Florida DHSMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

183 questions with answers & explanations · permitpractice.us

Florida permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	50
Passing score	80% (40 of 50 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	10
Minimum age	15
Testing agency	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV)
Official permit name	Class E Learner's License
If you fail	None required by rule: after failing the written exam another test may be taken the same day, examining time permitting (Rule 15A-1.016, F.A.C.); no attempt limit published in rule
Under-21 alcohol limit	0.02% BAC or higher

How to use this PDF

1. Answer every question on paper first, then check the answer key at the back - each answer has a short explanation of the rule.

2. Aim for 80% or better two or three times in a row before you book your DHSMV appointment.

3. Take the free interactive versions at https://permitpractice.us/florida/ - they shuffle the questions, track what you miss and include the road-sign picture questions this PDF cannot show.

4. Read the official Florida driver's handbook alongside these questions: https://www.flhsmv.gov/pdf/handbooks/englishdriverhandbook.pdf

Questions are original study questions written from the Florida driver's handbook and general traffic law. They are not copies of actual DHSMV exam questions. State facts last reviewed 2026-09-28. Free for personal study; do not resell. © 2026 permitpractice.us

Florida Permit Practice Questions

Circle your answer. Answer key with explanations starts on the last pages.

1. What is the maximum speed limit on Florida's limited access highways (interstates)?

A) 70 mph
B) 75 mph
C) 65 mph
D) 80 mph

2. Florida requires all front seat occupants to wear seat belts. Who is responsible for ensuring children under 18 are buckled?

A) The driver of the vehicle
B) The child (if over 16)
C) Each individual passenger
D) The parent, not the driver

3. When does Florida law require you to drive with your headlights on?

A) Only when visibility drops below 500 feet
B) Only during official fog or smoke advisories
C) Only between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. each night
D) Sunset to sunrise, and in rain, smoke, or fog

4. At a Florida roundabout, who has the right of way?

A) The first vehicle to reach the yield line
B) Vehicles already in the circle
C) Vehicles entering from the right
D) Larger vehicles such as trucks

5. Which stopped vehicles does Florida's Move Over law cover?

A) Only vehicles stopped on an interstate highway shoulder
B) Only marked police vehicles that have their lights flashing
C) Emergency, tow, sanitation, utility, road crew, and disabled vehicles
D) Only emergency vehicles that are sounding a siren

6. In Florida, what is the BAC limit for drivers under 21?

A) 0.02%
B) 0.00% - absolutely zero
C) 0.08%
D) 0.05%

7. According to the Florida Driver License Handbook's standard speed limits, what is the usual school zone speed limit while the zone is in effect?

A) 45 mph
B) 20 mph
C) 35 mph
D) 30 mph

8. Florida law requires a driver passing a bicyclist in the same lane to leave at least how much clearance?

A) 4 feet
B) 3 feet
C) 1 foot
D) 2 feet

9. In Florida, you must show proof of vehicle insurance that includes a minimum of:

A) $25,000 bodily injury and $50,000 total liability
B) $100,000 property damage
C) No minimum - insurance is recommended but not required
D) $10,000 PIP and $10,000 PDL

10. In Florida, after how many points within 12 months does your license get suspended?

A) 8 points
B) 24 points
C) 18 points
D) 12 points

11. Florida uses green-and-white signs on its state roads to show:

A) Speed limit and passing-zone information
B) Environmental protection areas
C) Tolls and payment information
D) Route numbers and directions to cities

12. When bright sun glare makes it hard to see the road ahead, the safest response is to:

A) Turn on your high beams so you can see better
B) Lower the visor, slow down, and leave more space
C) Speed up so you spend less time in the glare
D) Close one eye to cut down on the glare

13. Florida's child restraint law requires children 5 years of age or younger to ride in:

A) A crash-tested, federally approved child restraint
B) Any seat, as long as an adult holds them
C) A rear-facing car seat only, until age 5
D) An adult seat belt if it fits them properly

14. What is the fine range for a first DUI conviction in Florida when the BAL is under 0.15 and no minor is in the vehicle?

