

Florida FLHSMV permit practice test 9

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. Under the Move Over Law, if the posted speed limit is 20 mph or less, how fast may you pass a stopped emergency vehicle?

- A. 5 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 0 mph; you must stop

2. Besides emergency and service vehicles, the Move Over Law also protects which of these?

- A. A disabled vehicle stopped with hazard lights or flares, or with people visibly present
- B. Any parked car
- C. Vehicles waiting at a red light
- D. Slow-moving farm vehicles

3. On a public road, a golf cart driver under 18 must have:

- A. A valid learner's license or driver license
- B. No license
- C. Only a parent in the cart
- D. A motorcycle endorsement

4. On which streets may a low-speed vehicle (LSV) be operated?

- A. Streets with a posted speed limit of 35 mph or less
- B. Any street except interstates
- C. Streets of 45 mph or less
- D. Only private roads

5. A golf cart may cross a state road only if:

- A. The posted limit is 45 mph or less and it crosses at an intersection with a traffic control device
- B. The road is empty
- C. It has headlights
- D. The driver is over 18

6. When in a crosswalk or driveway, how are bicyclists, skateboarders and skaters treated?

- A. As pedestrians
- B. As vehicles
- C. As motorcycles
- D. They are not allowed there

7. When should you stop and remain stopped for pedestrians?

- A. When they are crossing at any marked crossing or intersection
- B. Only at traffic signals
- C. Only when they are in your lane
- D. Only in school zones

8. Before turning right on red, what should you do about pedestrians?

- A. Stop and look both ways for pedestrians in the crosswalk
- B. Only look left
- C. Honk to warn them
- D. Turn quickly before they step off

9. Advanced driver assistance (ADAS) safety features and motorcycles: what does the handbook warn?

- A. ADAS features may not detect motorcycles, so stay alert
- B. ADAS always detects motorcycles
- C. ADAS should be turned off near motorcycles
- D. ADAS replaces mirror checks

10. When must you turn on your headlights in Florida?

- A. Between sunset and sunrise, in low visibility, and whenever your windshield wipers are on
- B. Only after dark
- C. Only when it is foggy
- D. Only on highways

11. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle must you switch from high beams to low beams?

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

12. Within how many feet of a vehicle you are following must you use low beams?

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

13. How far ahead can high beam headlights reveal objects?

- A. Up to about 450 feet
- B. Up to 150 feet
- C. Up to 1,000 feet
- D. Up to 250 feet

14. Florida's equipment standards say low beam headlights must show objects how far ahead?

- A. 150 feet
- B. 450 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 50 feet

15. What lights should you use when driving in fog or smoke?

- A. Low beam headlights
- B. High beam headlights
- C. Parking lights only
- D. Hazard lights only

16. What does 'over-driving' your headlights mean?

- A. Driving too fast to stop within the distance you can see
- B. Using high beams in traffic
- C. Driving with one headlight out
- D. Leaving headlights on after parking

17. After leaving a brightly lit area at night, you should:

- A. Drive slowly until your eyes adjust to the darkness
- B. Turn on high beams immediately
- C. Speed up to reach lit areas
- D. Look at oncoming headlights to adjust

18. How should you handle glare from oncoming headlights?

- A. Don't look directly at them; use the lane lines as a guide and glance at the other vehicle every few seconds
- B. Stare at the headlights
- C. Close one eye
- D. Flash your high beams

19. When are roads often most slippery during rain?

- A. When it has not rained in a while, because of oil build-up
- B. After several days of rain
- C. Only at night
- D. Only in winter

20. What is hydroplaning?

- A. Your tires ride on a thin layer of water and lose contact with the road
- B. Your brakes overheat
- C. Your engine floods
- D. Your windshield fogs up

21. Which of these increases the risk of hydroplaning?

- A. Low tire pressure, worn tread and speeding
- B. Driving below the speed limit
- C. New tires
- D. Using low beams

22. You come to a flooded roadway. What should you do?

- A. Turn around and find another route
- B. Drive through slowly
- C. Drive through quickly to avoid stalling
- D. Follow the car ahead through the water

23. An animal suddenly runs in front of your car and a collision can't be avoided. What should you do?

- A. Do not swerve; keep your vehicle under control and on the roadway
- B. Swerve into the oncoming lane
- C. Swerve onto the shoulder
- D. Close your eyes and brake

