having to pull out around the vehicle in front in case the vehicle in front stalls. It minimizes the risk of being pushed into the vehicle in front if another vehicle hits the driver's vehicle from behind. Finally, the gap minimizes the risk of collision if the vehicle in front rolls back or backs up.

Limit Line

If the driver's vehicle is the first vehicle at a stop intersection, the driver stops behind the limit line. If there is no limit line, the driver stops where a limit line would most likely be painted, or behind the boundary of the intersection as defined in the Ontario Highway Traffic Act.

Starting

Traffic Check

If the driver has to stop and wait for a traffic light or other vehicles before starting off, the driver keeps checking the traffic all around while waiting. Before entering the intersection, the driver looks to the left, ahead and right to check that the way is clear for crossing the intersection if there is any doubt about the right-of-way, the driver also tries to make eye contact with any nearby drivers or pedestrians to make sure of the right-of-way. A driver's traffic check is inadequate if any other traffic having the right-of-way is forced to take action to avoid the driver's vehicle.

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Both Hands

The driver uses both hands on the steering wheel while crossing the intersection. Crossing the intersection is the time when the driver is most vulnerable to other traffic. Using both hands on the wheel gives the driver maximum steering control at the time when it is most needed.

Gears

If the driver is in a vehicle with a manual transmission, he or she does not change gears while crossing the intersection. If the vehicle's low gear has a very high gear ratio, the driver may make an exception to this rule by making a gear change just after the vehicle gets moving but before the vehicle is well into the intersection. It is also permissible to change gear in the intersection if the intersection is very wide (more than four lanes) and not changing gears would significantly impede other traffic. Not changing gears keeps the vehicle under power and gives the driver maximum power control when it is most needed.

Traffic Check

By the time the driver resumes traffic speed, he or she checks the mirrors to get a picture of the new traffic situation after the intersection.

Speed

The driver starts off within 4 – 5 seconds after it is safe to start. The driver accelerates to traffic speed using a degree of acceleration that lets the vehicle blend smoothly with the traffic. If the traffic is light, the driver uses moderate acceleration. If the traffic is light, the driver uses moderate acceleration. The driver may use heavier acceleration if necessary to blend with traffic. If the driver's vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver changes gears to keep the gear appropriate to the engine speed.

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Through Intersection

Approach

Traffic Check

On the approach to the intersection, the driver looks left and right for traffic on the intersecting road. If the driver has to slow down for the intersection, he or she checks the mirrors for following traffic.

Speed

The driver maintains speed through the intersection except if there is any cross traffic that appears that it might enter the intersection in front of the driver. Then, the driver slows down or covers the brake. Cross traffic that presents a risk includes pedestrians about to cross, vehicles edging into the intersection, and vehicles approaching the intersection at higher than normal speed.

Gap

The driver keeps at least a 2 to 3 second gap behind any vehicle in front.

Through

Lane

The driver does not go over his or her lane boundaries or change lanes in the intersection. If the driver's lane is blocked by a vehicle turning left, or a vehicle edging into the intersection from the right, the driver slows down or stops instead of turning out to go around the blocking vehicle.

Both Hands

If the driver slowed for intersection because of cross traffic, the driver uses both hands to steer while crossing the intersection. Crossing the intersection is the time when the driver is most vulnerable to other traffic. Using both hands on the wheel gives the driver maximum steering control at the time when it is most needed.

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Gears

If the driver is in a vehicle with a manual transmission, he or she does not change gears while crossing the intersection. If the vehicle's low gear has a very high gear ratio, the driver may make an exception to this rule by making a gear change just after the vehicle gets moving but before the vehicle is well into the intersection. Not changing gears keeps the vehicle under power and gives the driver maximum power control when it is most needed.

Traffic Check

If the drive slowed down for the intersection, he or she should check the mirrors at or before resuming traffic speed.

Expressway

Entering

Traffic Check

As soon as expressway traffic approaching from behind can be seen from the ramp, the driver begins using the mirrors and left blind spot checks to monitor the following expressway traffic. At the same time, the driver watches vehicles preceding him or her on the ramp to maintain an adequate following gap. The driver divides attention among watching in front, watching the mirrors, and doing blind spot checks in a manner that gives priority to the most likely sources of collision risk.

Signal

Before or as soon as the expressway traffic would be able to see the driver's vehicle on the ramp, the driver turns on the turn signal.

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Spacing

From the time the driver enters the ramp until merging with the expressway traffic, he or she keeps at least a 2 to 3 second gap to the vehicle in front. The driver should time the merge so as not to move in beside or into the blind area of any vehicle in the next lane. If the traffic is dense and/or moving at high speed so that it is difficult to maintain ideal spacing, the driver adjusts speed to get the best spacing possible. While on the ramp and acceleration lane, the driver keeps inside the lane boundaries.

Speed

On the ramp curve, the driver controls speed to produce not more than moderate side force towards the outside of the curve. The driver accelerates to expressway traffic speed in the acceleration lane. Throughout the expressway merge the driver controls speed so that he or she can smoothly blend with the expressway traffic.