A) $500-$1,000
B) $2,000-$5,000
C) $100-$250
D) $1,000-$2,000

15. Florida law requires the driver in a crash to notify law enforcement immediately if it causes injury, death, or apparent property damage of at least:

A) $2,000
B) $500
C) $1,000
D) $5,000

16. In Florida, you may not park within how many feet of a railroad crossing?

A) 100 feet
B) 50 feet
C) 25 feet
D) 15 feet

17. In good weather and light traffic, what is the minimum following distance the Florida handbook tells you to keep?

A) Two seconds
B) Three seconds
C) One car length
D) Four seconds

18. As you approach a drawbridge, its traffic signal is flashing yellow. What does that mean?

A) Bridge is operating - slow, be ready to stop
B) The bridge is down and safe to cross
C) Stop, then go when no boats are near
D) Cross quickly before the bridge rises

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

A) 55 mph
B) 50 mph
C) 40 mph
D) 45 mph

20. A school bus stops with red lights flashing on the far side of a highway divided by an unpaved median 10 feet wide. You are driving in the opposite direction. What must you do?

A) Stop until the stop arm is pulled in
B) Stop, then pass at 15 mph or less
C) Stop only if you see children waiting
D) Keep going, but proceed with caution

21. Your car stalls on railroad tracks and a train is coming. After everyone is out of the car, which way should you run?

A) Along the tracks, toward the oncoming train
B) Along the tracks, away from the train
C) Straight away from the tracks at 90 degrees
D) Away from the tracks, angled toward the train

22. After a heavy storm, you come to a stretch of road covered by floodwater. What does the Florida handbook tell you to do?

A) Turn around and use another route
B) Follow another car's tire tracks
C) Drive through slowly in low gear
D) Cross only if the water looks shallow

23. A 16-year-old with a Florida driver license is not driving to or from work and has no licensed driver age 21 or older with them. During which hours may they not drive?

A) Midnight to 5 a.m.
B) 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.
C) 1 a.m. to 5 a.m.
D) 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

24. In Florida, you may not park within how many feet of a stop sign, traffic signal, or flashing signal?

A) 30 feet
B) 15 feet
C) 20 feet
D) 50 feet

25. You park facing uphill on a Florida road that has no curb. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

A) Left, the same as with a curb
B) To the right, toward the edge
C) To the left, toward traffic
D) Straight, parallel to the road

26. Florida law says you must not follow a fire truck that is responding to an emergency any closer than:

A) 500 feet
B) 200 feet
C) 300 feet
D) 100 feet

27. When you pass on a two-lane road in Florida, you must be back on the right side before you come within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

A) 300 feet
B) 500 feet
C) 100 feet
D) 200 feet

28. A friend says Florida allows a 10 mph buffer over the posted speed limit. What does the Florida handbook say?

A) The buffer is a myth - you can be cited
B) The buffer is 5 mph, not 10 mph
C) The buffer applies only when passing
D) The buffer applies only on interstates

29. A school bus stops with red lights flashing on a four-lane road whose two directions are separated only by painted lines. You are coming from the opposite direction. What must you do?

A) Stop - painted lines are not a barrier
B) Keep going - the road has four lanes
C) Stop only if children are crossing
D) Slow down and pass with care

30. On a two-lane road posted at 60 mph, you approach a tow truck stopped on the shoulder with its warning lights on. Under Florida's Move Over law, what is the fastest you may go as you pass it?

A) 45 mph
B) 30 mph
C) 55 mph
D) 40 mph

31. During a power outage, the traffic lights at an intersection are dark and no officer is directing traffic. How should you treat the intersection?

A) Like a flashing yellow light
B) The busier road keeps the right of way
C) Like a yield sign for everyone
D) Like a four-way stop sign

32. Besides the ban on texting, where does Florida law forbid using a wireless device in a handheld manner while driving?

A) School zones, school crossings, work zones
B) City streets with a 30 mph limit or less
C) Interstates and other limited access roads
D) Toll plazas, hospital zones, and bridges

33. In Florida, you may not park within how many feet of the entrance to a fire, ambulance, or rescue station?

A) 20 feet
B) 15 feet
C) 30 feet
D) 10 feet

34. Florida law says you must switch from high beams to low beams when an oncoming vehicle is within:

A) 500 feet
B) 300 feet
C) 200 feet
D) 1,000 feet

35. In Florida, you must not pass another vehicle within how many feet of an intersection, bridge, tunnel, or railroad crossing?

