

Delaware DMV permit practice test 7

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. When crossing a median crossover that is legal, which rule applies?

- A. Drive in any lane
- B. Keep to the right of the opening
- C. Stop in the middle
- D. Keep to the left

2. Is it legal to cross a median opening marked for emergency vehicles only?

- A. Yes, at night
- B. Yes, carefully
- C. No
- D. Yes, if you missed your exit

3. Before turning right, what should you check?

- A. That no traffic approaches from the left, no oncoming car is turning left into your path, and no pedestrians are crossing
- B. Nothing if the light is green
- C. Only the right side
- D. Only your mirror

4. When you're stopped and your view of a cross street is blocked, what should you do?

- A. Back up
- B. Edge forward slowly until you can see
- C. Honk
- D. Go quickly

5. Is it legal to enter an intersection if you can't get all the way through without stopping?

- A. Yes, on green
- B. Only in rush hour
- C. No, wait until traffic ahead clears
- D. Yes, if you signal

6. When should you avoid signaling too early for a turn?

- A. On highways
- B. When there are streets, driveways or entrances between you and your turn
- C. At night
- D. Always signal early

7. Is it legal to back up in a travel lane in Delaware?

- A. Yes, any time
- B. Only to parallel park or if necessary to exit a driveway
- C. Yes, to reach a missed exit
- D. Only on highways

8. How does the Delaware manual tell you if you are following too closely?

- A. Two car lengths
- B. The three-second rule: if you reach the mark before counting three seconds, you're too close
- C. Ten seconds
- D. The one-second rule

9. When might you need a four-second following distance?

- A. On slippery roads or when following motorcycles or large vehicles
- B. Never
- C. On dry, empty roads
- D. When going slowly

10. Following a motorcycle under 40 mph, what following distance does the Delaware manual recommend?

- A. Two seconds
- B. One second
- C. Six seconds
- D. Four seconds

11. How much following distance should you allow behind a truck?

- A. One car length
- B. At least four seconds
- C. Two seconds
- D. Three seconds

12. When being overtaken by another vehicle in Delaware, what must you do?

- A. Give way to the right and not increase speed until fully overtaken
- B. Brake hard
- C. Speed up
- D. Move left

13. At 55 mph, about how much time and sight distance do you need to pass safely on a two-lane road?

- A. About 10 seconds and over 1,600 feet (about one-third of a mile)
- B. About 1 minute and 1 mile
- C. About 5 seconds and 500 feet
- D. About 3 seconds and 300 feet

14. Within how far of a hill or curve should you not start to pass?

- A. One-third of a mile
- B. 500 feet
- C. One mile
- D. 100 feet

15. After passing, when is it safe to return to the driving lane?

- A. When the other driver waves
- B. After 2 seconds
- C. Immediately
- D. When you can see both headlights of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror

16. How much clearance does Delaware law require when passing a bicyclist?

- A. At least three feet, and change lanes when the lane is too narrow to share
- B. Five feet
- C. One foot
- D. Two feet

17. May you cross a double yellow line to pass a bicyclist in Delaware?

- A. Only at night
- B. No, never
- C. Yes, when the lane is too narrow to share safely
- D. Only if the cyclist signals

18. How much longer does it take to pass a truck than a car on a level highway?

- A. Three to five seconds longer
- B. About the same
- C. Twice as long
- D. 10 seconds longer

19. When passing a truck on a downgrade, what may happen?

- A. It stops
- B. Nothing changes
- C. It slows down
- D. Its momentum makes it go faster, so you may need to speed up

20. When a truck is passing you, what should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Brake hard
- C. Keep to the far side of your lane and don't speed up (reducing speed slightly helps)
- D. Move toward the truck

21. When you meet a truck coming from the opposite direction, what does the wind turbulence do?

- A. Has no effect
- B. Pushes the vehicles apart
- C. Slows the truck
- D. Sucks the vehicles together

22. Someone is tailgating you and there's no right lane. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Wait until the road is clear, then reduce speed slowly to encourage them to pass
- C. Move onto the shoulder
- D. Brake suddenly

23. How big a gap should you look for when merging?

- A. About one second
- B. Two car lengths
- C. About ten seconds
- D. About four seconds

24. Should you pass if there is a railroad grade crossing ahead?

- A. No
- B. Only on weekends
- C. Yes, quickly
- D. Only if no train is visible

25. On a road with two or more lanes in your direction, which lane should you use?

- A. Any lane
- B. The center lane
- C. The left lane
- D. The right lane, except to pass

Answer key: Delaware practice test 7

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1. B: Keep to the right of the opening

