

Florida FLHSMV permit practice test 5

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. Can you be cited for driving too slowly in Florida?

- A. Yes, if you block or delay traffic moving at normal, safe speeds
- B. No, only speeding is illegal
- C. Only on residential streets
- D. Only if you are under 18

2. Is there a legal 'buffer' that lets you drive up to 10 mph over the speed limit?

- A. No, the speeding buffer is a myth; you can be cited
- B. Yes, up to 10 mph
- C. Yes, but only on interstates
- D. Yes, up to 5 mph

3. Speed limits show the fastest speed you may drive under what conditions?

- A. Favorable conditions
- B. Any conditions
- C. Night conditions
- D. Heavy traffic conditions

4. If you double your speed, what happens to your vehicle's force of impact?

- A. It becomes four times greater
- B. It doubles
- C. It triples
- D. It stays the same

5. If you triple your speed, your braking distance and impact become:

- A. Nine times greater
- B. Three times greater
- C. Six times greater
- D. Twelve times greater

6. Quadrupling your speed makes braking distance and impact how many times greater?

- A. 16
- B. 8
- C. 4
- D. 12

7. Speeding fines in an active school zone or construction zone are:

- A. Doubled
- B. Tripled
- C. The same as elsewhere
- D. Waived for a first offense

8. What is the fine for a first offense of exceeding the speed limit by more than 50 mph?

- A. \$1,000
- B. \$500
- C. \$250
- D. \$2,500

9. What is the highest speed limit you will ever find in Florida?

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

10. What minimum following distance does the Florida handbook recommend in favorable weather and traffic?

- A. Four seconds
- B. Two seconds
- C. Three car lengths
- D. One second per 10 mph

11. How do you check your following distance?

- A. Note when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed marker and count seconds until you reach it
- B. Count the car lengths between you and the vehicle ahead
- C. Watch the other car's brake lights
- D. Use your speedometer

12. Rear-end collisions are almost always caused by:

- A. Drivers following too closely
- B. Bad weather
- C. Faulty brake lights
- D. Slow drivers

13. Which situation calls for MORE than the normal following distance?

- A. When you are being passed
- B. On a dry, sunny day
- C. When the road is empty
- D. When driving below the speed limit

14. Why should you leave extra space when stopped behind another vehicle on an incline?

- A. It may roll back before moving forward
- B. It may stall
- C. It may turn suddenly
- D. Its driver cannot see you

15. How close may you legally follow a fire truck responding to an emergency?

- A. No closer than 500 feet
- B. No closer than 200 feet
- C. No closer than 100 feet
- D. No closer than 1,000 feet

16. Outside cities and towns, how far must a truck or a vehicle towing another vehicle stay behind another truck or towing vehicle?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

17. If another vehicle is following you too closely, you should:

- A. Slow down and keep to the right
- B. Brake suddenly to warn them
- C. Speed up
- D. Move to the left lane

18. Why should you leave extra space behind city buses, school buses and vehicles carrying hazardous materials?

- A. They are required to stop at railroad crossings
- B. They brake slowly
- C. They often turn without signaling
- D. They have no brake lights

19. Before you pull out to pass, you should:

- A. Signal, check blind spots, and make sure you have enough time and room
- B. Move up close behind the vehicle you are passing
- C. Speed past without signaling
- D. Flash your high beams at the other driver

20. After passing a vehicle, when may you return to the right side of the road?

- A. When you can see the tires of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror
- B. As soon as your rear bumper is past its front bumper
- C. When the other driver flashes headlights
- D. Immediately after passing its front door

21. When passing on a two-lane road, you must return to the right side before coming within how many feet of an approaching vehicle?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 500 feet

22. Is it legal to exceed the speed limit while passing?

- A. No
- B. Yes, briefly
- C. Yes, by up to 10 mph
- D. Only on highways

23. You must not pass on a hill or curve where you cannot see at least how far ahead?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