A) 200 feet
B) 500 feet
C) 50 feet
D) 100 feet

36. You are in the left lane of a Florida multi-lane highway when a faster vehicle comes up behind you to overtake. What does Florida law require?

A) Speed up to match the faster car
B) Keep your lane if at the speed limit
C) Move out of the left lane
D) Tap your brakes to warn the driver

37. When traffic slows near a railroad crossing, the Florida handbook says not to stop on the tracks or within how many feet of the crossing?

A) 5 feet
B) 15 feet
C) 25 feet
D) 10 feet

38. Your car leaves the road and goes into a canal. According to the Florida handbook, about how long will it float on the surface?

A) 3 to 5 minutes
B) About 10 minutes
C) 30 to 60 seconds
D) 5 to 10 seconds

39. At an open intersection with no signs or signals, you are driving from an unpaved road onto a paved road. What must you do?

A) Go first if you arrived first
B) Go first, since you are on the right
C) Yield only to vehicles on your left
D) Yield to traffic on the paved road

40. In a work zone, the diagonal stripes on barricades and vertical panels slope downward toward which side?

A) The side where work is happening
B) The side traffic must move to
C) The side with oncoming traffic
D) The side with the closed lane

41. What is the minimum age to apply for a learner's permit in Florida?

A) 15 years old
B) 17 years old
C) 14 years old
D) 16 years old

42. What score do you need to pass the Florida DHSMV written knowledge test?

A) 70%
B) 83%
C) 75%
D) 80%

43. What does a red traffic light mean?

A) Stop, then go straight if the way is clear
B) Prepare to stop - the light will change soon
C) Stop completely before the intersection
D) Slow down and yield to cross traffic

44. What does a yellow traffic light mean?

A) Proceed normally
B) Stop at once, no matter how close you are
C) The light is about to turn green
D) Stop if it is safe to do so

45. Who must yield when a pedestrian is crossing at a marked crosswalk?

A) The pedestrian, since cars cannot stop quickly
B) The driver must yield to the pedestrian
C) The driver, but only at a traffic signal
D) Whoever reached the crosswalk first

46. What shape is a stop sign?

A) Pentagon (5-sided)
B) Octagon (8-sided)
C) Hexagon (6-sided)
D) Triangle (3-sided)

47. How do most state handbooks tell you to measure a safe following distance?

A) Count the seconds between it and you passing a fixed point
B) Count car lengths - one car length is enough at any speed
C) Stay close enough to read the license plate of the car ahead
D) Follow at a distance in feet equal to your speed in mph

48. What color are warning signs?

A) Yellow or orange
B) Blue or green
C) White with black letters
D) Red

49. What does the 'basic speed law' require?

A) Never drive more than 10 mph below the posted limit
B) You may always drive at the posted limit, whatever the conditions
C) Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions
D) Keep up with the flow of traffic, even above the limit

50. For adult drivers (21+), what Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is the legal limit in most states?

A) 0.05%
B) 0.02%
C) 0.08%
D) 0.04%

51. At a 4-way stop sign, two cars arrive at exactly the same time. Who goes first?

A) The car going straight
B) The car on the left
C) The car that signals first
D) The car on the right

52. When are you required to use headlights?

A) Only at night on roads without streetlights
B) At night and when visibility is reduced
C) Only on highways at night, not on city streets
D) Only when it is fully dark, not in bad weather

53. What does a triangular sign with a red border mean?

A) No entry
B) Yield the right of way
C) Stop for all cross traffic
D) Merging traffic ahead

54. In many areas a curb is painted yellow. What should you understand from this?

A) It is reserved for motorcycles
B) You may park there for as long as you like
C) Stopping or parking is restricted there
D) It shows a spot reserved for disabled drivers

55. What must you do when you see or hear an emergency vehicle with lights and/or siren on?

A) Pull to the left lane and slow down
B) Pull to the right edge and stop
C) Stop immediately where you are
D) Slow down but stay in your lane

