

Delaware DMV permit practice test 4

From the Delaware Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/delaware/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. After an unfavorable probable-cause ruling for a first DUI offense, how long is the administrative revocation?

- A. 1 month
- B. 18 months
- C. 3 months
- D. 12 months

2. For a first DUI offense with BAC less than .15, how long does the Delaware DMV revoke the license?

- A. 18 months
- B. 12 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 24 months

3. For a first DUI offense with a BAC of .20 or more, how long is the license revoked?

- A. 12 months
- B. 24 months
- C. 18 months
- D. 36 months

4. What is the court fine range for a first DUI offense in Delaware?

- A. \$100 to \$500
- B. \$500 to \$1,500
- C. \$750 to \$2,500
- D. \$1,000 to \$5,000

5. Under Delaware's First Offense Election (FOE), how long must the ignition interlock remain installed?

- A. Two years
- B. One year
- C. Six weeks
- D. Four months

6. What class of crime is a third DUI offense in Delaware?

- A. A misdemeanor
- B. A civil violation
- C. A Class G felony
- D. A Class A felony

7. What is the court's minimum jail sentence for a second DUI offense in Delaware?

- A. 10 days
- B. 48 hours
- C. 1 year
- D. 60 days

8. How long does the Delaware DMV revoke a license for a fourth DUI conviction?

- A. 36 months
- B. Permanently
- C. 60 months
- D. 24 months

9. A juvenile violates Delaware's DUI law. Until when must the license be revoked by Family Court order?

- A. Until age 21
- B. For 30 days
- C. Until age 18
- D. For six months

10. Is it a defense to DUI in Delaware that you were legally entitled to use the drug?

- A. Only for prescriptions
- B. Only for marijuana
- C. No
- D. Yes

11. Under Delaware's Implied Consent Law, what may happen if you refuse a chemical test?

- A. Reasonable steps can be taken to test without consent, and your license may be revoked
- B. You get a warning
- C. You may choose a different test later
- D. Nothing

12. What will sober you up?

- A. A cold shower
- B. Only time
- C. Fresh air and exercise
- D. Coffee

13. What are Delaware's four simple rules for traffic signals?

- A. Red go, yellow slow, green stop, arrows ignore
- B. Red stop, yellow prepare to stop, green proceed with caution, arrows apply only to the direction shown
- C. Red slow, yellow stop, green go, arrows advisory
- D. Red stop, yellow speed up, green go, arrows optional

14. In Delaware, when may you turn right at a steady red light?

- A. Only with a green arrow
- B. After a full stop, unless a sign prohibits it or a steady red arrow is shown
- C. Without stopping
- D. Never

15. In Delaware, when may you turn left at a steady red light?

- A. From any street onto a one-way street
- B. Only at night
- C. Never
- D. After a full stop, from a one-way street onto another one-way street, unless prohibited

16. What does a flashing red arrow mean in Delaware?

- A. Turn in the arrow's direction after coming to a full stop, when there is a safe gap
- B. Never turn
- C. Stop until it turns green
- D. Turn without stopping

17. What does a steady red arrow require?

- A. A full stop; you may not proceed in that direction
- B. A stop then turn
- C. Turn with caution
- D. Yield only

18. What should you do at a flashing yellow arrow?

- A. Turn in that direction after yielding to opposing traffic and pedestrians
- B. Go straight only
- C. Stop and wait
- D. Turn without yielding

19. You approach an intersection where the traffic signals are dark (no lights). What should you do?

- A. Drive through at normal speed
- B. Honk and go
- C. Stop and wait for the lights
- D. Reduce speed and prepare to yield to vehicles in or approaching the intersection

20. What is the difference between round signal lights and arrows?

- A. Arrows apply to pedestrians
- B. They mean the same
- C. Round lights only apply to trucks
- D. Arrows apply only to a specific direction; round lenses apply to all directions

21. A pedestrian signal shows a flashing DON'T WALK. What should a pedestrian already crossing do?

- A. Return to the curb
- B. Finish crossing as rapidly as possible
- C. Stop in the street
- D. Wait in the median

22. How do Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons flash?

- A. Only red
- B. Slowly once a second
- C. Steady on
- D. Rapidly in a 'stutter' pattern

23. What color are beacons that supplement warning signs and speed limit signs?

- A. Yellow
- B. Green
- C. Red
- D. Blue

24. What does a solid white line along the side of the road show?

- A. The outside edge of the travel lane
- B. A crosswalk
- C. A bike lane
- D. A passing zone

25. In Delaware, what does a solid white line between lanes of traffic mean?

- A. Lane changes are discouraged
- B. Opposite traffic
- C. A turn lane only
- D. Lane changes are prohibited

