

Florida FLHSMV permit practice test 10

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. Which crash involving an animal must be reported to law enforcement?

- A. One involving a large animal such as a bear, deer or farm animal
- B. Any animal crash
- C. Only crashes where the car is towed
- D. None

2. How does flashing your headlights affect deer?

- A. It may cause them to freeze, because deer fixate on headlights
- B. It always scares them away
- C. It has no effect
- D. It makes them run toward you

3. What is the average perception time for an alert driver?

- A. 3/4 second to 1 second
- B. 2 to 3 seconds
- C. 1/4 second
- D. 4 seconds

4. At 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes, about how far does it take to brake to a stop (braking distance only)?

- A. About 158 feet
- B. About 55 feet
- C. About 268 feet
- D. About 400 feet

5. At 50 mph, what is the minimum total stopping distance (perception, reaction and braking)?

- A. 268 feet
- B. 158 feet
- C. 55 feet
- D. 500 feet

6. At 50 mph, about how far does a car travel during the driver's reaction time?

- A. 55 feet
- B. 158 feet
- C. 25 feet
- D. 100 feet

7. Where are a car's blind spots?

- A. Near the left and right rear corners
- B. Directly in front of the hood
- C. Behind the rear window only
- D. Under the vehicle

8. Before changing lanes, how should you check your blind spot?

- A. Turn your head to make sure the area is clear
- B. Check only your rear-view mirror
- C. Rely on your side mirror
- D. Honk first

9. What does the handbook say about driving in another vehicle's blind spot?

- A. Don't; move forward or drop back so the driver can see you
- B. It's fine on highways
- C. It's safest beside trucks
- D. Only at night

10. Your vehicle has anti-lock brakes (ABS) and you must stop in an emergency. What should you do?

- A. Press down hard on the brake pedal, hold it, and steer out of danger
- B. Pump the brakes rapidly
- C. Shift into neutral and coast
- D. Pull the parking brake

11. How should a driver with conventional (non-ABS) brakes stop in an emergency when traction is lost?

- A. Pump the brakes
- B. Hold the pedal down hard without letting up
- C. Use only the parking brake
- D. Turn off the engine

12. In a vehicle with rear-wheel-only ABS, the front wheels lock up and you lose steering. What should you do?

- A. Let up on the brake pedal just enough for the front wheels to roll again
- B. Press the brake harder
- C. Shift into park
- D. Turn the wheel sharply

13. Your vehicle starts to skid. What should you do?

- A. Take your foot off the gas, avoid braking if possible, and steer in the direction you want to go
- B. Brake hard
- C. Accelerate
- D. Steer the opposite way you want to go

14. Your right wheels drop off the pavement. What should you do first?

- A. Take your foot off the gas, hold the wheel firmly and steer straight
- B. Jerk the wheel back onto the road
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

15. After your right wheels go off the pavement, how should you return to the road?

- A. When the road is clear, turn back at a slow speed and signal
- B. Immediately, at highway speed
- C. Only after stopping completely on the shoulder for 5 minutes
- D. By braking hard and turning sharply

16. You have a tire blowout. What should you do?

- A. Take your foot off the gas, don't brake, concentrate on steering, slow gradually, then brake softly once under control
- B. Brake hard immediately
- C. Speed up to keep control
- D. Turn sharply onto the shoulder

17. Your gas pedal sticks. What should you do first?

- A. Take your foot off the gas, then press the clutch or shift into neutral
- B. Turn off the engine immediately
- C. Pump the gas pedal
- D. Pull the parking brake hard

18. Why should you avoid shutting off the engine when the gas pedal is stuck, unless other steps fail?

- A. You will lose the ability to steer the car
- B. The brakes will lock
- C. The airbags will deploy
- D. It damages the engine

19. What is overcorrection?

- A. Excessive steering in reaction to an event, which can cause a rollover or a crash into oncoming traffic
- B. Braking too softly
- C. Driving below the speed limit
- D. Using too many mirrors

20. A vehicle is coming toward you in your lane. What should you do?

- A. Sound the horn, flash high beams, brake hard and steer to the side of the road
- B. Steer into the oncoming lane
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Speed up

21. After driving through deep water, your brakes are wet. How do you dry them?

- A. Drive slowly in low gear while applying the brakes
- B. Drive fast to air-dry them
- C. Pump the brakes at high speed
- D. Park and wait for an hour

22. Your car catches fire. What should you do first?

- A. Get out of the vehicle
- B. Open the hood
- C. Pour water on the engine
- D. Stay inside and call 911

23. If your car stalls on railroad tracks and a train is coming, which way should you run?

- A. Away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle, toward the train
- B. Straight away from the train along the tracks
- C. Away from the train along the tracks
- D. Stay in the car

24. After warning lights start flashing at a railroad crossing, what is the minimum time before a train reaches the crossing?