56. A diamond-shaped orange sign indicates:

A) A work zone ahead
B) A slow-moving vehicle ahead
C) A yield ahead
D) A school zone

57. When driving in heavy rain, you should:

A) Use cruise control to keep a steady, safe speed
B) Use low beams and leave more following distance
C) Turn on hazard lights and drive at normal speed
D) Use high-beam headlights to see better

58. Where should you stop your vehicle at a red light when there is a stop line?

A) Just before the stop line
B) On the stop line
C) Just past the stop line
D) Where you can see cross traffic

59. What is the safest way to check your blind spot before changing lanes?

A) Check your rearview mirror, then signal and go
B) Check both side mirrors only
C) Trust your car's blind-spot warning light
D) Glance over your shoulder toward the new lane

60. In most states, how far before a turn must you begin signaling on a city street?

A) At least 500 feet
B) At least 20 feet
C) At least 10 feet
D) At least 100 feet

61. When parking uphill with a curb, which direction do you turn your front wheels?

A) Straight ahead, parallel to the curb
B) Either way, if the parking brake is set
C) Toward the curb (right)
D) Away from the curb (left)

62. Green traffic signs provide:

A) Guide information (directions)
B) Warning information (hazards)
C) Service information (gas, food)
D) Regulatory information (laws)

63. When turning left at a green light (not a green arrow), you must:

A) Turn first - oncoming traffic must yield to you
B) Wait for oncoming traffic to stop
C) Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
D) Turn immediately - green means go

64. What does a flashing red light mean?

A) Stop, then go when it is safe
B) Stop and wait for the light to turn green
C) Yield, but stop only if cars are coming
D) Slow down and proceed with caution

65. If your vehicle's accelerator sticks while driving, you should:

A) Shift to neutral, brake, and steer to safety
B) Keep driving and call for help on your phone
C) Switch off the engine and remove the key
D) Shift into park and pull the parking brake

66. Double solid yellow center lines mean:

A) No passing from either direction
B) Passing is allowed if the road ahead is clear
C) A center lane for left turns only
D) Passing is allowed from both directions

67. Alcohol affects driving by:

A) Mainly causing drowsiness, which coffee can fix
B) Slowing reactions only once you reach 0.08%
C) Affecting judgment, but not reaction time
D) Impairing reaction time, judgment, and vision

68. What does a railroad advance warning sign look like?

A) A round yellow sign with an X and RR
B) A white X-shaped sign reading RAILROAD CROSSING
C) A red and white triangle reading RR
D) A yellow pentagon showing a train

69. If you begin to skid on ice or a slippery surface, you should:

A) Turn the wheel sharply in the opposite direction
B) Brake firmly and hold the wheel straight
C) Shift to neutral and pull the parking brake
D) Ease off the gas and steer where you want to go

70. In most states, you must not park within how many feet of a fire hydrant?

A) 30 feet
B) 5 feet
C) 15 feet
D) 10 feet

71. What is the purpose of a broken white line between lanes?

A) Lanes are one-way only
B) You may not change lanes or pass here
C) Lane changes are permitted when safe
D) Traffic moves in opposite directions

72. When should you use your windshield wipers?

A) Whenever rain, snow or spray blurs your view
B) Only when the car's rain sensor turns them on
C) Only once rain is heavy, to save the blades
D) Only in rain, not for snow or road spray

73. When entering a highway from an on-ramp, who has the right of way?

A) The larger vehicle, such as a truck
B) The merging vehicle
C) Whoever reaches the merge point first
D) Traffic already on the highway

74. What does a blue traffic sign indicate?

A) Recreation areas such as state parks
B) Motorist services like gas and food
C) Rules you must obey, such as limits
D) Highway route information

75. What should you do if your vehicle begins to hydroplane (ride on a film of water)?

A) Speed up gently so the tires cut through
B) Steer quickly toward the dry edge of the road
C) Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight
D) Brake firmly until the tires grip again

76. In most states, you may not park within how many feet of a crosswalk at an intersection?

A) 5 feet
B) 50 feet
C) 20 feet
D) 10 feet

77. What does the Move Over Law require?

A) Keep your lane and speed, but use flashers
B) Stop your vehicle when you see emergency lights
C) Move over a lane, or slow down if you cannot
D) Move over only if a police car is stopped

78. On an undivided two-lane road, a school bus stops with its red lights flashing and stop arm out. What must drivers do?

