









Signs you must recognize

Shape and color tell you what to do before you read the text.

Sign color decoder

 <p>Red Stop, yield, or do not enter</p>	 <p>Yellow Warning of hazard ahead</p>	 <p>Orange Work zone, construction, or detour</p>	 <p>Green Permitted movement or directions</p>
 <p>Blue Driver services, hospitals, rest areas</p>	 <p>Brown Recreation, parks, scenic areas</p>	 <p>White Regulatory — must obey the posted rule</p>	 <p>Yellow-green Pedestrian, school, or bike crossing</p>

Delaware signs you will see on the test

 <p>Winding road Road has several curves ahead. Slow down before the curves.</p>	 <p>Intersection ahead Upcoming road crossing. Watch for cross traffic and be ready to yield.</p>	 <p>Yield Red and white triangle. Give right-of-way to traffic you wish to enter or cross.</p>	 <p>Railroad crossing (advance look ahead) Round yellow sign. Slow, prepare to stop for trains.</p>	 <p>Railroad advance (look ahead) Round yellow sign. Slow, look both ways, listen, stop if train coming.</p>	 <p>Construction zone Orange background = road work ahead. Slow down, expect workers nearby.</p>
 <p>Steep hill Sharp downgrade ahead. Use lower gear; do not ride the brakes.</p>	 <p>Winding road Yellow diamond. Slow before a series of curves ahead.</p>	 <p>Do not pass White regulatory sign. No passing other vehicles, for any reason.</p>	 <p>No-passing pennant Yellow pennant on LEFT side marks the start of a no-passing zone.</p>	 <p>School zone Pentagon shape. Slow down, watch for children crossing.</p>	 <p>Flagger ahead Construction worker directing traffic ahead. Obey their signals.</p>
 <p>Right lane ends Right lane is ending. Merge left when it is safe to do so.</p>	 <p>Curve right Sharp right turn ahead. Slow before the curve, not while in it.</p>	 <p>Cyclist LEFT turn Arm straight out = left turn signal. Expect cyclist to move left.</p>			

Sign shape shortcuts

- Octagon** — Always means STOP. The only 8-sided sign.
- Downward triangle** — Always means YIELD. Red and white edges.
- Diamond** — Warning of a road condition or hazard ahead.
- Vertical rectangle** — Regulatory — speed limits, turn restrictions, lane use.
- Horizontal rectangle** — Guidance — route markers, exit info, distance signs.
- Pennant** — Sideways triangle on LEFT side = START of no-passing zone.
- Round** — Yellow circle with X+R-R = railroad crossing ahead.
- Pentagon** — School zone or school crossing — children present.

Rules of the road

Right of way

4-way stop — First to arrive goes first. Ties: yield to driver on the right.

Uncontrolled intersection — Arrive same time: yield to driver on your right.

Left turn — Yield to all oncoming vehicles and pedestrians.

Pedestrian — Always yield in any crosswalk, marked or unmarked.

Blind person (cane/guide dog) — Must always yield — do not honk.

Emergency vehicle — Pull to right edge and stop until it passes.

Stopped school bus (red flashers) — Stop both directions until lights stop and arm withdraws.

School bus — divided highway — Do not stop if bus is on opposite side of a divided highway.

Freeway merge — Match traffic speed; freeway drivers should make room if possible.

DE law wording — DE law specifies who must yield — not who 'has' right-of-way.

Delaware speed limits

Residential area	25 mph
School zone	20 mph
Business district	25 mph

Maximum posted	Under ideal conditions only
Hydroplaning risk begins	~35 mph on wet roads
Basic rule	Never faster than safe for conditions

Lane markings and passing

Solid yellow (your side) — No passing on your side of the line.

Broken yellow (your side) — Passing allowed when safe; check for oncoming traffic.

Double solid yellow — No passing in either direction.

Solid white — Lane change discouraged; stay in your lane.

Broken white — Lane change OK when safe.

Return after passing — Move back only when you see both headlights in your mirror.

Passing zone entry — Road must have a broken yellow line next to your lane.

Turning and signaling

Signal distance — Signal at least 100 ft before turning or changing lanes.

Hand signal — left — Arm straight out the driver window.

Hand signal — right — Arm bent up at the elbow.

Hand signal — slow/stop — Arm bent down at the elbow.

Right turn — Signal, slow, get in rightmost lane, turn into nearest right lane.

Left from one-way — Start from lane nearest the left curb.

