

Florida FLHSMV permit practice test 3

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 Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon at a crosswalk starts flashing. What must drivers do?

- A. Stop and yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk
- B. Slow down only
- C. Honk to warn pedestrians
- D. Continue if the pedestrian is on the far side

2. What do white X-shaped 'dynamic envelope' markings at a railroad crossing show?

- A. The danger zone where you must not stop because a passing train needs that clearance
- B. A place to wait for the train
- C. A pedestrian crossing
- D. A bus stop area

3. Within what distance of a railroad crossing must you not stop?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 5 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 100 feet

4. Reversible traffic lanes are used to:

- A. Help handle rush-hour traffic by changing direction at set times
- B. Let emergency vehicles pass
- C. Separate bicycles from cars
- D. Allow U-turns

5. A lane signal shows a green arrow pointing down at your lane. What does it mean?

- A. You may use the lane, obeying all other signs and signals
- B. You must exit
- C. The lane is closing
- D. Turn left only

6. You see red reflectors facing you on the lane lines. What does it mean?

- A. You are on the wrong side of the road; turn around or get into the proper lane immediately
- B. A lane is ending
- C. You are approaching a toll plaza
- D. The road is slippery

7. How are HOV lanes identified?

- A. By signs and diamond pavement symbols, separated by a striped buffer
- B. By red curbs
- C. By solid yellow lines only
- D. By green pavement

8. Where may vehicles enter and exit an HOV lane?

- A. Only at designated points
- B. Anywhere the buffer is striped
- C. Anywhere, after signaling
- D. Only at the end of the highway

9. After a complete stop at a stop line, you must yield to:

- A. Traffic already in the intersection, pedestrians and bicyclists
- B. Only vehicles on your left
- C. Only pedestrians
- D. No one, since you stopped first

10. At a two-way stop, a vehicle is turning and another is going straight. Who must yield?

- A. The turning vehicle yields to the vehicle going straight
- B. The vehicle going straight yields
- C. The vehicle on the left
- D. The vehicle that stopped last

11. You are pulling out of a driveway onto a street. Whom must you yield to?

- A. Vehicles on the road, plus pedestrians and bicyclists on the sidewalk or in bike lanes
- B. Only vehicles approaching from the left
- C. No one if you signal
- D. Only pedestrians

12. At an open intersection (no signs or signals), you must yield if:

- A. You are entering a paved road from an unpaved road
- B. You are on the paved road and another car is on a dirt road
- C. You arrived first
- D. You are going straight and the other car is turning left

13. At an open intersection, you are on a secondary road about to cross a state highway. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. Traffic on the state highway
- B. You, if you arrive first
- C. The vehicle on the right
- D. Whoever is going faster

14. At an open intersection you plan to turn left and a vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction. What must you do?

- A. Yield to the approaching vehicle
- B. Turn first because you signaled
- C. Flash your lights and turn
- D. Turn quickly before it arrives

15. According to the Florida handbook, who must do everything possible to avoid a crash?

- A. Every driver, motorcyclist, moped rider, pedestrian and bicyclist
- B. Only the driver who does not have the right-of-way
- C. Only motor vehicle drivers
- D. Only the driver who arrived last

16. An emergency vehicle using its siren and flashing lights approaches. What must you do?

- A. Pull over to the closest edge of the roadway immediately and stop until it has passed
- B. Speed up to get out of its way
- C. Stop where you are, even in an intersection
- D. Keep driving at the same speed

17. A funeral procession's lead vehicle has entered an intersection. What may the rest of the procession do?

- A. Follow through the intersection regardless of traffic control devices
- B. Must stop at each red light
- C. Must yield to cross traffic
- D. Must pull over and let traffic pass

18. A public transit bus has signaled and is re-entering traffic from a designated pullout bay. What must drivers traveling in the same direction do?

- A. Yield the right-of-way to the bus
- B. Speed up to pass the bus
- C. Sound the horn
- D. Change lanes to the left in all cases

19. Drivers entering a roundabout must yield to:

- A. Traffic already in the roundabout
- B. Traffic waiting to enter on their right
- C. No one if they are going straight
- D. Only large trucks

20. When must you yield to pedestrians at a roundabout?

- A. Before entering and before exiting, in the crosswalks
- B. Only when exiting
- C. Only when entering
- D. Never; pedestrians must wait for a gap

21. When merging onto a limited access highway from an acceleration lane, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Traffic already on the highway
- B. The merging driver
- C. The vehicle that signals first
- D. The faster vehicle

22. On a two-lane road, a vehicle with only one headlight is coming toward you at night. What should you do?

- A. Drive as far to the right as you can; it could be a car missing a headlight
- B. Flash your high beams at it
- C. Move toward the center line
- D. Stop in your lane

23. When making a turn across a bike lane, you must:

- A. Yield to bicyclists and make your turn behind them
- B. Turn in front of the bicyclist if you signaled
- C. Sound your horn so the cyclist stops
- D. Speed up to complete the turn first