A) Stop, then pass slowly if no children are seen
B) Slow down and pass on the left with caution
C) Stop in both directions until the lights stop
D) Wait until children reach the curb, then pass

79. A vehicle entering a roundabout (traffic circle) must:

A) Yield only to traffic coming from the right
B) Stop completely before entering, even if clear
C) Proceed immediately since they have right of way
D) Yield to traffic already in the roundabout

80. What is the purpose of an anti-lock braking system (ABS)?

A) To let you pump the brakes faster in a skid
B) To brake for you when a car ahead stops
C) To keep wheels from locking so you can steer
D) To stop your vehicle faster by automatically pumping brakes

81. A pentagon (5-sided) shaped sign is associated with:

A) Hospital zones
B) Construction areas
C) No-passing zones
D) School zones

82. Which of the following is NOT a legal reason to use your horn?

A) To warn a driver drifting into your lane
B) To warn others on a blind mountain curve
C) To alert a child about to run into the road
D) To express frustration at another driver

83. What does 'implied consent' mean for drivers?

A) You may refuse testing with no penalty
B) You let police search your car at any stop
C) You agree to chemical tests if arrested for DUI
D) You agree to obey all traffic laws when you drive

84. In states that use colored curbs, what does a red curb generally mean?

A) Passenger loading only
B) No stopping, standing, or parking
C) Loading for commercial trucks only
D) Parking allowed if you stay with the car

85. When should you check your tire pressure?

A) Once a year at your oil change or state inspection
B) After driving a while, when tires are warm
C) Monthly and before long trips, with cold tires
D) Only when the warning light comes on

86. What is the most effective way to stay alert on a long drive?

A) Drink coffee or an energy drink each hour
B) Take breaks every 2 hours or 100 miles
C) Keep the window open and the air cold
D) Turn up the radio and sing along

87. You are driving at 60 mph on a highway. How many feet does your vehicle travel per second?

A) 100 feet
B) 88 feet
C) 44 feet
D) 66 feet

88. What is the danger zone around a large truck where the truck driver cannot see you?

A) Large trucks have no blind spots with modern mirrors
B) In front, behind, and along both sides
C) Only beside the cab on the driver's side
D) Only behind the trailer and on its right

89. When two lanes merge and there are 'zipper merge' signs, you should:

A) Use both lanes to the merge point, then take turns
B) Merge early - as soon as you see the sign - to be polite
C) Let all vehicles in the other lane go first
D) Stop and wait for all traffic to clear

90. A yellow pennant-shaped sign (a long triangle pointing sideways) posted on the left side of the road means:

A) No passing zone begins
B) Divided highway ahead
C) Passing lane ahead
D) Road narrows ahead

91. Using a handheld cell phone while driving is:

A) Legal for every driver in every state
B) No riskier than talking to a passenger
C) Safe as long as you keep your eyes on the road
D) Banned in most states and a major crash risk

92. Which of these will sober up a person who has been drinking?

A) Eating a big meal
B) Taking a cold shower
C) Drinking strong coffee
D) Only time

93. At an uncontrolled T-intersection, vehicles on the through road have right of way over:

A) Pedestrians in a marked crosswalk
B) Vehicles on the terminating road
C) Emergency vehicles using sirens
D) Vehicles already in the intersection

94. If your headlights go out at night while driving, you should:

A) Pull over immediately and turn on hazard lights
B) Switch to parking lights and continue slowly
C) Stop right in your lane and wait for help
D) Keep driving slowly and follow the car ahead closely

95. What is the 'point of no return' when approaching a yellow light?

A) The stop line - once past it you must proceed
B) The moment the light changes from green to yellow
C) The point where you can no longer stop safely
D) Exactly 100 feet before the intersection

96. When should you use your vehicle's emergency hazard lights?

A) When you plan to change lanes or make a turn
B) To thank a driver who let you merge
C) When your car is disabled on or near the road
D) When parking briefly in a no-parking zone