24. When are animals most active and most likely to be on the road?

- A. At dawn and dusk
- B. At noon
- C. At midnight only
- D. During rain only

25. During which months do most deer-vehicle crashes occur?

- A. October to December
- B. March to May
- C. June to August
- D. January to February

Answer key: Florida practice test 9

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1. A: 5 mph

If the speed limit is 20 mph or less, you must travel at 5 mph. (Move Over Law, page 73)

2. A: A disabled vehicle stopped with hazard lights or flares, or with people visibly present

It also protects disabled motor vehicles that are stopped and displaying warning or hazard lights, using flares or signage, or where people are visibly present. (Move Over Law, page 73)

3. A: A valid learner's license or driver license

A golf cart must not be driven on a public road by anyone under 18 unless they have a valid learner's license or driver license. (Golf Carts, page 93)

4. A: Streets with a posted speed limit of 35 mph or less

An LSV may only be operated on streets with a posted speed limit of 35 mph or less, and requires a valid driver license. (Low-Speed Vehicles, page 93)

5. A: The posted limit is 45 mph or less and it crosses at an intersection with a traffic control device

You may cross state roads in a golf cart if the posted speed limit is 45 mph or less and only at an intersection with a traffic control device. (Golf Carts, page 93)

6. A: As pedestrians

When in a crosswalk or driveway, bicyclists, skateboarders and skaters are considered pedestrians. (Pedestrians, page 95)

7. A: When they are crossing at any marked crossing or intersection

You must stop and remain stopped for pedestrians crossing a street or driveway at any marked crossing or intersection. (Rules for Motorists (Pedestrians), page 96)

8. A: Stop and look both ways for pedestrians in the crosswalk

Always stop before turning right on red and look both ways for pedestrians in the crosswalk. (Rules for Motorists (Pedestrians), page 96)

9. A: ADAS features may not detect motorcycles, so stay alert

ADAS safety features may not detect motorcyclists or motorcycles; be aware of your surroundings at all times. (Rules for Motorists (Motorcycles), page 95)

10. A: Between sunset and sunrise, in low visibility, and whenever your windshield wipers are on

Florida law requires headlights from sunset to sunrise; you must also turn them on in low visibility and when you turn on your windshield wipers. (Night Driving; Low Visibility; Rain, page 81)

11. A: 500 feet

Do not use high beams within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (Night Driving, page 81)

12. A: 300 feet

Do not use high beams within 300 feet of the vehicle ahead of you. (Night Driving, page 81)

13. A: Up to about 450 feet

High beams can reveal objects up to 450 feet away and are most effective at speeds faster than 25 mph. (Night Driving, page 81)

14. A: 150 feet

Low beam headlights must show objects 150 feet ahead; high beams 450 feet. (Equipment Standards, page 46)

15. A: Low beam headlights

Drive with lights on low beam; high beams reflect off fog and impair visibility even more. Parking lights are not a substitute. (Low Visibility, page 79)

16. A: Driving too fast to stop within the distance you can see

Avoid over-driving your lights, which means driving too fast for what you can see. (Night Driving, page 81)

17. A: Drive slowly until your eyes adjust to the darkness

When leaving a brightly lit area, drive slowly until your eyes adjust to the darkness. (Night Driving, page 81)

18. A: Don't look directly at them; use the lane lines as a guide and glance at the other vehicle every few seconds

Don't look directly at oncoming headlights; use lane lines as visual guides and look quickly to check the other vehicle's position. (Night Driving, page 81)

19. A: When it has not rained in a while, because of oil build-up

Roads become slick in rainstorms, especially if it has not rained in a while because of oil build-up on the highway. (Rain, page 80)

20. A: Your tires ride on a thin layer of water and lose contact with the road

Hydroplaning happens when your vehicle slides on a thin layer of water between the tires and the road. (Rain, page 80)

21. A: Low tire pressure, worn tread and speeding

Tires with low air pressure or bad tread increase the risk of hydroplaning, and so does speeding. (Rain, page 80)

22. A: Turn around and find another route

Turn around and find another route; you can't tell the depth or current and your vehicle could be submerged or swept away. (Rain, page 80)

23. A: Do not swerve; keep your vehicle under control and on the roadway

Do not swerve into oncoming traffic or off the road; that can cause a more serious crash. Keep the vehicle under control on the roadway. (Animals, page 79)

24. A: At dawn and dusk

Use caution at dawn and dusk, when animals are most active. (Animals, page 79)

25. A: October to December

Deer/vehicle crashes occur most often from October to December. (Animals, page 79)