Merge

The driver merges onto the expressway lane with a smooth gradual movement to the centre of the expressway lane.

Cancel Signal

The driver cancels the signal as soon as he or she merges onto the expressway lane.

Driving Along

Speed

The driver avoids exceeding the speed limit, or driving at an unreasonably low rate of speed. The driver maintains a steady speed when possible. The driver searches well ahead (12 to 15 seconds) to identify potential hazards and obstructions that could be avoided or minimized by making speed adjustments.

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Spacing

The driver always keeps at least a 2 to 3 second gap in front. When tailgated by a following vehicle, the driver increases the gap in front, or changes lanes. The driver tries to keep space at the sides and avoids traveling in the blind spots of other drivers. The driver avoids following closely behind large vehicles that block the view of the traffic in front.

Traffic Check

While driving along, the driver continually monitors the traffic all around and checks the mirrors every 5 to 10 seconds.

Exiting

Traffic Check

Before move to the exit lane, the driver checks left and/or right and the mirrors. If there is a lane of traffic on the right (e.g. an acceleration lane from an entrance ramp) or a paved shoulder that another vehicle could drive on, the driver checks the right blind spot.

Signal

The driver turns on the signal before reaching the exit lane.

Exit lane

The driver enters the exit lane at the beginning of the lane. The driver enters the exit lane with a smooth gradual movement that follows the contour of the exit lane boundary. The driver stays inside the lane markings for the exit lane. If there are two or more exit lanes, the driver does not cross solid lines to change lanes.

Speed

The driver does not slow down until he or she is completely in the exit lane (traffic permitting). The driver slows down at a steady rate of deceleration. The driver slows down gradually in the exit lane to avoid impeding following traffic. On the ramp curve, the driver controls speed to produce no more than moderate side force towards the outside of the curve. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver may gear down at the appropriate time for the speed of the vehicle.

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Spacing

The driver maintains at least a 2 to 3 second gap to any vehicle in front.

Cancel Signal

The driver cancels the signal when he or she gets off the exit lane and onto the ramp.

Curve

Speed

On the approach to the curve, the driver looks for clues indicating the safe speed for the curve. These clues include any sign showing the safe speed, the geometry of the curve as seen from the driver's view point, and the type of road the driver is on. The driver slows down to the safe speed for the curve before getting more than 30 metres or so into the curve. If the curve is a blind curve, the driver slows down more than would be required if the driver could see all the way around the curve. The slower speed on a blind curve reduces risk from oncoming traffic straying into the driver's lane, and from the curve being tighter than expected. The driver slows down enough before the beginning of the curve to avoid having to brake while in the curve. While in the curve, the driver applies power to maintain constant speed and balance the centrifugal force pulling to the outside of the curve with the road camber (centripetal) force pulling to the inside of the curve. Near the end of the curve, the driver begins accelerating to resume speed on the straight. If the driver's vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver does not change gears in the curve. Not changing gears keeps the vehicle under power throughout the curve, eliminates the possibility of wheels locking in the curve, while downshifting and gives the driver maximum power control when it is most needed.

Lane

On approaching and entering the curve, the driver looks as far around the curve as possible. This helps the driver to maintain a smooth line around the curve and keeps the vehicle centered in the lane throughout the curve. The driver avoids fixating on the road at short distances in front of the vehicle. This will make the vehicle continually wander back and forth across the natural line of the curve and force the driver to have to continually correct the steering.

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Roadside Stop

Approach

Traffic Check

Before slowing down on the approach to the stop, the driver checks the mirrors for traffic behind. Just before pulling over to the right to stop, the driver checks the right blind spot when necessary.

Signal

Before slowing down, the driver turns on the turn signal except if there are vehicles waiting to enter the road from side streets or entrances before the stopping point. If there are vehicles at side entrances, the driver waits until he or she is past these entrances before turning on the signal. This will prevent drivers at side entrances from thinking that the driver is going to turn into a side entrance instead of going on to the roadside stopping point.

Speed

The driver brakes to slow down at a steady rate of deceleration. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver may, if he or she desires, gear down during deceleration to the gear appropriate for the speed of the vehicle. The driver does not coast with the clutch depressed.

Position

The driver stops parallel to the curb and not more than about 30 centimetres (1 foot) from the curb. If there is no curb, the driver stops as far as possible off the traveled portion of the road. The driver stops where he or she is not blocking an entrance or creating some other type of obstruction to traffic.

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Stop

Signal

The driver keeps the turn signal on and turns on 4-way flashers.

Park

The driver puts the transmission in park (or neutral if the vehicle has a manual transmission), and applies the parking brake. The driver ensures that the vehicle does not roll forward or back after stopping.

Resume

Start

The driver releases the parking brake and engages the transmission in the correct gear for moving off.

Signal

The driver turns off the 4-way flashers and turns on the left turn signal.

Traffic Check

Just before pulling away from the stop, the driver checks the mirrors and the left blind spot.

Speed

The driver accelerates to traffic speed using a degree of acceleration that lets the vehicle blend smoothly with the traffic. If the traffic is light, the driver uses moderate acceleration. The driver may use heavier acceleration if necessary to blend with the high speed traffic. If the driver changes gears when appropriate for the speed of the vehicle.

