

Florida FLHSMV permit practice test 4

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. You are leaving an alley and a pedestrian is walking on the sidewalk across it. What must you do?

- A. Stop for the pedestrian
- B. Sound your horn and proceed
- C. Pull halfway onto the sidewalk and wait
- D. Proceed slowly; the pedestrian must yield

2. A car ahead in the next lane has stopped at a crosswalk. What must you do?

- A. Do not pass it; assume a pedestrian may be crossing
- B. Pass carefully on the left
- C. Pass only if you can see no pedestrian
- D. Sound your horn and pass

3. You see a pedestrian carrying a white cane with a red tip. What must you do?

- A. Come to a complete stop, yield the right-of-way and use extra caution
- B. Sound your horn to warn them
- C. Slow down and drive around them
- D. Proceed if they are not in your lane

4. When you are stopped at a red light, where must your vehicle be in relation to the crosswalk?

- A. Not overhanging or blocking the crosswalk
- B. With the front wheels in the crosswalk
- C. Anywhere, if no pedestrians are present
- D. Halfway into the crosswalk

5. When children or a school crossing guard are present in a crosswalk, you must:

- A. Yield and stop at the stop line, not in the crosswalk
- B. Slow to 15 mph and continue
- C. Sound your horn
- D. Stop inside the crosswalk

6. Where do more crashes happen than any other place?

- A. At intersections
- B. On interstate highways
- C. In parking lots
- D. On bridges

7. How far before a turn must you signal in Florida?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 50 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

8. When are turn signals required by law in addition to turning?

- A. When changing lanes or overtaking a vehicle
- B. Only at night
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only when other cars are nearby

9. Is it legal to use your turn signal to tell the driver behind you that it is safe to pass?

- A. No, it is against the law
- B. Yes, it is a common courtesy
- C. Yes, but only on two-lane roads
- D. Only at night

10. From which side of the vehicle must drivers give hand signals?

- A. The left side
- B. The right side
- C. Either side
- D. Through the sunroof

11. When turning right, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The right lane of the road you are entering
- B. Any lane
- C. The left lane
- D. The center lane

12. When completing a left turn, which lane may you finish in?

- A. Any lane lawfully available and safe for your direction of travel
- B. Only the far left lane
- C. Only the far right lane
- D. The center turn lane

13. You reach an intersection where you wanted to turn, but you are in the wrong lane. What should you do?

- A. Drive to the next intersection and turn from the proper lane
- B. Cut across lanes quickly
- C. Stop and wait for a gap to change lanes
- D. Turn from the lane you are in

14. In which direction does traffic travel in a roundabout?

- A. Counter-clockwise
- B. Clockwise
- C. Either direction
- D. Whichever way is shortest

15. Which of these is NOT allowed inside a roundabout?

- A. Changing lanes
- B. Signaling before you exit
- C. Yielding to pedestrians
- D. Driving counter-clockwise

16. In a multi-lane roundabout, which lane should you use to make a U-turn?

- A. The left lane
- B. The right lane
- C. Either lane
- D. The shoulder

17. In a multi-lane roundabout, which lane should you use to turn right?

- A. The right lane
- B. The left lane
- C. Either lane
- D. Enter in the left lane and move right inside the circle

18. When should you use a three-point turn?

- A. Only if the road is too narrow for a U-turn and you can't go around the block
- B. Whenever you miss a turn
- C. On a curve when traffic is light
- D. On the highway to reverse direction

19. What is the first step of a three-point turn?

- A. Move as far right as possible, check traffic, signal left, turn sharply left and move forward slowly to the curb
- B. Back up to the left curb
- C. Turn sharply right and move forward
- D. Stop in the center of the road

20. Before making a right turn at an intersection, you should remember to:

- A. Look right for pedestrians and bicyclists
- B. Look only to the left
- C. Speed up through the turn
- D. Move into the left lane

21. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in a Florida school zone?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 30 mph

22. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed in a Florida municipal, business or residential area?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 35 mph

D. 40 mph

23. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed on Florida streets and highways outside towns?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 50 mph
- C. 60 mph
- D. 65 mph

