

Florida FLHSMV permit practice test 1

From the Official Florida Driver License Handbook (Class E). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/florida/

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

1. What does a red circle with a red slash over a symbol mean on a sign?

- A. The action shown is not allowed
- B. The action shown is recommended
- C. The action is allowed only at night
- D. Watch for the object shown

2. A sign reading SPEEDING FINES DOUBLED is posted in which areas?

- A. Active school zones and work zones
- B. All interstate highways
- C. Residential neighborhoods at night
- D. Toll plazas

3. What do general warning signs usually look like?

- A. Yellow and diamond-shaped
- B. Red and octagonal
- C. White and rectangular
- D. Green and rectangular

4. On a Florida traffic sign, what does the color orange indicate?

- A. Construction and maintenance warning
- B. Recreation and cultural areas
- C. Driver services
- D. School zone

5. Which sign color is used for high-emphasis warnings about school, pedestrian and bicycle activity?

- A. Fluorescent yellow-green
- B. Brown
- C. Blue
- D. Orange

6. Brown signs direct you to:

- A. Public recreation areas and places of cultural or historical significance
- B. Gas, food and lodging
- C. Hospitals
- D. Construction detours

7. Blue and white service signs point you to:

- A. Services such as gas, food, motels and hospitals
- B. Parks and historic sites
- C. Road construction
- D. Interstate route numbers

8. On green guide signs, interstate routes running east-west have:

- A. Even numbers
- B. Odd numbers
- C. Three-digit numbers only
- D. Letters instead of numbers

9. In Florida, how are interstate exit numbers related to mile markers?

- A. Exit numbers match the mile markers
- B. Exits are numbered in order starting at 1
- C. Exit numbers are the mile marker divided by ten
- D. There is no relationship

10. Construction and maintenance signs are usually:

- A. Orange and often diamond-shaped
- B. Brown and rectangular
- C. Blue and square
- D. Green and round

11. Stripes on construction barricades and panels slope downward in which direction?

- A. The direction traffic must travel
- B. Toward the work crew
- C. Away from traffic
- D. They have no meaning

12. What do flaggers in a work zone use to direct traffic?

- A. Red flags or signs
- B. Green lights
- C. Hand signals only
- D. Whistles

13. A MUST TURN sign at an intersection means:

- A. You cannot go straight; you must turn right or left
- B. You must make a U-turn
- C. You must turn right only
- D. Turning is optional

14. What does a RESTRICTED LANE AHEAD sign mean?

- A. A lane is reserved for certain vehicles or purposes, such as buses or carpools at rush hour
- B. The lane is closed for construction
- C. Trucks must use the restricted lane
- D. The lane ends ahead

15. A single solid white line along the right side of the road marks:

- A. The right edge of the roadway
- B. A no-passing zone
- C. A bike lane
- D. A lane for turning only

16. On a divided highway or one-way street, a single solid yellow line marks:

- A. The left edge of the roadway
- B. The right edge of the roadway
- C. A passing zone
- D. The center turn lane

17. White lane lines separate:

- A. Lanes of traffic moving in the same direction
- B. Lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions
- C. Parking spaces from traffic lanes only
- D. Bike lanes from sidewalks

18. Yellow lane lines separate:

- A. Lanes moving in opposite directions
- B. Lanes moving in the same direction
- C. HOV lanes from regular lanes
- D. Exit ramps from the highway

19. When may you cross a single solid white lane line?

- A. Only when you must, to avoid a hazard
- B. Whenever you want to change lanes
- C. Only to pass a slower vehicle
- D. Never, under any circumstances

20. Double solid white lines between lanes mean:

- A. Crossing the lines or changing lanes is not allowed
- B. You may change lanes with caution
- C. The left lane is for passing
- D. A bike lane is next to you

21. Two yellow center lines: the one on your side is solid and the one on the other side is broken. May you pass?

- A. No, passing is not allowed from your lane
- B. Yes, when it is safe
- C. Yes, but only during daylight
- D. Only if the other driver signals you

22. Two yellow center lines: the one on your side is broken and the one on the far side is solid. What does this mean for you?