Cancel Signal

The driver cancels the signal as soon as he or she enters the traffic lane.

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Three-Point Turn

Approach

Traffic Check

Before slowing down on the approach to the stop, driver checks the traffic in front and behind. The driver checks the right blind spot just before pulling over to the right to stop.

Signal

Before slowing down, the driver turns on the turn signal except if there are vehicles waiting to enter the road from side streets or entrances before the stopping point. If there are vehicles at side entrances, the driver waits until he or she is past these entrances before turning on the signal. This will prevent drivers at side entrances from thinking that the driver is going to turn into a side entrance instead of going on to the roadside stopping point.

Speed

The driver brakes to slow down at a steady rate of deceleration. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver may, if he or she desires, gear down during deceleration when appropriate for the speed of the vehicle. The driver does not coast with the clutch depressed.

Position

The driver stops parallel to the curb and not more than about 30 centimetres (1 foot) from the curb. If there is no curb, the driver stops as far as possible off the traveled portion of the road. The driver stops where he or she is not blocking an entrance or creating some other type of obstruction to traffic.

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Turn Around

Traffic Check

Just before starting the turn, the driver checks traffic through the mirrors, and the left blind spot. The driver does not start turning until the traffic is clear or traffic has stopped to let the driver turn. During the turn, each time the driver stops to reverse direction, he or she checks traffic in both directions along the road.

Signal

Before starting the turn, the driver turns on the left signal.

Turn Around

The driver moves slowly and smoothly forward and to the left to position the vehicle across and perpendicular to the road. The driver selects reverse gear and backs and turns so that the vehicle is facing in the direction opposite to the direction it was traveling in before turning around. The driver then selects the appropriate forward gear to start moving forward. The driver uses the full width of the road to get turned around without having to back up more than once. The driver avoids backing over the edge of the road, over the shoulder of the road, or into the curb.

Resume

Traffic Check

After starting off to resume speed and before resuming speed, the driver checks the mirrors.

Accelerate

The driver accelerates to traffic speed using a degree of acceleration that lets the vehicle blend smoothly with the traffic. If the traffic is light, the driver uses moderate acceleration. The driver may use heavier acceleration if necessary to blend with high speed traffic. If the driver's vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver changes gears when appropriate for the speed of the vehicle.

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Parallel Park

Approach

Traffic Check

Before slow down on the approach to the stop, the driver checks the mirror for traffic behind. Before pulling into position to back up, the driver checks the blind spot.

Signal

Before slowing down, the driver turns on the turn signal except if there are vehicles waiting to enter the road from side streets or entrances before the stopping point. If there are vehicles at side entrances, the driver waits until he or she is past there entrances before turning on the signal. This will prevent drivers at side entrances from thinking that the driver is going to turn into a side entrance instead of going on to the parallel parking position.

Speed

The driver brakes to slow down at a steady rate of deceleration. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver may, if he or she desires, gear down during deceleration when appropriate for the speed of the vehicle. The driver does not coast with the clutch depressed, or in neutral except in very slippery conditions.

Position

The driver stops parallel to the (simulated) parked vehicle in front of the parking space, at least 90 centimetres (3 feet) out from the parked vehicle on the right. The driver stops so that his or her vehicle is completely beyond the point marking the front end of the parking space.

Park

Traffic Check

Before backing up, the driver checks all around the vehicle including in front, through the mirrors, and both blind spots. The driver does not start backing up until the traffic is clear or traffic has stopped to let the driver back into the parking space.

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Back Up

The driver begins backing by angling the vehicle so that it is backing straight towards the rear end of the space. When the vehicle is about half way into the space, the driver begins steering to bring the vehicle parallel to the curb. If there is no curb, the driver parks so that the vehicle is clear of the travelled portion of the road. When the vehicle is in the space, the driver adjusts the vehicle's position forward or back to correctly position it in the parking space pavement marking, or to give any vehicles in front and behind room to get out of their spaces. The driver does not hit the curb or touch a vehicle in front of or behind the parking space.

Park

If the vehicle has an automatic transmission, the driver puts the transmission in park and pulls on the parking brake. If the vehicle has a manual transmission, he or she applies the parking brake and puts the transmission in neutral if not turning off the engine, or low if turning off the engine. If the parking space is on a grade, the driver angles the front wheels to keep the vehicle from rolling.

Resume

Start

The driver releases the parking brake and engages the transmission in the correct gear for moving off

Signal

The driver turns on the left turn signal

Traffic Check

Just before pulling away from the stop, the driver checks the mirrors and the left blind spot.

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Accelerate

The driver accelerates to traffic speed using a degree of acceleration that lets the vehicle blend smoothly with the traffic. If the traffic is light, the driver uses moderate acceleration. The driver may use heavier acceleration if necessary to blend with high speed traffic. If the driver's vehicle has a manual transmission, the driver changes gears when appropriate for the speed of the vehicle.

Signal

The driver cancels the signal as soon as he or she has left the parking space.

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