97. When you parallel park next to a curb, where should your car end up?

A) Parallel to the curb and as close as practical
B) With front wheels turned in toward the curb
C) About three feet from the curb so passengers can get out
D) Angled with the back wheel touching the curb

98. If your right wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder, you should:

A) Ease off the gas and steer back gently
B) Jerk the wheel left to get back at once
C) Speed up and steer back on right away
D) Brake hard and steer back onto the road

99. If a tire blows out while you are driving, the first thing you should do is:

A) Steer hard toward the shoulder right away
B) Brake hard to stop as quickly as you can
C) Turn on hazard lights and stop in the lane
D) Hold the wheel firmly and ease off the gas

100. What is the safest action when you are being tailgated?

A) Ignore them and maintain your exact speed
B) Tap your brakes hard to warn them off
C) Speed up well past the limit to pull away from them
D) Move over or add space ahead and let them pass

101. When should you use your high-beam headlights?

A) In fog for maximum light
B) When following another car at night
C) On open roads with no vehicles close by
D) Whenever it is dark, regardless of other traffic

102. Which lane position helps other drivers see you and gives you the best view of the road ahead?

A) Stay close behind a larger vehicle to block the wind
B) Ride beside other cars so they always see you
C) Keep space around you and stay out of blind spots
D) Keep to the far left edge of your lane

103. How do prescription and over-the-counter medications affect driving?

A) Legal medicines are always safe to drive on
B) Only if you take more than the dose listed
C) Many cause drowsiness - check the label first
D) Only prescription drugs can impair driving

104. When may a driver enter or cross a bike lane?

A) To turn or cross to parking, yielding to cyclists
B) To wait in it while the car ahead of you turns
C) Never, under any circumstances
D) To pass slower cars when traffic is heavy

105. What does 'covering the brake' mean?

A) Pressing the brake and gas at the same time
B) Pumping the brake to warn the drivers behind you
C) Resting your left foot on the brake pedal
D) Holding your foot over the brake, ready to stop

106. If your vehicle's engine catches fire, you should:

A) Open the hood to reach the fire quickly
B) Stop, shut off the engine, and get everyone away
C) Drive on to the nearest fire station
D) Stay in the car with the windows up until help comes

107. Total stopping distance is made up of:

A) Perception, reaction, and braking distance
B) Braking distance plus one car length
C) Reaction distance and braking distance only
D) Perception distance and braking distance

108. When driving at night, you should:

A) Look straight at oncoming headlights to judge them
B) Keep your daytime speed and following distance
C) Slow down and leave more following distance
D) Use parking lights so you do not dazzle others

109. When you reach an intersection with a flashing red light in your direction and a flashing yellow in the cross direction, you must:

A) Stop, then go first - cross traffic must yield
B) Stop, then go when safe - cross traffic won't stop
C) Slow down and go - the cross traffic has to stop
D) Stop and wait until your light turns solid green

110. A solid white line between lanes of traffic going the same direction means:

A) The road is one-way
B) Lane changes are allowed when safe
C) Lane changes are discouraged
D) Traffic moves in opposite directions

111. Worn or bald tires are dangerous primarily because they:

A) Cause the car to pull hard to one side
B) Wear out the brakes faster than normal
C) Only matter on snow and ice, not on wet pavement
D) Reduce traction and raise the risk of skidding

112. Aggressive driving behaviors such as tailgating, weaving, and excessive speeding:

A) Are only illegal when they cause a crash
B) Are safe for skilled drivers in light traffic
C) Raise crash risk and can lead to reckless charges
D) Save enough time to make up for the added risk

113. At a roundabout, in which direction does traffic flow and who has priority?

A) Counterclockwise; circulating traffic has priority
B) Counterclockwise; the larger vehicle has priority
C) Counterclockwise; entering traffic has priority
D) Clockwise; traffic in the circle has priority

114. What should you do before opening your car door after parking on a street?

A) Open it fully so passing drivers will steer around
B) Check mirrors and look for traffic and cyclists
C) Open it slowly so others can see it move
D) Check only the side mirror, then open

