

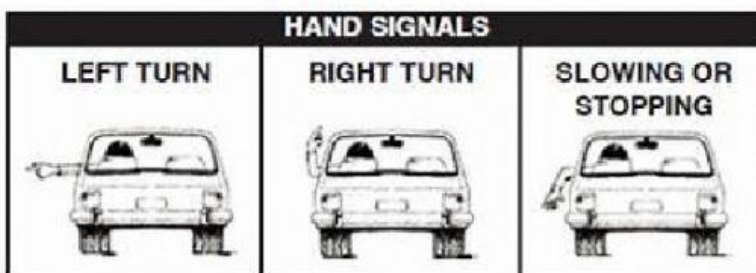
NAME: _____

DATE: _____

PERIOD: _____

SIGNALING

- 1) ALWAYS SIGNAL WHEN TURNING LEFT OR RIGHT, _____ LANES, SLOWING DOWN, OR STOPPING.
- 2) SIGNALING LETS OTHER DRIVERS, _____, BICYCLISTS, AND PEDESTRIANS KNOW YOUR INTENTIONS.
- 3) SIGNALS MAY BE GIVEN BY HAND-AND-ARM _____ OR USING THE VEHICLE'S SIGNAL LIGHTS.
- 4) IF BRIGHT _____ MAKES THE SIGNAL LIGHTS HARD TO SEE, ALSO USE HAND-AND-ARM SIGNALS.



- 5) MOTORCYCLISTS OFTEN USE HAND SIGNALS TO MAKE _____ MORE VISIBLE.
- 6) BICYCLISTS MAY GIVE RIGHT TURN SIGNALS WITH THEIR RIGHT ARM HELD STRAIGHT OUT, _____ RIGHT.

SIGNAL:

- 1) DURING THE LAST 100 FEET BEFORE _____ THE TURNING POINT (LEFT OR RIGHT TURN).
- 2) BEFORE EVERY LANE CHANGE. CHECK YOUR _____, LOOK OVER YOUR SHOULDER, AND CHECK YOUR BLIND SPOT BEFORE CHANGE LANES.
- 3) AT LEAST 5 SECONDS BEFORE YOU CHANGE LANES ON A _____.
- 4) BEFORE PULLING NEXT TO THE CURB OR AWAY FROM THE _____.
- 5) WHEN YOU CHANGE DIRECTIONS.
- 6) EVEN WHEN YOU DO NOT SEE OTHER VEHICLES. A VEHICLE YOU DO NOT SEE MAY _____ APPEAR AND HIT YOU.
- 7) IF YOU PLAN TO TURN BEYOND AN _____. START SIGNALING WHEN YOU ARE IN THE INTERSECTION. IF YOU SIGNAL TOO _____, THE OTHER DRIVER MAY THINK YOU PLAN TO TURN INTO THE INTERSECTION AND THEY MAY PULL OUT IN FRONT OF YOU. REMEMBER TO _____ YOUR SIGNAL AFTER TURNING.