

Florida FLHSMV permit practice test 2

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. A lane marked with a curved arrow and the word ONLY means:

- A. You must turn in the direction of the arrow
- B. You may turn or go straight
- C. Only buses may use the lane
- D. The lane ends

2. Shared-lane markings called 'sharrows' tell drivers that:

- A. Bicyclists may use the entire lane
- B. Cars may park in the lane
- C. The lane is for buses only
- D. Bicycles are not allowed

3. When may a motor vehicle enter a bike lane?

- A. Only to cross it when turning at an intersection, and only when no bicyclists are in it
- B. Any time to pass slower traffic
- C. To park briefly
- D. To wait at a red light

4. What do curbs painted yellow usually indicate?

- A. No-parking zones, such as near fire hydrants or intersections
- B. Loading zones
- C. Parking for disabled drivers
- D. Bus stops only

5. Yellow or white diagonal stripes on the pavement mark:

- A. Fixed obstructions such as medians or no-parking zones
- B. Passing zones
- C. Bike lanes
- D. Pedestrian waiting areas

6. You are stopped at a steady red light. When may you turn right?

- A. After stopping, if there is no NO TURN ON RED sign and the way is clear
- B. Only when the light turns green
- C. Without stopping if no cars are coming
- D. Only if there is a green arrow

7. On a red light, when may you turn left after stopping?

- A. From a one-way street onto a one-way street with traffic moving to the left
- B. From any street onto a one-way street
- C. From a two-way street onto a two-way street
- D. Never

8. Why shouldn't you stop too far back from the stop line at a red light?

- A. Some signals change only when sensors detect a vehicle at the stop line
- B. You might block the crosswalk
- C. It is a moving violation
- D. Pedestrians will not see you

9. What does a steady yellow light mean?

- A. The light is changing to red; stop if you can do so safely
- B. Speed up to beat the red light
- C. Proceed with caution; the light will stay yellow
- D. Stop only if pedestrians are present

10. The light turns green but cars are still in the intersection. What should you do?

- A. Wait until the intersection is clear
- B. Go immediately because you have the green
- C. Sound your horn
- D. Turn right around them

11. A green arrow is lit at the same time as a red light. What does this mean?

- A. You may turn in the direction of the arrow from the proper lane, yielding to vehicles and pedestrians in the intersection
- B. Everyone must stop
- C. You may go straight
- D. The signal is malfunctioning

12. What does a flashing yellow arrow mean?

- A. Turns are allowed, but oncoming traffic has a green light, so yield to it and to pedestrians
- B. You have a protected turn
- C. Stop and wait for a green arrow
- D. The turn lane is closed

13. How should you treat a flashing red light?

- A. Like a stop sign: stop, then go when safe
- B. Like a yield sign
- C. As a warning to slow down only
- D. As a signal that is out of order; ignore it

14. A flashing yellow light at an intersection means:

- A. Proceed with caution
- B. Stop and wait for green
- C. The light is about to turn red
- D. Yield to traffic on the right only

15. A traffic signal is out of order and no officer is directing traffic. What should you do?

- A. Treat the intersection as a four-way stop
- B. Proceed if your road is wider
- C. Slow down and continue without stopping
- D. Treat it as a yield sign

16. Who must obey traffic signals?

- A. Drivers, pedestrians and bicycle riders, except when an officer is directing traffic
- B. Only motor vehicle drivers
- C. Only drivers and motorcyclists
- D. Everyone, even when an officer directs otherwise

17. A lane signal shows a red X over your lane. What does it mean?

- A. Never drive in that lane
- B. The lane will close soon; prepare to move
- C. You may use the lane with caution
- D. The lane is for turning only

18. What does a yellow X lane signal mean?

- A. The lane signal is about to turn red; prepare to leave the lane
- B. You may use the lane
- C. The lane is for buses
- D. Reduce speed to 25 mph

19. What do ramp signals (ramp meters) on expressway entrance ramps do?

- A. Control the rate of vehicles entering the expressway; wait for green before entering
- B. Show which lane to exit from
- C. Warn of a crash ahead
- D. Show the speed limit

20. At a drawbridge, the signal is steady red. What does it mean?

- A. Stop at the marked stop line; the bridge is operating and the road is closed
- B. Slow down and cross carefully
- C. The bridge will open in a few minutes; hurry across
- D. Only pedestrians may cross

21. A drawbridge signal is flashing yellow. What does this mean?

- A. The drawbridge is in operation; slow down and prepare to stop
- B. The bridge is closed permanently
- C. You may proceed at normal speed
- D. Pedestrians only

22. A pedestrian signal shows a flashing raised hand while you are halfway across the street on foot. What should you do?

