









# Signs you must recognize

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

## Sign color decoder

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

## Kentucky signs you will see on the test

 <b>Stop</b> Octagon always means STOP. Full stop at line before entering.	 <b>Yield</b> Red+white triangle: slow and give right-of-way to crossing traffic.	 <b>No-pass pennant</b> Yellow pennant on LEFT side = START of no-passing zone.	 <b>No U-turn</b> White regulatory: U-turns are prohibited at this location.	 <b>Right lane ends</b> Yellow: right lane ending ahead. Merge left when safe.	 <b>Merging traffic</b> Yellow: merging traffic ahead from another road. Be ready.
 <b>Cross road</b> Yellow: another road crosses the highway ahead. Be alert.	 <b>Lane reduction</b> Yellow: fewer lanes ahead. Traffic must merge left.	 <b>Steep hill</b> Yellow: steep descent ahead. Use lower gear; control speed.	 <b>Reverse curve</b> Road curves right then left. Slow before the first curve.	 <b>Slippery when wet</b> Yellow: road may be slippery in wet conditions. Slow down.	 <b>Low clearance</b> Distance from road surface to the bottom of a bridge or overpass shown on sign.
 <b>Shoulder work ahead</b> Orange: shoulder work ahead — specific construction warning. Slow down; proceed with caution.	 <b>School zone</b> Pentagon = school zone. Watch for children; stop if in crosswalk.	 <b>Slow vehicle</b> Orange triangle on rear = vehicle travels ≤ 25 mph. Pass with care.	 <b>Red left-arrow signal</b> Red arrow left: full stop; do not turn until arrow clears.		

## 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 = railroad crossing ahead. Slow and prepare to stop.

**Pentagon** — School zone or school crossing — children may be present.

# Rules of the road

## Right of way

- 4-way stop — order** — First to arrive goes first. Ties: vehicle on the RIGHT goes first.
- 4-way stop — simultaneous** — When two vehicles arrive at same time, the one on the right has right-of-way.
- Left turn** — Yield to all oncoming traffic and pedestrians before turning.
- Pedestrian** — Yield in any crosswalk — marked or unmarked — at all times.
- White cane or guide dog** — Must stop and yield completely. No exceptions.
- Roundabout** — Yield to pedestrians, bicyclists, and traffic already circulating.

- Emergency vehicle** — Pull to right edge and stop. Clear intersections before stopping.
- Stopped school bus** — Stop in BOTH directions when red lights flash and stop arm extends — EXCEPT on a divided highway where bus is on the opposite side.
- Merging onto freeway** — Find a safe gap; match traffic speed before merging.
- Inoperable signal** — Treat as an all-way stop. Come to a complete stop.

## Kentucky speed limits

Posted maximum — ideal conditions only	Drive at or below
Hydroplaning risk begins above	35 mph on wet roads
Following distance — normal conditions	3 seconds minimum
Following distance — motorcycles	3–4 seconds

Following distance — slippery or poor visibility	Increase beyond 3 sec
Signal before turning or changing lanes	100 feet minimum
Scan mirrors while driving	Every 2–5 seconds
School bus — stay stopped until	Lights off + arm retracted + bus resumes motion

## Lane markings and passing

- Solid yellow — your side** — No passing allowed on your side of the road.
- Broken yellow** — Passing allowed when safe with a clear line of sight.
- Double solid yellow** — No passing in either direction.
- Solid yellow + broken yellow** — Only the driver beside the broken line may pass.

- Solid white** — Lane change discouraged; marks shoulder or edge.
- Broken white** — Lane change permitted when safe.
- No passing zones** — Hills, curves, or wherever sight distance is limited.
- Return after passing** — See BOTH headlights of passed vehicle in mirror before merging back.

## Turning and signaling

- Signal distance** — Signal at least 100 feet before turning or changing lanes.
- Hand signals** — NOT permitted for passenger vehicles — mechanical turn signals required by KY law (Q10795). Exception: bicyclists and farm/animal-drawn vehicles.
- Left turn — wheels** — Keep front wheels straight until safe to turn (prevents rear-end push).