24. You must not pass within how many feet of an intersection, bridge, tunnel or railroad crossing?

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

25. How can you let the driver you are passing know you are coming?

- A. Tap your horn during the day or flash your headlights at night
- B. Turn on your hazard lights
- C. Tailgate briefly
- D. Use your right turn signal

Answer key: Florida practice test 5

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1. A: Yes, if you block or delay traffic moving at normal, safe speeds

Driving too slowly is against Florida law; you must not block or delay traffic moving at normal, safe speeds. (Florida Standard Speed Limits, page 76)

2. A: No, the speeding buffer is a myth; you can be cited

The 'speeding buffer' is a myth; you are not allowed to drive up to 10 mph over the limit and may be cited. (Speed Limits, page 76)

3. A: Favorable conditions

Speed limits are the fastest speed under favorable conditions; you must adjust your speed for weather, road and traffic. (Speed Limits, page 76)

4. A: It becomes four times greater

When you double the speed of a car, you increase its force of impact four times. (Speed Limits, page 76)

5. A: Nine times greater

Tripling the speed makes braking distance and impact 9 times greater. (Braking Distance, page 68)

6. A: 16

Quadrupling the speed means braking distance and impact are 16 times greater. (Braking Distance, page 68)

7. A: Doubled

Fines are doubled when speeding occurs within a school zone or construction zone. (Speeding, page 37)

8. A: \$1,000

The fine for exceeding the speed limit by more than 50 mph is \$1,000 for the first offense and \$2,500 for the second. (Speeding, page 37)

9. A: 70 mph

In Florida, the speed limit will never be higher than 70 mph. (Speeding, page 36)

10. A: Four seconds

Keep a minimum following distance of four seconds during favorable weather and traffic conditions, and increase it when conditions are unfavorable. (Following Distances, page 69)

11. A: Note when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed marker and count seconds until you reach it

Watch the rear of the vehicle ahead pass a stationary marker and count 'one-thousand-one...' until you reach it; if you reach it before four, you are too close. (Following Distances, page 69)

12. A: Drivers following too closely

Rear-end collisions are almost always caused by drivers following too closely. (Following Distances, page 69)

13. A: When you are being passed

Increase following distance in rain, low visibility, when being passed, when towing or carrying heavy loads, and when stopped behind a vehicle on an incline. (Following Distances, page 69)

14. A: It may roll back before moving forward

When stopped behind a vehicle on an incline, leave more room because it may roll back before moving forward. (Following Distances, page 69)

15. A: No closer than 500 feet

It is against the law to follow a fire truck responding to an emergency closer than 500 feet. (Following Distances, page 70)

16. A: 300 feet

A truck or vehicle towing another vehicle must not follow within 300 feet of another truck or vehicle in tow (the rule doesn't apply to passing or within cities or towns). (Following Distance for Trucks, page 70)

17. A: Slow down and keep to the right

If you are being followed too closely, slow down and keep to the right. (Following Distances, page 70)

18. A: They are required to stop at railroad crossings

Allow extra distance behind vehicles required to stop at railroad crossings, such as buses and vehicles carrying hazardous materials. (Following Distances, page 70)

19. A: Signal, check blind spots, and make sure you have enough time and room

Signal before moving into the left lane, stay a safe distance back, check blind spots, and make sure you have plenty of time and room. (Passing, page 75)

20. A: When you can see the tires of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror

Don't return to the right until you can see the tires of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror, and signal when returning. (Passing, page 75)

21. A: 200 feet

You must return to the right side of the road before coming within 200 feet of any approaching vehicle. (Passing, page 75)

22. A: No

Stay within the speed limit; it is illegal to exceed the speed limit while passing. (Passing, page 75)

23. A: 500 feet

You must not pass on hills or curves where you can't see at least 500 feet ahead. (You Must Not Pass, page 75)

24. A: 100 feet

Passing is not allowed within 100 feet of an intersection, bridge, viaduct, tunnel or railroad crossing. (You Must Not Pass, page 75)

25. A: Tap your horn during the day or flash your headlights at night

Tap your horn (day) or flash your headlights (night) to let the other driver know you are passing. (Passing, page 75)