Answer key: Delaware practice test 4

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1. C: 3 months

Probable cause revocations are 3 months for a 1st offense, 12 months for 2nd and 18 months for 3rd or more. (Delaware Specific Penalties And Procedures, page 55)

2. B: 12 months

First offense: 12 months for BAC under .15 or drugs; 18 months for .15-.19; 24 months for .20 or greater or refusal. (Driving Under The Influence (DUI) Penalties For A First Offense, page 56)

3. B: 24 months

First offense with BAC .20 or greater or refusal: 24 months. (Driving Under The Influence (DUI) Penalties For A First Offense, page 56)

4. B: \$500 to \$1,500

First offense: fine of \$500 to \$1,500 and/or imprisonment up to 12 months. (Driving Under The Influence (DUI) Penalties For A First Offense, page 56)

5. D: Four months

A person who elects FOE with the IID license must remain on the IID for four months from the date the IID license was issued. (Ignition Interlock Device (IID) Program for First Offense Election (FOE), page 56)

6. C: A Class G felony

A third DUI offense is a Class G felony with a fine up to \$5,000 and 1 to 2 years imprisonment. (DUI Penalties For Third Offense, page 57)

7. D: 60 days

Second offense: fine \$750-\$2,500 and imprisonment from a minimum of 60 days up to 18 months. (DUI Penalties For Second Offense, page 57)

8. C: 60 months

Fourth and later convictions: 60 months loss of license. (DUI Penalties For Fourth Offense, page 57)

9. A: Until age 21

Family Court must order the DMV to revoke a juvenile's license until they are legally permitted to drink (21). (Law Pertaining To Juveniles Driving While Under The Influence, page 54)

10. C: No

The fact that a person charged is or was legally entitled to use alcohol or a drug is not a defense. (Driving Under The Influence (DUI), page 54)

11. A: Reasonable steps can be taken to test without consent, and your license may be revoked

If you refuse, reasonable steps can be taken to conduct tests without consent, and the DMV may revoke your license for one to two years depending on history. (Implied Consent Law, page 54)

12. B: Only time

There is no way to sober up quickly; coffee, fresh air, exercise or cold showers won't help. Time is the only thing. (If You Drink, When Can You Drive, page 52)

13. B: Red stop, yellow prepare to stop, green proceed with caution, arrows apply only to the direction shown

Red—stop; yellow—prepare to stop; green—proceed with caution; arrows apply only to the direction indicated. (Understanding Traffic Signals, page 69)

14. B: After a full stop, unless a sign prohibits it or a steady red arrow is shown

Right turns on red are permissible after a full stop except when prohibited by a sign or a steady red arrow. (Steady Red Light, page 69)

15. D: After a full stop, from a one-way street onto another one-way street, unless prohibited

Left turns on red are permissible after a full stop from a one-way street to another one-way street unless prohibited. (Steady Red Light, page 69)

16. A: Turn in the arrow's direction after coming to a full stop, when there is a safe gap

Turns are permitted in the direction of a flashing red arrow after a full stop, so you can choose a safe gap without waiting for green. (Flashing Red Arrow, page 71)

17. A: A full stop; you may not proceed in that direction

A full stop is required and you may not proceed in the direction of a steady red arrow. (Steady Red Arrow, page 71)

18. A: Turn in that direction after yielding to opposing traffic and pedestrians

The movement in the indicated direction is permitted after yielding to opposing traffic and pedestrians. (Flashing Yellow Arrow, page 71)

19. D: Reduce speed and prepare to yield to vehicles in or approaching the intersection

With dark signals, reduce speed and prepare to yield to other vehicles in or approaching the intersection. (Dark Traffic Signals, page 70)

20. D: Arrows apply only to a specific direction; round lenses apply to all directions

Arrows apply only to a specific direction, while round lenses apply to all directions. (Arrows, page 71)

21. B: Finish crossing as rapidly as possible

Flashing DON'T WALK means if the pedestrian has started, they should finish crossing quickly; if not started, they shouldn't start. (Pedestrian Signals, page 72)

22. D: Rapidly in a 'stutter' pattern

They flash more rapidly in a stutter pattern; when flashing, slow down, look for pedestrians and bicyclists, and yield. (Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon, page 73)

23. A: Yellow

Beacons supplementing warning and speed limit signs are yellow; those supplementing Stop and Do Not Enter signs are red. (Beacons Supplementing Signs, page 78)

24. A: The outside edge of the travel lane

Edge lines—solid white lines along the side of the road—show where the outside edge of the travel lane is. (Pavement Markings, page 84)

25. A: Lane changes are discouraged

A solid white line between lanes means you are discouraged from changing lanes; double solid white lines prohibit lane changing. (Pavement Markings, page 84)