

SWEET DRIVING SCHOOL STUDENT DRIVER PRACTICE SHEET

WHAT TO PRACTICE	CHECK LIST	NOTES
DMV Vehicle Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hazards ● Wipers ● Defrosters ● Headlights ● Horn ● Tires ● Windshield (No large cracks) ● Mirrors ● Windows roll down ● Doors Open ● Arm Signals ● Emergency Brake (Must be set when parked) ● Signals must work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students must be able to point out the controls listed, and honk the horn as well as demonstrate arm signals and how the e-brake works. The vehicle must be in good condition to pass the inspection. ● Students should know how each control works.
Vehicle Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gas/Break ● Steering and Hand Position (9 and 3) ● Steering Wheel Electronic Controls ● Air Controls ● Gauges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students should pivot their foot between the gas and break using the upper part of their foot to control the speed of the vehicle. Both hands should be on the wheel at the DMV recommended, 9 & 3 position. Tightly gripping the wheel is not recommended. ● Students should be able to adjust the vehicle settings to gather important information about the vehicle. ● Students should be able to adjust the air controls to set a favorable cabin temperature. ● Students should know and understand how to read the speedometer, tachometer, gas gauge, oil gauge, and temperature gauge.
SMOG: Mirror and Shoulder Checks: Making Quick Glances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SMOG ● Makes Quick Effective Glances ● Do Not Veer while making quick glances ● Check First, Then Go ● Begin Breaking when signaling ● Signal Early ● AUTO FAIL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students must complete a mirror and shoulder check prior to entering bike lanes and left turn lanes. It is an AUTO FAIL if a student fails to SMOG. ● It is recommended that students begin signaling as early a possible. ● Students should begin braking as soon as they signal. ● Students should begin there Mirror and Shoulder check as soon as they signal, ● Students should use quick effective glances to avoid veering.
Scanning for Stops, Pedestrians, and Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scan Every Intersection ● Confirm the intersection is clear before entering ● Slow to see around obstacles that are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students should scan to identify stops and pedestrians in advance and approach them slowly to avoid losing a point. ● Students must stop behind the line and wait for pedestrians to fully cross the road before crossing the

	<p>blocking the view of corners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be Aware of Pedestrian Tendencies ● Determine who has the right-of-way prior to entering ● Determine the type of intersection prior to entering ● Be prepared to stop behind the line for pedestrians ● Approach Crossing Pedestrians Slowly ● Identify Pedestrians in advance 	<p>line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students should ensure a pedestrian is not going to cross twice ● Students should stop for pedestrians even if they are pretending they do not want to cross. ● Students should be aware that Pedestrians may run out from behind a building or parked vehicle and should scan for this. ● Students must move their head when scanning intersections to avoid losing points. ● Students should scan ahead for approaching vehicles and adjust their speed to avoid stopping at the same time as other vehicles at 4-way stops.
<p>Types of Intersections and Right-of-Way Rules</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4-Way ● 2-Way (Unprotected) ● T-Intersections ● Uncontrolled ● Round-a-Bouts ● Railroads ● Protected ● Unprotected ● Right-on-Red ● Multiple Turning Lanes ● Shared Turning Lanes ● Bike Lane ● AUTO FAIL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students should identify the type of intersection in advance and plan to stop 3 feet behind the line and wait without moving for 3 seconds. Scan for Pedestrians and traffic during the 3 seconds. ● Students should diagnose 4-way intersections to identify when it will be their time to go before they make their stop. ● At 2-way stops, students should, after stopping for 3 seconds behind the limit line, inch the vehicle forward at a very slow speed, while leaning forward with their head on a swivel, to make sure there is no approaching traffic within a block, before committing to joining the roadway. ● Students should inch forward to see at least a ¼ mile on highways before entering. ● Students cannot inch so far forward that part of their vehicle enters the roadway. ● Students should know that Through traffic has the right of way on T-intersections. ● Students should know to approach Uncontrolled intersections and Uncontrolled Railroads at a speed of 15mph. And that trains may be traveling at a speed faster than it appears. ● Students should know the difference between Protected and Unprotected intersections. At traffic lights students should know that when they have a green arrow, that pedestrians and cross-traffic will have red lights. ● At unprotected intersections, students should wait behind the line until pedestrians and the last car in a line of approaching traffic is clearing the intersection before beginning their turn. ● Students should understand how to use a shared turning lane and be aware that they must yield to

		<p>oncoming traffic that may enter the lane prior to them. The student must go around said traffic before entering the turn lane. AUTO FAIL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students must not stop in intersections, Leave a 3 second following distance to help avoid stopping in intersections and begin slowing when you see brake lights in front of you. • Students must enter the Bike lane prior to all right turns. AUTO FAIL • Students must approach Round-a-Bouts at 15 MPH or less and yield to other vehicles already using the Round-a-Bout • Students should make quick glances left when approaching Round-a-Bouts to check for traffic. • Students should be prepared to stop for pedestrians at Round-a-Bouts. • Students must wait behind the limit line or markings if they cannot enter a Round-a-Bout. • Students must signal their intent to exit a Round-a-Bout • Students should cancel their signal as soon as they exit a Round-a-Bout • Students must maintain the Round-a-Bout speed limit and good lane position while using the Round-a-Bout • Students cannot turn left into a Round-a-Bout.
<p>Turning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shuffle • Hand-Over-Hand • Left Turns- yellow Line (Best Friend) • Right Turns • U-Turns • Three Point Turns • Turning Speed • Warning Signs • Rights on Red • Turns onto One-Ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students should choose a turning technique that is comfortable for them, Shuffle is preferred by DMV. • It helps if the student makes quick glances at the inside line or road markings to aid them in their turn. • Students should primarily look up the road or through their turn before and while they turn. • Students should slow to a safe speed or start their turns at the speed recommended by warning sights. • Students should safely accelerate through their turns. • Students must smoothly straighten out the car as they finish turns. It helps to look up the road and not just stare at the lines. • Students should attempt to make a right on red after stopping for 3 seconds behind the line and checking for pedestrians and traffic. They should inch forward slowly with their head on a swivel if they cannot see around an obstacle. • Students should pull over to the right side of the road and check for approaching traffic before signaling to make a U-turn. • Students should be able to efficiently complete a 3-point turn. • Students should understand that from a one-way street, they can make a left on red at one-ways moving left. Of course stop and check first. • Students may choose any lane when turning left onto