- A. Finish crossing quickly
- B. Return to the curb you started from
- C. Stop where you are
- D. Wait in the middle of the street

23. At a pedestrian hybrid beacon, what must drivers do when the beacon shows a steady red light?

- A. Stop for pedestrians in the crosswalk
- B. Slow down and proceed
- C. Proceed with caution if no pedestrian is present

D. Speed up to clear the crosswalk

24. At a pedestrian hybrid beacon showing flashing red, what may a driver do?

- A. Stop, then proceed with caution if no pedestrian is present and the intersection is clear
- B. Go without stopping
- C. Remain stopped until the light goes dark
- D. Turn right only

25. A pedestrian hybrid beacon is dark (no light showing). What should a driver do?

- A. Go if the intersection is clear
- B. Stop and wait
- C. Yield to the right
- D. Treat it as a flashing red

Answer key: Florida practice test 2

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1. A: You must turn in the direction of the arrow

A lane marked with a curved arrow and ONLY requires you to turn in the direction of the arrow. (Turn Lanes, page 53)

2. A: Bicyclists may use the entire lane

Sharrows alert motorists that bicyclists may use the entire lane and show bicyclists where to ride. (Bicycle Lanes, page 53)

3. A: Only to cross it when turning at an intersection, and only when no bicyclists are in it

Motor vehicles may not drive in bike lanes; they may cross them when turning at intersections, but only when no bicyclists are present. (Bicycle Lanes, page 53)

4. A: No-parking zones, such as near fire hydrants or intersections

Yellow curbs often indicate no-parking zones near fire hydrants or intersections. (Other Markings, page 54)

5. A: Fixed obstructions such as medians or no-parking zones

Yellow or white diagonal stripes mark fixed obstructions such as medians and no-parking zones. (Other Markings, page 54)

6. A: After stopping, if there is no NO TURN ON RED sign and the way is clear

After stopping at a red light you may turn right if no NO TURN ON RED sign is posted and the way is clear, yielding to pedestrians and traffic. (Steady Signal Lights: Red Light, page 59)

7. A: From a one-way street onto a one-way street with traffic moving to the left

You may turn left on red from a one-way street onto a one-way street that has traffic moving to the left. (Steady Signal Lights: Red Light, page 59)

8. A: Some signals change only when sensors detect a vehicle at the stop line

Some signals change only when sensors detect vehicles at the stop line. (Steady Signal Lights: Red Light, page 59)

9. A: The light is changing to red; stop if you can do so safely

Yellow warns the light is changing to red; stop if you can safely do so. (Steady Signal Lights: Yellow Light, page 59)

10. A: Wait until the intersection is clear

Green means go only if the intersection is clear; yield to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection. (Steady Signal Lights: Green Light, page 59)

11. A: You may turn in the direction of the arrow from the proper lane, yielding to vehicles and pedestrians in the intersection

A green arrow lets you turn in its direction; with the red light also on, you must be in the proper lane and yield to vehicles and pedestrians in the intersection. (Steady Signal Lights: Green Arrow, page 60)

12. A: Turns are allowed, but oncoming traffic has a green light, so yield to it and to pedestrians

A flashing yellow arrow allows turns, but oncoming traffic has a green light; yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. (Flashing Signal Lights: Flashing Yellow Arrow, page 60)

13. A: Like a stop sign: stop, then go when safe

A flashing red light is treated like a stop sign; stop and proceed when safe. (Flashing Signal Lights: Flashing Red Light, page 60)

14. A: Proceed with caution

A flashing yellow light is used at or before dangerous intersections or to call attention to a warning; proceed with caution. (Flashing Signal Lights: Flashing Yellow Light, page 60)

15. A: Treat the intersection as a four-way stop

If a traffic signal is out of order and law enforcement is not present, treat the intersection as a four-way stop. (Traffic Signals, page 59)

16. A: Drivers, pedestrians and bicycle riders, except when an officer is directing traffic

Drivers, pedestrians and bicycle riders must obey signals except when an officer is directing traffic. (Traffic Signals, page 59)

17. A: Never drive in that lane

Never drive in a lane under a red X. (Lane Signals, page 61)

18. A: The lane signal is about to turn red; prepare to leave the lane

A yellow X means the lane signal is about to turn red. (Lane Signals, page 61)

19. A: Control the rate of vehicles entering the expressway; wait for green before entering

Ramp signals control the rate of vehicles entering an expressway and alternate red and green; wait for the green signal. (Ramp Signals, page 61)

20. A: Stop at the marked stop line; the bridge is operating and the road is closed

A red drawbridge signal means stop at the stop line; the bridge is in operation and closed to all traffic. (Drawbridge Signs & Signals, page 62)

21. A: The drawbridge is in operation; slow down and prepare to stop

A flashing yellow drawbridge light means the bridge is in operation; slow down and prepare to stop. (Drawbridge Signs & Signals, page 63)

22. A: Finish crossing quickly

If you are already in the crosswalk when the hand starts flashing, quickly finish crossing. (Pedestrian Signs & Signals, page 63)

23. A: Stop for pedestrians in the crosswalk

A steady red light at a pedestrian hybrid beacon means stop for pedestrians in the crosswalk. (Pedestrian Signs & Signals: Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon, page 63)

24. A: Stop, then proceed with caution if no pedestrian is present and the intersection is clear

With a flashing red, proceed with caution; if no pedestrian is present and the intersection is clear, go. (Pedestrian Signs & Signals: Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon, page 63)

25. A: Go if the intersection is clear

When the pedestrian signal shows no light, go if the intersection is clear. (Pedestrian Signs & Signals: Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon, page 63)