- Right on red** — Allowed after a full stop, unless a sign prohibits it. [KY general traffic law — not directly tested in the exam bank]
- Blocking intersection** — Never enter unless you can fully clear before light turns red.
- Turnabout** — Legal U-turn: check sight distance 500 feet in both directions first.

## Railroad crossings

- Must stop when** — Gates lower, red lights flash, flagger signals, or stop sign posted.
- Never** — Drive around lowered gates or race a train to a crossing.
- Always stop — school buses** — School buses and tank trucks stop at every crossing, train or not.

- Round yellow sign** — Advance railroad warning: slow, look, listen, prepare to stop.
- RxR crossbuck (white)** — Regulatory: railroad crossing. Yield to trains.
- After stopping** — Cross only when you can see both directions are clear.

# Safety, DUI, parking and test-day

## Kentucky DUI quick-facts

Adult driver BAC limit (21+)	0.08%	Only way to lower BAC	Time — nothing else works
Under-21 zero tolerance	Any detectable amount	Medications can impair	Yes — prescription AND OTC
Under-21 suspension (any trace)	2-year suspension	Open container in vehicle	Illegal for driver AND passengers
Impairment starts at	Any amount of alcohol	Drowsiness impairs like	Alcohol — slows reaction time

## Hazardous conditions

DO	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Use low beams in fog, rain, or snow — high beams reflect back</li> <li>+ Slow down before entering curves — braking in a curve may cause skidding</li> <li>+ Steer in the direction of the skid; ease off gas or brake to regain balance</li> <li>+ Press and hold ABS brakes; pump non-ABS brakes on ice</li> <li>+ Pull off the road if visibility prevents safe driving</li> <li>+ Increase following distance in rain, fog, snow, or darkness</li> <li>+ Look toward right edge of road to avoid oncoming headlight glare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use high beams in fog or snow — light reflects back and blinds you</li> <li>- Brake hard on ice — locks front wheels and kills steering</li> <li>- Drive at normal speed on wet roads above 35 mph (hydroplaning risk)</li> <li>- Look directly at oncoming high beams at night</li> <li>- Drive aggressively — follow traffic laws and don't take actions personally</li> <li>- Stop in an intersection when an emergency vehicle approaches — clear first</li> <li>- Drive through flooded roads — turn around, don't drown</li> </ul>

## Parking and hill rules

Red curb	No stopping or parking	Parked car on road	Make visible; stay off travel lane
Downhill — any road (curb or no curb)	Wheels TOWARD curb/edge	Leaving parallel space	Signal left; check over left shoulder
Uphill WITH a curb	Wheels AWAY from curb (left)	Hill parking — always	Leave in gear or PARK + set parking brake
Uphill WITHOUT a curb	Wheels TOWARD edge (right)	Entering traffic from curb	Yield to all moving traffic first

## Sharing the road

- Motorcyclist** — Give full lane; allow 3–4 sec following gap.
- Large truck blind spots** — If you can't see the driver's mirror, they can't see you.
- Truck turning right** — Never insert between the truck and curb — swing-out crushes you.
- Children on bikes** — Unpredictable; give extra space and slow down.
- Children under 12** — Safest position is the back seat (airbag risk up front).
- Animals on road** — Slow down; they may bolt unexpectedly — do not honk.
- Rubbernecking** — Slowing to look at crashes blocks traffic and causes new crashes.
- Seat belts** — Both lap AND shoulder belt required; neither alone is sufficient.

## Kentucky test-day cheat box

Exam length (all applicants)	40 questions	Questions per exam style	3 options (A / B / C)
Passing score	32 of 40 (80%)	Supervised practice hours	60 total (10 at night)
Permit fee (standard)	\$15	Night curfew — permit + intermediate	Midnight to 6:00 AM
Permit fee (REAL ID)	\$18	Restrictions lift — all 3 required	Age 17 + 180 days + driver-ed

## Last-minute test-taking tips

Kentucky presents only three options (A/B/C) per question — but 'All of the above' or 'Both A and B' appears often and is frequently correct. Read every option before selecting. When impairment questions appear, the answer is almost always 'any amount of alcohol' — not the 0.08% legal limit, which is the arrest threshold, not the impairment threshold. For hill parking, visualize which direction the car would roll if the brake failed: your wheels should stop it from rolling into traffic.