115. Hydroplaning is most likely to occur when:

A) Braking gently on an icy road in the cold
B) Driving slowly through deep, soft snow on a hill
C) Driving on dry pavement on a very hot day
D) Driving fast on a wet road, mainly with worn tires

116. When approaching a stopped vehicle displaying a blue and red flashing light on the roadside, the safest and often legally required action is to:

A) Speed up to pass the scene as fast as possible
B) Change lanes away if safe, or else slow down
C) Keep your speed and stay in your lane
D) Stop in your lane until the vehicle leaves

117. The single most effective way to avoid an alcohol-related crash is to:

A) Not drive at all after drinking any alcohol
B) Drink coffee and wait 30 minutes before driving
C) Stay under 0.08% by counting your drinks
D) Drive slowly and stay in the right lane

118. A center lane has a solid yellow line and a broken yellow line on each side, plus two-way turn arrows. Who may use it?

A) Drivers from either direction about to turn left
B) Drivers waiting to merge into the right lane
C) Drivers who need to pass a slow vehicle ahead
D) Only buses and cars carrying two or more people

119. Traffic ahead of you is moving slowly. May you use the shared center left-turn lane to drive around it?

A) No - the lane is only for vehicles turning left
B) Yes, if no oncoming vehicle is using it
C) Yes, as long as you signal left first
D) Yes, but only for a distance of one block

120. Your brake lights are not working. Which hand signal tells drivers behind you that you are slowing or stopping?

A) Left arm held straight out
B) Right arm waved out the window
C) Left arm out and bent downward
D) Left arm out and bent upward

121. A school bus ahead of you turns on its flashing amber (yellow) lights. What does this tell you?

A) The bus is turning, so pass it with care
B) Children are crossing - stop right now
C) The bus is pulling over with a breakdown
D) The bus is about to stop - get ready to stop

122. You are behind a school bus on a four-lane highway with a raised median. The bus stops with red lights flashing and its stop arm out. What must you do?

A) Stop only if you see children outside
B) Pass slowly in the left lane
C) Keep going because the road is divided
D) Stop - traffic behind the bus must stop

123. A front tire blows out while you are driving on the highway. When should you start using the brakes?

A) After the car has slowed and is under control
B) As soon as the car starts to pull to one side
C) Right away, pressing the pedal as hard as you can
D) Immediately, using quick hard pumps of the pedal

124. Your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor. Which action may build up brake pressure again?

A) Turning the engine off at once
B) Pumping the brake pedal quickly
C) Shifting the car into neutral
D) Holding the pedal on the floor

125. Your regular brakes have failed and pumping did not help. How should you use the parking (emergency) brake?

A) Only after the car has stopped
B) Apply it and release it rapidly
C) Apply it slowly and gradually
D) Pull it on as hard as you can

126. Your gas pedal is stuck and you switch off the engine to slow the car. What should you expect?

A) The car will speed up for a few seconds
B) Steering and braking will take more effort
C) The car will come to a stop almost at once
D) The brakes will stop working completely

127. A deer runs across the road ahead of you and disappears into the trees. What should you expect next?

A) More deer may follow close behind
B) Deer never cross the same road twice
C) The road is now clear of animals
D) The deer will turn back toward you

128. At what times are deer and other wildlife most active near roads?

A) Around midday
B) During the late morning
C) Around dawn and dusk
D) In the early afternoon

129. How much of a traffic lane is a motorcycle entitled to?

A) Only the right third of the lane
B) Whatever space other traffic leaves
C) Half a lane, so a car may share it
D) A full lane, the same as a car

130. A motorcycle coming toward an intersection has its turn signal blinking. What should you do before pulling out in front of it?