- A. You may pass when it is safe
- B. You may never pass
- C. Only the oncoming traffic may pass

D. You must turn left

23. With double solid yellow center lines, which of these is still allowed when safe?

- A. Turning left or passing a bicyclist
- B. Passing a slow car
- C. Making a U-turn across a curve
- D. Using the opposite lane to pass a line of traffic

24. Florida drivers may briefly drive left of the center of the road to overtake which of the following when it is safe?

- A. A bicycle, other non-motorized vehicle, electric bicycle or pedestrian
- B. Any slower car
- C. A school bus with flashing red lights
- D. A funeral procession

25. Where must you stop when there is a white stop line at a red light?

- A. Before any part of your vehicle crosses the stop line
- B. With your front wheels on the line
- C. In the crosswalk
- D. Past the crosswalk so you can see

Answer key: Florida practice test 1

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1. A: The action shown is not allowed

The red circle and slash is the NO symbol: the sign shows what you are not allowed to do. (Regulatory Signs: NO symbol, page 55)

2. A: Active school zones and work zones

This sign is posted in active school and work zones, where fines are doubled if you are cited for speeding. (Regulatory Signs: Speeding Fines Doubled, page 55)

3. A: Yellow and diamond-shaped

Warning signs are normally yellow and diamond-shaped and alert drivers to conditions ahead. (Warning Signs, page 57)

4. A: Construction and maintenance warning

Orange is used for construction and maintenance warnings. (Traffic Sign Colors, page 54)

5. A: Fluorescent yellow-green

Fluorescent yellow-green is the high-emphasis warning color for school, pedestrian and bicycling activity. (Traffic Sign Colors, page 54)

6. A: Public recreation areas and places of cultural or historical significance

Brown and white signs point to scenic, recreational, cultural and historical areas. (Informational Signs, page 54)

7. A: Services such as gas, food, motels and hospitals

Blue and white service signs direct you to services like gas, food, motels and hospitals. (Informational Signs, page 54)

8. A: Even numbers

East-west routes have even numbers and north-south routes have odd numbers. (Informational Signs, page 54)

9. A: Exit numbers match the mile markers

In Florida, mile markers indicate your location on an interstate and match the exit numbers. (Informational Signs, page 54)

10. A: Orange and often diamond-shaped

Construction and maintenance signs are usually diamond-shaped and/or orange. (Construction/Maintenance Signs & Signals, page 62)

11. A: The direction traffic must travel

Stripes on barricades and panel devices slope downward in the direction traffic must travel. (Construction/Maintenance Signs & Signals, page 62)

12. A: Red flags or signs

Flaggers wear bright fluorescent vests or jackets and use red flags or signs to direct traffic. (Construction/Maintenance Signs & Signals, page 62)

13. A: You cannot go straight; you must turn right or left

You cannot go straight ahead; you must turn either to the right or left. (Regulatory Signs: Must Turn, page 56)

14. A: A lane is reserved for certain vehicles or purposes, such as buses or carpools at rush hour

A lane ahead is reserved for certain purposes or vehicles, such as buses or carpool vehicles during rush hour. (Regulatory Signs: Restricted Lane Ahead, page 56)

15. A: The right edge of the roadway

A single solid white edge line marks the right edge of the roadway. (Pavement Markings: Edge Lines, page 51)

16. A: The left edge of the roadway

A single solid yellow edge line marks the left edge of the roadway on divided highways and one-way streets. (Pavement Markings: Edge Lines, page 51)

17. A: Lanes of traffic moving in the same direction

White lane lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. (Pavement Markings: White Lane Lines, page 51)

18. A: Lanes moving in opposite directions

Yellow lane lines separate lanes moving in opposite directions. (Pavement Markings: Yellow Lane Lines, page 51)

19. A: Only when you must, to avoid a hazard

You may travel on both sides of a single solid white line but should not cross it unless you must to avoid a hazard; it also discourages lane changes near intersections. (Pavement Markings: White Lane Lines, page 51)

20. A: Crossing the lines or changing lanes is not allowed

Crossing a double solid white line or changing lanes across it is not allowed. (Pavement Markings: White Lane Lines, page 51)

21. A: No, passing is not allowed from your lane

When the solid line is on your side, passing is not allowed from your lane (you may still turn left or pass a bicyclist when safe). (Pavement Markings: Double Yellow Lines, page 52)

22. A: You may pass when it is safe

When the broken line is on your side, passing is permitted from your lane when safe. (Pavement Markings: Double Yellow Lines, page 52)

23. A: Turning left or passing a bicyclist

Vehicles must not pass across double solid yellow lines, but may turn left or pass a bicyclist when it is safe. (Pavement Markings: Double Yellow Lines, page 52)

24. A: A bicycle, other non-motorized vehicle, electric bicycle or pedestrian

Drivers may safely and briefly drive left of center to overtake a bicycle, other non-motorized vehicle, an electric bicycle or a pedestrian. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

25. A: Before any part of your vehicle crosses the stop line

You must stop before any part of your vehicle crosses the stop line before the crosswalk. (White Stop Lines, page 53)