When crossing is legal, the rule 'keep to the right' applies; treat the median as a roadway and stay right of the opening. (General Rules: Median Crossings, page 88)

2. C: No

If a crossing is marked for emergency vehicles only, it is illegal for you to cross there. (General Rules: Median Crossings, page 88)

3. A: That no traffic approaches from the left, no oncoming car is turning left into your path, and no pedestrians are crossing

Before turning right, make sure no traffic is approaching from your left, no oncoming traffic is turning left into your path, and check for pedestrians. (Scanning: Intersections, page 117)

4. B: Edge forward slowly until you can see

Edge forward slowly until you can see; crossing drivers can see your front first and react. (Scanning: Intersections, page 117)

5. C: No, wait until traffic ahead clears

Drivers may not enter an intersection unless they can get through it without stopping; wait until traffic ahead clears so you don't block it. (Right-Of-Way (Traffic Control Laws), page 89)

6. B: When there are streets, driveways or entrances between you and your turn

If there are streets, driveways or entrances between you and where you want to turn, wait until you pass them before signaling. (Let Others Know What You Are Doing, page 122)

7. B: Only to parallel park or if necessary to exit a driveway

Never back in a travel lane except to parallel park or, if necessary, to exit a driveway; if you miss your turn, go on to where you can turn around. (General Rules: General driving, page 87)

8. B: The three-second rule: if you reach the mark before counting three seconds, you're too close

Use the three-second rule; if you pass the mark before finishing the count, drop back. (Space Ahead, page 127)

9. A: On slippery roads or when following motorcycles or large vehicles

You may need four seconds on slippery roads, when following motorcycles or drivers who can't see you, when towing, in poor visibility, and more. (Space Ahead, page 128)

10. A: Two seconds

Follow motorcycles at a two-second count under 40 mph and a four-second count above 40 mph; more on wet roads. (Sharing The Road With Motorcycles, page 100)

11. B: At least four seconds

Allow at least four seconds between your vehicle and a truck to stay out of its rear No-Zone. (Near A Truck – No-Zone, page 103)

12. A: Give way to the right and not increase speed until fully overtaken

Vehicles being overtaken shall give way to the right and not increase their speed until fully overtaken. (Overtaking (Passing) Other Vehicles, page 81)

13. A: About 10 seconds and over 1,600 feet (about one-third of a mile)

At 55 mph you need about 10 seconds to pass, which means over 1,600 feet or about one-third of a mile of clear road. (Space To Pass, page 131)

14. A: One-third of a mile

Treat a hill or curve like an oncoming vehicle: don't start to pass within one-third of a mile of a hill or curve. (Space To Pass, page 131)

15. D: When you can see both headlights of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror

When you can see both headlights of the vehicle you just passed in the rear-view mirror, it is safe to return. (Space To Pass, page 132)

16. A: At least three feet, and change lanes when the lane is too narrow to share

Motorists must give bicyclists at least three feet and change lanes (even across a double yellow line) if the lane is too narrow to share. (Bicycle Friendly Delaware Act, page 96)

17. C: Yes, when the lane is too narrow to share safely

The Bicycle Friendly Delaware Act requires changing lanes, including across a double yellow line, when passing a bicycle in a lane too narrow for sharing. (Bicycle Friendly Delaware Act, page 96)

18. A: Three to five seconds longer

On a level highway, it takes only three to five seconds longer to pass a truck than a car. (Sharing The Road With A Truck: Passing, page 103)

19. D: Its momentum makes it go faster, so you may need to speed up

On a downgrade a truck's momentum makes it go faster; on an upgrade it often loses speed, making it easier to pass. (Sharing The Road With A Truck: Passing, page 103)

20. C: Keep to the far side of your lane and don't speed up (reducing speed slightly helps)

Keep to the far side of your lane, reduce speed slightly if you like, and don't speed up while the truck passes. (Sharing The Road With A Truck: Passing, page 103)

21. B: Pushes the vehicles apart

Keep as far to the side as possible; the turbulence pushes the vehicles apart, it does not suck them together. (Sharing The Road With A Truck: Passing, page 103)

22. B: Wait until the road is clear, then reduce speed slowly to encourage them to pass

If there is no right lane, wait until the road ahead is clear then reduce speed slowly; never slow down quickly to discourage a tailgater. (Space Behind, page 129)

23. D: About four seconds

You need a gap of about four seconds when merging, changing lanes or entering a roadway. (Space To Merge, page 130)

24. A: No

Do not pass if there is a railroad grade crossing ahead. (Space To Pass, page 132)

25. D: The right lane, except to pass

Stay in the right lane except to pass; with three or more lanes and lots of entering/exiting traffic, use the center lane. (General Rules: General driving, page 87)