		<p>a one way street.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students must turn into the lane closest to the curb on right turns. (AUTO FAIL) • Students must use a turn lane if it is available.
<p>Parking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking Lots • Angled Parking • Curb Parking • Parallel Parking • Parking on Hills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students should signal for all parking attempts. • Students should swing wide when approaching a parking spot. • Students should leave adequate space between other vehicles. • Students should approach parking at a slow speed. • Students should scan for pedestrians and traffic in parking lots. • Students should know how to parallel park. • Students should know that when parked facing up hill, the wheels should be turned away from the curb. (Up Up and Away) • Students should know that when parked facing downhill, the wheels should be turned towards the curb. (Down and In) • Students should know when there is no curb the wheels should be turned so that the vehicle will not roll into traffic.
<p>Highway Driving and Lane Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering • Exiting • Changing Lanes • Maintaining Speed • Highway Risks • Vehicle Position • Following Distance • Fast Lane • Carpool • Fastrak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students should be at or near the speed of traffic when joining the freeway • Students must signal their intent to join the freeway. • Students must check their mirror with quick glances and their blind spot with quick glances to ensure there is space to enter. • Students should maintain the speed limit until they begin exiting unless there is a warning sign stating otherwise. • Students should signal 5 seconds in advance before exiting the highway or freeway. • Students should maintain a consistent speed while driving and making lane changes. • Students must focus on their lane position while making quick glances in their mirror and blind spot before changing lanes. • Students should barely move the wheel to switch lanes. • Students should position their vehicle so that they have a large space cushion with other traffic and never linger in another vehicle's blind spot. A 4 second following distance is recommended. • Students should never jerk the wheel. • Students should be aware of their surroundings at all times. It helps to make quick glances and keep your eyes up the road. • Students should understand that the farthest left lane is for faster moving traffic and that if they are towing

		<p>they can only go 55 mph and must travel in the right or slow lane.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students should understand how to read the carpool requirement signs and the penalty for not meeting those requirements. ● Students should be aware of Bridge and Highway Tolls and how to pay via Fastrak
<p>Mountain Driving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle Position ● Weather Conditions ● Road Conditions ● Mountain Hazards ● Turning out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students should keep to the right on mountain roads. ● Students should drive with caution due to unpredictable conditions. ● Bad weather raises the risk of debris, rocks, mud and water gathering on the roadway that students should anticipate to encounter. ● Students should anticipate for oncoming traffic cutting corners ● Students should anticipate for animals ● Students should anticipate for potholes and bad road conditions. ● Students should begin their turns at a safe speed or at the speed recommended by wearing sights. ● Students should turn out if they are holding up traffic, but only at a safe spot on the roadway. Look for designated turnout sights.
<p>Backing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Placing the Car in Reverse ● Checking the Surroundings ● Body Position ● Checking for Traffic and Pedestrians ● Turning ● Backup Camera ● AUTO FAIL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students should keep their foot on the brake until they have placed their vehicle in reverse, checked their surroundings and positioned their body so that they can comfortably see out the back window. ● Students should make quick glances around their vehicle and in their mirrors to check for vehicles and pedestrians. ● Students should only back up as much as they need to. ● Students should know that whatever way you turn the wheel is the same way the back end of the vehicle will go. ● Students should not solely rely on the backup camera. ● Students will have to backup along a curb for 50 feet in a straight line on their drive test. Students cannot hit the curb or back into traffic or it is an AUTO FAIL

Emergency Situations
and Traffic Stops

- Vehicle Failure
- Accident Ahead
- Traffic Stops
- Flat Tire
- Insurance Coverage
- Hydroplaning
- Loss of Traction
- Emergency Vehicles
- AUTO FAIL

- If your vehicle is breaking down or is involved in an accident, then flip on your hazards and pull off the road. Stay in the car with seatbelts on until help arrives, unless your vehicle is in danger of fire or being struck by other vehicles or the temperature inside the vehicle is unhealthy.
- Place cones or flares from your emergency kit to warn other vehicles of an accident ahead.
- Use your hazards if there is an accident ahead of you that you must slow or stop for.
- Have your proof of insurance, vehicle registration, and drivers license ready for the officer who stopped you. Turn off your vehicle and music, and turn on your hazards. Always pull off to the right side of the road in a safe location unless the officer tells you otherwise.
- Your insurance may offer roadside assistance if you have a flat tire, need gas, or need a tow.
- If you have a flat tire, pull to a safe spot off the road and use the equipment provided with your vehicle to change your tire or wait for help.
- In the case of Hydroplaning, do not turn or slam the break. Let your foot off the gas, keep your wheels straight and gradually begin slowing. You may need to gently pump your brakes.
- If you lose traction during a turn or on ice then turn your wheels in the direction of the slide and let off the gas until you gain traction. Do not oversteer. Avoid slamming the breaks.
- Students must signal their intent and pull out of the way of emergency vehicles with their lights and/or sirens on. Do not pullover in an intersection. SMOG before you pull over. AUTO FAIL if you don't.