24. What is the maximum speed limit on Florida limited access highways?

- A. 70 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 75 mph
- D. 80 mph

25. On a highway with a posted speed limit of 70 mph, what is the minimum speed limit?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

Answer key: Florida practice test 4

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1. A: Stop for the pedestrian

When entering or leaving an alley, driveway or private road, you must stop for pedestrians on the sidewalk. (Rules for Motorists (Pedestrians), page 96)

2. A: Do not pass it; assume a pedestrian may be crossing

You may not pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross; assume a pedestrian may be crossing even if you can't see one. (Rules for Motorists (Pedestrians), page 96)

3. A: Come to a complete stop, yield the right-of-way and use extra caution

Come to a complete stop, yield and use extra caution for a visually impaired pedestrian with a white cane with a red tip or a service animal. (Rules for Motorists (Pedestrians), page 96)

4. A: Not overhanging or blocking the crosswalk

Never block the crosswalk when stopped at a red light; no part of your vehicle should overhang it. (Rules for Motorists (Pedestrians), page 96)

5. A: Yield and stop at the stop line, not in the crosswalk

When children or crossing guards are present in a crosswalk, you must yield and stop at the stop line and not in the crosswalk. (School Crossings, page 97)

6. A: At intersections

Crashes happen at intersections more than any other place, so use extra caution approaching them. (Defensive Driving, page 83)

7. A: At least 100 feet

You must give a turn signal at least 100 feet before making your turn. (Turning, page 77)

8. A: When changing lanes or overtaking a vehicle

Turn signals are required by law when changing lanes or overtaking a vehicle. (Turning, page 77)

9. A: No, it is against the law

It is against the law to use your directional signals to tell drivers behind you that they can pass. (Turning, page 77)

10. A: The left side

Hand signals must be given from the left side of the vehicle. (Turning, page 77)

11. A: The right lane of the road you are entering

Turn right into the right lane of the roadway entered. (Turning, page 78)

12. A: Any lane lawfully available and safe for your direction of travel

A left turn may be completed in any lane lawfully available—or safe—for the desired direction of travel. (Turning, page 78)

13. A: Drive to the next intersection and turn from the proper lane

Never make last-minute turns; drive to the next intersection and make the turn from the proper lane. (Turning, page 78)

14. A: Counter-clockwise

Roundabouts travel in a one-way, counter-clockwise direction. (Roundabouts, page 71)

15. A: Changing lanes

Do not change lanes and do not stop in a roundabout; signal before exiting. (Roundabouts, page 71)

16. A: The left lane

To go straight or left, and to make a U-turn, use the left lane; to go straight or right, use the right lane. (Roundabouts, page 71)

17. A: The right lane

To go straight or right, use the right lane; choose your lane before entering. (Roundabouts, page 71)

18. A: Only if the road is too narrow for a U-turn and you can't go around the block

Use a three-point turn only if the road is too narrow for a U-turn and you can't go around the block. (Three-Point Turns, page 78)

19. A: Move as far right as possible, check traffic, signal left, turn sharply left and move forward slowly to the curb

Move far right, check traffic, signal a left turn, turn the wheel sharply left and move forward slowly, stopping at the curb. (Three-Point Turns, page 78)

20. A: Look right for pedestrians and bicyclists

Always look both ways for pedestrians or bicyclists at an intersection, and remember to look right before making a right turn. (Intersections, page 70)

21. A: 20 mph

Florida's standard school zone speed limit is 20 mph. (Florida Standard Speed Limits, page 76)

22. A: 30 mph

The standard maximum in municipal, business or residential areas is 30 mph except where otherwise posted. (Florida Standard Speed Limits, page 76)

23. A: 55 mph

The standard maximum on streets and highways is 55 mph except where otherwise posted. (Florida Standard Speed Limits, page 76)

24. A: 70 mph

Limited access highways have a 70 mph limit, and the speed limit in Florida is never higher than 70 mph. (Florida Standard Speed Limits, page 76)

25. A: 50 mph

When the posted speed limit is 70 mph, the minimum speed limit is 50 mph. (Florida Standard Speed Limits, page 76)