- A. 20 seconds
- B. 60 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 2 minutes

25. Where can you find the phone number to report a problem at a railroad crossing?

- A. On the blue Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign at the crossing
- B. On the crossbuck sign
- C. On the back of your license
- D. On the advance warning sign

Answer key: Florida practice test 10

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1. A: One involving a large animal such as a bear, deer or farm animal

Report the crash to law enforcement if it involves a large animal such as a bear, deer or farm animal. (Animals, page 79)

2. A: It may cause them to freeze, because deer fixate on headlights

Deer tend to fixate on headlights, so flashing them may cause the animal to freeze. (Animals, page 79)

3. A: 3/4 second to 1 second

The average perception time for an alert driver is 3/4 second to 1 second. (Braking Distance: Perception Distance, page 68)

4. A: About 158 feet

At 50 mph, braking distance is about 158 feet. (Braking Distance, page 68)

5. A: 268 feet

At 50 mph you will travel a minimum of 268 feet, nearly the length of a football field. (Total Stopping Distance, page 68)

6. A: 55 feet

With a reaction time of 3/4 second to 1 second, at 50 mph you travel about 55 feet before hitting the brakes. (Braking Distance: Reaction Distance, page 68)

7. A: Near the left and right rear corners

Blind spots are areas near the left and right rear corners that you can't see in mirrors or with peripheral vision. (Blind Spots, page 68)

8. A: Turn your head to make sure the area is clear

Before changing lanes, passing or making certain turns, turn your head to make sure the blind spots are clear. (Blind Spots, page 68)

9. A: Don't; move forward or drop back so the driver can see you

Do not drive in someone else's blind spot; move forward or drop back so the other driver can see you. (Blind Spots, page 68)

10. A: Press down hard on the brake pedal, hold it, and steer out of danger

Drivers with ABS must press hard on the brake pedal, hold it and steer; removing steady pressure or pumping disengages the ABS. (Emergency Braking, page 86)

11. A: Pump the brakes

Drivers with conventional brakes should pump the brakes in an emergency where traction is lost. (Emergency Braking, page 86)

12. A: Let up on the brake pedal just enough for the front wheels to roll again

With rear-wheel ABS the front wheels can still lock; let up on the brake just enough to let them roll and regain control. (Emergency Braking, page 86)

13. A: Take your foot off the gas, avoid braking if possible, and steer in the direction you want to go

For a skid: take your foot off the gas, don't use the brakes if possible, and turn the front tires in the direction you want to go. (Skidding/Hydroplaning, page 87)

14. A: Take your foot off the gas, hold the wheel firmly and steer straight

Take your foot off the gas, hold the wheel firmly and steer straight, brake lightly, and return to the pavement slowly when the road is clear. (Right Wheels Off Pavement, page 87)

15. A: When the road is clear, turn back at a slow speed and signal

Wait until the road is clear and turn back onto the pavement at a slow speed, signaling your intention. (Right Wheels Off Pavement, page 87)

16. A: Take your foot off the gas, don't brake, concentrate on steering, slow gradually, then brake softly once under control

Take your foot off the gas without braking, concentrate on steering, slow gradually and brake softly once the car is under control, then pull off the road. (Tire Blowout, page 88)

17. A: Take your foot off the gas, then press the clutch or shift into neutral

Take your foot off the gas, press the clutch or shift to neutral, brake gently if needed, and steer to a safe place. Shutting off the engine makes steering harder. (Jammed Gas Pedal, page 87)

18. A: You will lose the ability to steer the car

If you shut off your engine, you will lose the ability to steer the car. (Jammed Gas Pedal, page 87)

19. A: Excessive steering in reaction to an event, which can cause a rollover or a crash into oncoming traffic

Overcorrection is excessive steering in reaction to an event or loss of control and can result in a rollover or steering into oncoming traffic. (Overcorrection, page 87)

20. A: Sound the horn, flash high beams, brake hard and steer to the side of the road

Sound your horn and flash high beams, brake hard and steer to the side of the road. (Vehicle Approaching in Your Lane, page 88)

21. A: Drive slowly in low gear while applying the brakes

Test brakes lightly; dry them by driving slowly in low gear and applying the brakes. (Wet Brakes, page 88)

22. A: Get out of the vehicle

Exit the vehicle, then call 911. Never apply water to a gasoline or diesel fire. (Fire, page 87)

23. A: Away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle, toward the train

Run away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle in the direction toward the train, so you are less likely to be hit by your vehicle or debris. (Stalled on Railroad Tracks, page 88)

24. A: 20 seconds

20 seconds is the minimum amount of time it takes a train to reach the crossing after the warning lights start flashing. (Stalled on Railroad Tracks, page 87)

25. A: On the blue Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign at the crossing

A blue ENS sign at every highway-rail grade crossing gives the railroad's emergency contact information. (Emergency Notification System (ENS), page 88)