

Delaware DMV permit practice test 9

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. Is it legal to leave the keys in a running, unattended vehicle in Delaware?

- A. Yes, in your driveway
- B. Yes, briefly
- C. No
- D. Yes, in winter

2. How should you open your car door when parked on the street?

- A. Open it without looking
- B. Open it quickly
- C. Use the curb-side door, or check for oncoming traffic and bicyclists before opening the street-side door
- D. Honk first

3. What is required to park in a handicapped space in Delaware?

- A. A note on the dash
- B. Nothing for 5 minutes
- C. Hazard lights
- D. A handicapped plate on the rear or a handicapped parking ID card hanging from the mirror

4. When must you stop for a school bus in Delaware?

- A. Only from behind
- B. Only on two-lane roads
- C. Always, from either direction, except on the opposite side of a highway with four or more lanes (then proceed slowly)
- D. Only if the stop arm is out on your side

5. About how long before the red lights do a Delaware school bus's yellow lights come on?

- A. About 2 seconds
- B. About 1 minute
- C. About 30 seconds
- D. About 10 seconds

6. What is the first-offense fine for passing a stopped school bus in Delaware?

- A. \$115 to \$230 (or 30-60 days jail, or both)
- B. \$500 to \$1,000
- C. \$1,500
- D. \$50

7. How long is the license suspension for a first conviction of passing a stopped school bus in Delaware?

- A. One year
- B. One week
- C. One month
- D. Six months

8. If no driver is identified for a school bus violation, who is presumed to have committed it?

- A. The bus driver
- B. The passenger
- C. The registered owner of the vehicle
- D. No one

9. Approaching an emergency vehicle with siren and flashing lights, what must you do?

- A. Stop in an intersection
- B. Follow it
- C. Drive to the right-hand edge or curb, clear of intersections, until it has passed
- D. Speed up

10. On a multi-lane road, what does Delaware's Move Over law require for a stationary emergency vehicle with flashing lights?

- A. Stop behind it
- B. Move over a lane until safely past; if impossible, slow to a safe speed
- C. Speed up
- D. Honk and pass

11. Besides police and fire vehicles, which stationary vehicles does Delaware's Move Over law cover?

- A. Only police
- B. Only school buses
- C. DelDOT vehicles, tow trucks, and any stationary vehicle with hazard lights, flares, cones or warning signs
- D. Only ambulances

12. Under the Bicycle Friendly Delaware Act, when may motorists honk at bicyclists?

- A. Before every pass
- B. Never, even in danger
- C. Any time
- D. Only when there is imminent danger

13. Under the Bicycle Friendly Delaware Act, what may bicyclists do at stop signs?

- A. Must always stop and dismount
- B. Only stop at night
- C. Yield at stop signs after carefully looking, instead of stopping (with exceptions)
- D. Ignore stop signs entirely

14. At which stop signs must Delaware bicyclists still come to a full stop?

- A. At intersections with major roads of 3 or more travel lanes, or when a car is stopped at the sign
- B. At all stop signs
- C. Never
- D. Only at railroad crossings

15. Which Delaware cyclists must wear a helmet?

- A. No one
- B. Everyone
- C. All persons under 18
- D. Only under 12

16. What lighting must a bicycle have at night in Delaware?

- A. A white headlight visible 500 feet and a red rear reflector visible 600 feet, plus side reflectors or lamps
- B. A red front light
- C. No lights if wearing white
- D. Only a bell

17. What is a 'bike box'?

- A. A designated area at the head of a traffic lane at intersections for bicyclists
- B. A lane for buses
- C. A bicycle parking rack
- D. A storage box on a bike

18. Who can be held responsible if a child under 18 rides a bicycle without a helmet in Delaware?

- A. The child's school
- B. No one
- C. The bike shop
- D. The parent or guardian

19. Are bicyclists allowed on all Delaware roads?

- A. Only on residential streets
- B. Only on bike paths
- C. All roads including interstates
- D. All except limited access highways

20. May a car share a lane alongside a motorcycle if the lane is wide?

- A. Yes, if the motorcycle is to one side
- B. Yes, in traffic jams
- C. Yes, at low speed
- D. No, it is illegal and extremely hazardous

21. How wide is a motorcycle compared with a car?

- A. About two feet, versus five to six feet for a car
- B. About four feet
- C. The same
- D. About one foot

22. For how long after getting a new motorcycle endorsement must the rider and any passenger wear a helmet and eye protection in Delaware?

- A. 2 years
- B. 1 year
- C. 5 years
- D. 6 months

23. Which restriction applies to a Delaware motorcycle learner permit?

- A. One passenger allowed
- B. Night riding only
- C. No passengers, no riding between sunset and sunrise, helmet and eye protection, no interstates
- D. Riding allowed anywhere

24. How long is a Delaware motorcycle learner permit valid?

- A. Six months, extendable once for six months
- B. 30 days
- C. One year
- D. Two years

25. What do Delaware mopeds and tripedes require to be operated on a public road?

- A. A valid driver license and registration
- B. No license
- C. A motorcycle endorsement
- D. Only a helmet

Answer key: Delaware practice test 9

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1. C: No

It is against the law to leave keys in a running, unattended vehicle. (General Parking Rules: Parallel Parking, page 91)

2. C: Use the curb-side door, or check for oncoming traffic and bicyclists before opening the street-side door

Never open a door to impede traffic; use the curb-side door, or turn and check for oncoming vehicles and bicyclists first. (Opening Door of Parked Vehicle, page 92)

3. D: A handicapped plate on the rear or a handicapped parking ID card hanging from the mirror

It is illegal to park in a handicapped space unless your vehicle has a handicapped plate or ID card displayed. (General Parking Rules: Handicapped Parking, page 91)

4. C: Always, from either direction, except on the opposite side of a highway with four or more lanes (then proceed slowly)

You must stop before reaching a school bus from either direction when it is loading or unloading, except on the opposite side of a highway with four or more lanes—even then proceed slowly. (Stopping For School Buses, page 89)

5. D: About 10 seconds

The overhead flashing yellow lights are activated about 10 seconds before the flashing red lights. (Stopping For School Buses: Yellow Lights, page 89)

6. A: \$115 to \$230 (or 30-60 days jail, or both)

First offense: fine of \$115-\$230, or 30-60 days imprisonment, or both. (Penalties and Suspension of License for Passing a Stopped School Bus, page 90)

7. C: One month

The DMV suspends the license one month for a first offense, six months for a second, and one year for a third within three years. (Penalties and Suspension of License for Passing a Stopped School Bus, page 90)

8. C: The registered owner of the vehicle

If the driver isn't apparent, it is assumed the person in whose name the vehicle is registered committed the violation. (Identification of Violators, page 90)

9. C: Drive to the right-hand edge or curb, clear of intersections, until it has passed

Yield and immediately drive to the right-hand edge or curb, clear of any intersection, and stay there until the emergency vehicle has passed (unless a police officer directs otherwise). (Responding To Approaching Emergency Vehicles, page 82)

10. B: Move over a lane until safely past; if impossible, slow to a safe speed

Proceed with caution and change lanes when possible; if a lane change is impossible or unsafe, reduce to a safe speed. (Move Over Laws: Approaching Stationary Emergency Vehicles, page 82)

11. C: DeIDOT vehicles, tow trucks, and any stationary vehicle with hazard lights, flares, cones or warning signs

It covers stationary DeIDOT vehicles, tow trucks, and any stationary vehicle displaying warning signals such as hazards, flares, cones or signs. (Move Over Laws: Approaching Stationary Emergency Vehicles, page 82)

12. D: Only when there is imminent danger

Motorists are forbidden from honking at bicyclists unless there is imminent danger. (Bicycle Friendly Delaware Act, page 96)

13. C: Yield at stop signs after carefully looking, instead of stopping (with exceptions)

Bicyclists are now allowed to yield at stop signs after carefully looking for other vehicles, except at major roads, when a vehicle is stopped there, or when needed for safety. (Bicycle Friendly Delaware Act, page 96)

14. A: At intersections with major roads of 3 or more travel lanes, or when a car is stopped at the sign

Bicyclists must stop at stop signs at intersections with major roads (3 travel lanes or more), if a motor vehicle is stopped there, or if required by heavy traffic. (Stop Signs (Bicycles), page 99)

15. C: All persons under 18

All persons under the age of 18 must wear a properly fitted and fastened bicycle helmet. (Your Responsibility As An Adult Cyclist, page 99)

16. A: A white headlight visible 500 feet and a red rear reflector visible 600 feet, plus side reflectors or lamps

At night a bicycle needs a white headlight visible for 500 feet, a red rear reflector visible for 600 feet, and side reflective material or lamps. (Your Responsibility As An Adult Cyclist, page 98)

17. A: A designated area at the head of a traffic lane at intersections for bicyclists

A bike box is a designated area at the head of a traffic lane that gives bicyclists a visible place ahead of traffic and helps prevent right-hook conflicts. (Bike Box, page 96)

18. D: The parent or guardian

The parent or guardian can be held responsible if a child violates traffic laws while bicycling, including not wearing a helmet. (Your Responsibility As The Parent of A Youthful Cyclist, page 98)

19. D: All except limited access highways

Cyclists have the right to use all Delaware roads except limited access highways. (Bicycles, page 96)

20. D: No, it is illegal and extremely hazardous

Motorcycles are entitled to the full lane; never move into the same lane alongside a motorcycle, even if the lane is wide. (Sharing The Road With Motorcycles, page 100)

21. A: About two feet, versus five to six feet for a car

Motorcycles are only about two feet wide compared with the five- to six-foot width of an automobile. (Sharing The Road With Motorcycles, page 99)

22. A: 2 years

Anyone who obtains a new motorcycle endorsement, or rides with them, must wear a helmet and eye protection for the first 2 years. (Motorcycle Operation And License Endorsements, page 101)

23. C: No passengers, no riding between sunset and sunrise, helmet and eye protection, no interstates

Motorcycle permit restrictions: no passengers, no operation from sunset to sunrise, helmet and eye protection, and no federal interstate riding. (Motorcycle Learner Permit, page 39)

24. A: Six months, extendable once for six months

The motorcycle permit is valid for six months and can be extended only once for another six months (\$5 fee). (Motorcycle Learner Permit, page 39)

25. A: A valid driver license and registration

You cannot legally operate a moped or triped on any public road unless you have a valid driver license; they must also be registered. (Mopeds And Triped, page 101)