24. At intersections, how should you assume a bicyclist will move?

- A. Straight ahead, unless they signal otherwise
- B. Turning right
- C. Turning left
- D. Stopping

25. When must a pedestrian yield the right-of-way to vehicles?

- A. When crossing at any point other than within a crosswalk
- B. Never; pedestrians always have the right-of-way
- C. Only at night
- D. Only on highways

Answer key: Florida practice test 3

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1. A: Stop and yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk

When the beacon flashes, motorists must stop and yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk. (Pedestrian Signs & Signals: Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon, page 63)

2. A: The danger zone where you must not stop because a passing train needs that clearance

The connected white X markings show the clearance trains need; any object inside the dynamic envelope could be struck. (Railroad Crossing Signs & Signals, page 64)

3. A: 15 feet

Do not stop on the tracks or within 15 feet of the crossing. (Railroad Crossing Signs & Signals, page 64)

4. A: Help handle rush-hour traffic by changing direction at set times

Reversible lanes help handle rush-hour traffic; their direction is normally reversed at set times each day. (Reversible Lanes, page 53)

5. A: You may use the lane, obeying all other signs and signals

A green arrow lane signal means you may use the lane, and you must also obey all other signs and signals. (Lane Signals, page 61)

6. A: You are on the wrong side of the road; turn around or get into the proper lane immediately

Red reflectors facing you on lane lines mean you are facing traffic the wrong way and could have a head-on collision. (Red Reflectors on Lane Lines, page 77)

7. A: By signs and diamond pavement symbols, separated by a striped buffer

HOV lanes are identified by signs and diamond pavement symbols and separated by a striped buffer zone. (HOV Lanes, page 77)

8. A: Only at designated points

Vehicles may enter and exit HOV lanes only at designated points. (HOV Lanes, page 77)

9. A: Traffic already in the intersection, pedestrians and bicyclists

After a complete stop, yield to traffic already in the intersection and to pedestrians and bicyclists; go only when the road is clear. (Intersections, page 70)

10. A: The turning vehicle yields to the vehicle going straight

At a two-way stop, the turning vehicle yields to the vehicle going straight. (Intersections, page 70)

11. A: Vehicles on the road, plus pedestrians and bicyclists on the sidewalk or in bike lanes

Drivers entering a road from a driveway, alley or roadside must yield to vehicles on the main road and to pedestrians and bicyclists. (Driveways, page 70)

12. A: You are entering a paved road from an unpaved road

At an open intersection you must yield if you enter a paved road from an unpaved road, among other cases. (Open Intersections, page 70)

13. A: Traffic on the state highway

You must yield when you enter or cross a state highway from a secondary road. (Open Intersections, page 70)

14. A: Yield to the approaching vehicle

At an open intersection, you must yield if you plan to turn left and a vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction. (Open Intersections, page 70)

15. A: Every driver, motorcyclist, moped rider, pedestrian and bicyclist

Right-of-way rules say who must yield, but every road user must do everything possible to avoid a crash.
(Right-of-Way, page 76)

16. A: Pull over to the closest edge of the roadway immediately and stop until it has passed

Yield to emergency vehicles using sirens or flashing lights: pull over to the closest edge of the road, stop until it passes, and don't block intersections. (Emergency Vehicles, page 92)

17. A: Follow through the intersection regardless of traffic control devices

When the lead vehicle enters an intersection, the remaining vehicles in the procession may follow through regardless of traffic control devices; other road users must yield. (Funeral Processions, page 92)

18. A: Yield the right-of-way to the bus

All drivers must yield to public transit buses traveling in the same direction that have signaled and are reentering traffic from a designated pullout bay. (Public Transit, page 96)

19. A: Traffic already in the roundabout

Drivers entering a roundabout must yield to traffic already in the roundabout; if there is no traffic you may enter without yielding. (Roundabouts, page 71)

20. A: Before entering and before exiting, in the crosswalks

Prior to entering or exiting the roundabout, drivers must yield to pedestrians in the crosswalks. (Roundabouts, page 71)

21. A: Traffic already on the highway

You must yield the right-of-way to traffic on the highway when merging. (Entering & Leaving Limited Access Highways, page 71)

22. A: Drive as far to the right as you can; it could be a car missing a headlight

Drive as far right as you can if a vehicle with one light approaches; it could be a vehicle with a missing headlight. (Night Driving, page 81)

23. A: Yield to bicyclists and make your turn behind them

When you must cross into a bike lane to turn, yield to any bicyclist and make your turn behind the bicyclist. (Rules for Motorists (Bicyclists), page 89)

24. A: Straight ahead, unless they signal otherwise

Assume bicyclists are traveling straight unless they signal otherwise, and yield to them as you would to any other vehicle. (Rules for Motorists (Bicyclists), page 89)

25. A: When crossing at any point other than within a crosswalk

Pedestrians must yield to vehicles when crossing a roadway anywhere other than within a crosswalk, and when the crosswalk signal shows DON'T WALK. (Rules for Pedestrians, page 96)