Right on red — Allowed after a full stop, unless posted otherwise.

Signal continuously — Keep signal on throughout the turn — lets others know your intent.

Following distance and emergencies

Following rule — 3–4 second gap. Increase for motorcycles, large trucks, wet or night conditions.

Large truck blind spot — Stay back so you can see around the sides; if mirror invisible, so are you.

Tire blowout — Grip the wheel firmly, slow gradually, exit the traffic lane.

Skid — rear slides left — Steer LEFT (into the skid). Stay off the brakes.

Skid — ABS equipped — Press and hold the brake firmly; steer while braking.

Disabled on highway — Get all four wheels off the traveled lanes if possible.

Hit a parked car — Leave a note with your name and address on the vehicle.

Rear-end about to happen — Do NOT release your seat belt — stay buckled.

Sharing the road

Motorcycle — Give a full lane; allow a larger following distance.

Bicycle — Extra space — bikes can stop faster than cars.

Large truck/bus — Follow farther back; they need longer stopping distance.

Railroad — flashing lights/gates — Stop well behind gates; wait until tracks are completely clear.

Railroad — no signal — Slow, look both ways, listen, be prepared to stop.

School bus must always stop — School buses stop at all railroad crossings — do not tailgate.

Parked cars row — Watch for doors opening and pedestrians stepping out.

Safety, DUI, parking and test-day

Delaware DUI quick-facts

Adult BAC limit (21+)	0.08 %	Alcohol classification	A depressant in any concentration
Under-21 zero tolerance	Any detectable amount	Alcohol + prescription drugs	Can make you impaired
0.02 % BAC effect	Nearly doubles crash risk	Even one drink	Affects judgment and coordination
Only thing that lowers BAC	Time — coffee/water don't help	Cell phone while driving	Occupies hands, eyes, AND mind

Hazardous conditions

<p>DO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Use low beam headlights in fog, rain, snow, or mist + Increase following distance on wet, icy, or slippery roads + Steer into the skid (left if rear slides left); stay off brakes + Slow down well before curves and intersections on slippery surfaces + Look toward the right edge of your lane when blinded by oncoming high beams + Pull off and rest if you feel fatigued — a short nap is safer than pushing on + Make all speed and direction changes more gradually on snow or ice 	<p>DON'T</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use high beams in fog — light reflects back into your eyes - Brake hard on ice — locks wheels, kills steering - Tailgate motorcycles — they stop much faster than cars - Drive slower than surrounding traffic flow — it creates its own hazard - Rubberneck or suddenly brake in work zones - Back up on a freeway if you miss your exit - Use a cell phone while driving — it occupies hands, eyes, and mind
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Parking and curb-color rules

Red curb	No stopping, standing, or parking	Uphill — no curb	Wheels RIGHT toward road edge
Downhill — no curb	Wheels RIGHT toward road edge	Any hill parking	Always set parking brake + leave in Park
Downhill — with curb	Wheels TOWARD curb (right)	Unusual parking spot	Make your vehicle visible from all directions
Uphill — with curb	Wheels AWAY from curb (left)	Pulling from curb	Wait for a safe gap; match traffic speed

Equipment and vehicle rules

- Seat belts** — Always wear one — even in airbag-equipped vehicles.
- Children under 16** — Must be restrained at all times in a moving vehicle.
- Children age 12 and under** — Safest in the back seat when airbags are present.
- Braking foot rule** — Use your right foot for both braking and accelerating.
- Backing up** — Always dangerous — look through the rear window.
- Disabled vehicle** — Pull all four wheels fully off the traveled roadway.

Delaware test-day cheat box

Exam length (all applicants)	30 questions	Min supervised hours	50 total (10 at night)
Passing score	24 correct (80 %)	Supervisor requirement	Age 25+, valid license 5+ years, front seat
License fee (2026)	\$40 — valid 8 years	Curfew (under 18)	No solo driving 10 pm – 6 am
Min permit hold (under 18)	12 months	Passenger restriction	First 6 mo: supervisor only; after: max 1 extra

Last-minute test-taking tips

Read every option before you pick — Delaware often places a partially-correct answer alongside the right one. When two answers seem close, choose the more cautious option ('yield' usually beats 'proceed'). Delaware law talks about who must yield, not who 'has' the right-of-way — watch for that exact phrasing. Sign questions show an image, not just the name — learn shapes and colors, not just text. If you blank on a question, eliminate the obvious wrong answers and guess — unanswered counts as wrong.