A) Go - a blinking signal means it will turn
B) Flash your headlights and then pull out
C) Wait until you are sure it is really turning
D) Pull out quickly before it reaches you

131. You are stopped at a steady red light and no sign prohibits turning. What must you do before you turn right?

A) Stop fully, then yield to people and cross traffic
B) Honk to warn others, then turn ahead of them
C) Wait for the light to turn green before turning
D) Slow to a crawl, then turn if the way looks clear

132. In most states, which left turn may you make on a steady red light after a full stop, if no sign forbids it?

A) From a one-way street onto another one-way street
B) From a two-way street onto another two-way street
C) From a two-way street into a store's driveway
D) From any street when no oncoming car is in sight

133. A freeway lane is marked with a white diamond symbol and HOV signs. Who may drive in it?

A) Vehicles carrying the posted number of people
B) Only police and emergency vehicles on a call
C) Any driver who wants to pass slow traffic
D) Only trucks and other large commercial vehicles

134. You are on a freeway on-ramp and the ramp meter signal shows red. What should you do?

A) Merge carefully if the freeway looks clear
B) Use the shoulder to go around the signal
C) Slow down but keep rolling onto the freeway
D) Stop at the line and wait for green

135. A long train has just passed a crossing that has two sets of tracks. Before you cross, you should:

A) Look for a second train on the other track
B) Honk to warn any train and then cross quickly
C) Cross as soon as the gates begin to rise
D) Go at once, because the train has cleared the road

136. Traffic is backed up just past a railroad crossing. When should you start across the tracks?

A) Whenever the crossing lights are not flashing
B) Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks
C) When the car ahead of you has started to cross
D) Right away, since no train is in sight now

137. A small sign below a railroad crossbuck shows the number 2. What does it tell you?

A) Trains come through here about twice a day
B) Stop at least two car lengths from the rails
C) There are two sets of tracks at the crossing
D) The crossing is two miles down the road

138. A flagger in a work zone turns the paddle so the word SLOW faces you. What should you do?

A) Keep your speed - you have the right of way
B) Proceed slowly and watch for workers
C) Speed up to clear the work zone quickly
D) Stop until the flagger waves you on

139. Which of these is a warning sign that you are too drowsy to drive safely?

A) Your passengers start talking more loudly
B) You feel hungry and want to stop for a snack
C) You cannot remember driving the last few miles
D) You notice more traffic signs than usual

140. What is the only real cure for drowsiness while driving?

A) Turning the radio up loud
B) Drinking strong coffee
C) Getting sleep or rest
D) Opening a window for cold air

141. An angry driver is tailgating you, honking and making rude gestures. What is the best response?

A) Speed up to stay ahead of the angry driver
B) Avoid eye contact and let the driver get by
C) Tap your brakes to make the driver back off
D) Gesture back so the driver knows you are upset

142. Why should you use low beams instead of high beams when driving in fog?

A) High beams drain the battery faster in damp air
B) High beams reflect off the fog and cause glare
C) Low beams make your car look larger to others
D) High beams are only allowed on freeways

143. The fog becomes so thick that you can barely see beyond your hood. What is the safest choice?

A) Pull off the road as far as you can and stop
B) Follow the taillights ahead of you closely
C) Stop in your lane and wait for it to clear
D) Switch to high beams so you can see farther

144. What does a sign in the shape of an octagon always mean?

A) Wrong way
B) Yield
C) Do not enter
D) Stop

145. What does a downward-pointing triangle sign mean?

A) Merge
B) Do not enter
C) Yield
D) Stop ahead

146. A diamond-shaped sign is used to indicate:

A) A regulation you must obey
B) A route number for a highway
C) A warning of a hazard ahead
D) A recreation or park area

147. What color background is used for most warning signs?

A) White
B) Red
C) Purple
D) Yellow

148. What does an orange-colored sign indicate?

A) A work zone ahead
B) A railroad crossing ahead
C) A hospital zone ahead
D) A school zone ahead

149. A five-sided (pentagon) sign that points upward indicates:

A) A railroad crossing ahead
B) A school zone or crossing
C) A hospital zone ahead
D) A no-passing zone

150. A round (circular) sign indicates:

A) A stop ahead
B) A one-way street
C) A speed limit change
D) A railroad crossing

151. What does a yellow pennant-shaped sign (a sideways triangle pointing right) on the left side of the road mean?

A) No-passing zone begins
B) A sharp curve
C) Passing lane begins ahead
D) Merge ahead

152. Green guide signs are used to show:

A) Hazards on the road ahead
B) Locations of gas and food
C) