

Florida FLHSMV permit practice test 8

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. When riding in a group, how many bicyclists may ride side by side on a regular roadway?

- A. No more than two, and single file if they are impeding traffic
- B. Three
- C. Any number
- D. Bicyclists must always ride single file

2. When driving at night and a bicyclist is approaching, you should:

- A. Avoid using high beam headlights
- B. Flash your high beams
- C. Sound your horn
- D. Turn off your headlights

3. What is a commercial vehicle's 'No Zone'?

- A. Large blind spots in front, behind and on both sides where the driver can't see you
- B. A no-parking zone for trucks
- C. A lane trucks may not use
- D. A zone where trucks may not pass

4. You are stopped behind a large truck on an upgrade. What should you do?

- A. Leave space in case it drifts back, and keep to the left in your lane so the driver can see you
- B. Pull up close so other cars can't cut in
- C. Stay directly behind its center
- D. Honk to let the driver know you are there

5. A large truck ahead is swinging wide to the left to make a right turn. What should you do?

- A. Do not drive between the truck and the curb
- B. Pass it on the right
- C. Pass it on the left quickly
- D. Sound your horn

6. Why shouldn't you use high beams when following a commercial vehicle at night?

- A. The light reflects off its large side mirrors and blinds the driver
- B. It is illegal to use high beams near trucks
- C. It wastes battery power
- D. Trucks have sensors that react to bright light

7. A truck is preparing to back up. What should you do?

- A. Never cross behind it
- B. Cross quickly behind it
- C. Honk and pass behind it
- D. Stop directly behind it

8. A large truck is passing you. What should you do?

- A. Keep to the right side of your lane and don't speed up
- B. Speed up to stay even with it
- C. Move to the left side of your lane
- D. Brake sharply

9. Can you share a lane with a motorcycle?

- A. No, the motorcyclist is entitled to the entire lane
- B. Yes, if the lane is wide
- C. Yes, in heavy traffic
- D. Yes, if the motorcyclist waves you by

10. Why is it hard to judge a motorcycle's speed and distance?

- A. It takes up less of your field of vision, so it may seem farther away than it is
- B. Motorcycles have no lights
- C. Motorcycles always travel faster than cars
- D. Motorcycles are louder

11. Why might a motorcycle slow down without its brake light coming on?

- A. Riders often slow by down-shifting or rolling off the throttle
- B. Motorcycle brake lights only work at night
- C. Motorcycles don't have brake lights
- D. Riders use their feet to stop

12. Why should you never pass a motorcyclist with only a few feet of space?

- A. The wind gust can cause the rider to lose control
- B. It is legal but rude
- C. The rider might speed up
- D. Motorcycles cannot see you

13. Who must wear a helmet on a motorcycle in Florida?

- A. Riders under 21, and riders 21+ without at least \$10,000 in medical insurance coverage
- B. Everyone, with no exceptions
- C. Only riders under 18
- D. Only passengers

14. What license do you need to operate a moped in Florida?

- A. A Class E driver license; no motorcycle endorsement is needed
- B. A motorcycle endorsement
- C. A learner's license is enough
- D. No license is needed

15. What is the minimum age to operate a motorcycle or moped on a Florida public road?

- A. 16
- B. 15
- C. 14
- D. 18

16. On a two-way road with no median, a school bus ahead is stopped with its stop signal displayed. Which vehicles must stop?

- A. Vehicles traveling in both directions
- B. Only vehicles behind the bus
- C. Only vehicles in the lane next to the bus
- D. Only vehicles meeting the bus

17. On a highway divided by an unpaved median at least five feet wide, you are traveling in the opposite direction of a stopped school bus. What must you do?

- A. You do not have to stop, but proceed with caution
- B. Stop until the bus moves
- C. Stop, then proceed at 10 mph
- D. Change lanes and pass

18. Does a painted median or pavement marking count as a barrier that lets opposite-direction traffic pass a stopped school bus?

- A. No; painted lines are not barriers, so you must stop
- B. Yes, any marking counts
- C. Yes, if it is yellow
- D. Only on four-lane roads

19. How long must you remain stopped for a school bus displaying its stop signal?

- A. Until the stop signal is withdrawn and all children are clear of the roadway
- B. For 30 seconds
- C. Until the bus door closes
- D. Until children reach the sidewalk on your side only

20. What is the minimum fine for passing a stopped school bus on the side where children enter and exit?

- A. \$465
- B. \$265
- C. \$165
- D. \$1,000

21. How many points are assessed for passing a stopped school bus (with no injury)?

- A. 4 points
- B. 3 points
- C. 6 points
- D. 2 points

22. If passing a stopped school bus causes serious injury or death, which penalty applies?

- A. Six points, a \$1,500 fine, license suspension of at least one year, and 120 community service hours in a trauma center or hospital
- B. Three points and a warning
- C. A \$265 fine only
- D. A 30-day suspension only

23. Farm vehicles designed to travel under what speed must display the slow-moving vehicle sign?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 45 mph

24. Under the Move Over Law on a multi-lane road, what must you do for a stopped emergency vehicle with its lights on?

- A. Vacate the lane closest to it when safe (signaling first)
- B. Stop behind it
- C. Speed up to pass quickly
- D. Stay in your lane and honk

25. Under the Move Over Law, if you cannot safely change lanes, how much must you slow down?

- A. To 20 mph below the posted speed limit
- B. To 10 mph below the limit
- C. To 30 mph
- D. To half the speed limit

Answer key: Florida practice test 8

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1. A: No more than two, and single file if they are impeding traffic

Bicyclists may not ride more than two side-by-side (except on paths or bike-only parts of a road) and must ride single file if impeding traffic. (Rules for Bicyclists, page 90)

2. A: Avoid using high beam headlights

At night, avoid using high beam headlights when a bicyclist is approaching. (Rules for Motorists (Bicyclists), page 89)

3. A: Large blind spots in front, behind and on both sides where the driver can't see you

CMVs have large blind spots in front, behind and on both sides; vehicles in the No Zone are hidden from the driver's view. (Commercial Motor Vehicles: Rules for Motorists, page 90)

4. A: Leave space in case it drifts back, and keep to the left in your lane so the driver can see you

Leave space in case the CMV drifts back when it starts, and keep to the left in your lane so the driver can see you. (Commercial Motor Vehicles: Rules for Motorists, page 90)

5. A: Do not drive between the truck and the curb

CMVs often swing wide to the left to turn right; do not drive between the CMV and the curb, because the driver can't see you. (Commercial Motor Vehicles: Rules for Motorists, page 92)

6. A: The light reflects off its large side mirrors and blinds the driver

Bright lights blind the CMV driver when they reflect off the large side mirrors. (Commercial Motor Vehicles: Rules for Motorists, page 90)

7. A: Never cross behind it

Never cross behind a CMV that is preparing to back up or backing up; its size hides objects behind it. (Commercial Motor Vehicles: Rules for Motorists, page 92)

8. A: Keep to the right side of your lane and don't speed up

When a CMV passes you, keep to the right side of your lane and do not speed up. (Passing Commercial Vehicles, page 92)

9. A: No, the motorcyclist is entitled to the entire lane

You must not attempt to share a lane with a motorcycle; the motorcyclist is entitled to the entire lane. (Rules for Motorists (Motorcycles), page 93)

10. A: It takes up less of your field of vision, so it may seem farther away than it is

Motorcycles take up less field of vision, which interferes with depth perception; they may appear much farther away than they are. (Rules for Motorists (Motorcycles), page 95)

11. A: Riders often slow by down-shifting or rolling off the throttle

Motorcyclists often slow by down-shifting or rolling off the throttle, which does not activate the brake light. (Rules for Motorists (Motorcycles), page 95)

12. A: The wind gust can cause the rider to lose control

Never pass a motorcyclist with only a few feet of space; the wind gust force can cause the rider to lose control. (Rules for Motorists (Motorcycles), page 95)

13. A: Riders under 21, and riders 21+ without at least \$10,000 in medical insurance coverage

Motorcycle operators must wear a helmet unless they are 21 or older AND carry medical insurance providing at least \$10,000 in benefits for injuries. (Rules for Motorcycle/Moped Riders, page 95)

14. A: A Class E driver license; no motorcycle endorsement is needed

Operators of mopeds must have a Class E driver license; a motorcycle endorsement is not required. (Rules for Motorcycle/Moped Riders, page 95)

15. A: 16

You must be 16 or older to operate a motorcycle or moped on a public road. (Rules for Motorcycle/Moped Riders, page 95)

16. A: Vehicles traveling in both directions

On a two-way street or highway, all drivers moving in either direction must stop for a stopped school bus displaying its stop signal. (School Buses, page 97)

17. A: You do not have to stop, but proceed with caution

If the highway is divided by a raised barrier or an unpaved median at least five feet wide, you don't have to stop when moving in the opposite direction of the bus. (School Buses, page 97)

18. A: No; painted lines are not barriers, so you must stop

Painted lines or pavement markings are not considered barriers. (School Buses, page 97)

19. A: Until the stop signal is withdrawn and all children are clear of the roadway

Remain stopped until the stop signal is withdrawn and all children are clear of the roadway. (School Buses, page 97)

20. A: \$465

Passing a stopped school bus carries a minimum \$265 fine, or a minimum \$465 if you pass on the side where children enter and exit. (Passing a Stopped School Bus, page 35)

21. A: 4 points

Passing a stopped school bus carries 4 points; 6 if it results in serious injury or death. (Passing a Stopped School Bus, page 35)

22. A: Six points, a \$1,500 fine, license suspension of at least one year, and 120 community service hours in a trauma center or hospital

Penalties include 120 community service hours in a trauma center or hospital, a victim's impact panel or driver improvement course, six points, at least a one-year suspension and a \$1,500 fine. (Passing a Stopped School Bus, page 35)

23. A: 25 mph

Farm vehicles designed for operation at speeds less than 25 mph must display the slow-moving vehicle sign on the rear when using public highways. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 97)

24. A: Vacate the lane closest to it when safe (signaling first)

On a multi-lane road you must vacate the lane closest to the stationary law enforcement, emergency, tow, sanitation or utility vehicle, signaling your lane change. (Move Over Law, page 73)

25. A: To 20 mph below the posted speed limit

If you cannot move over safely, you must slow to 20 mph below the posted speed limit. (Move Over Law, page 73)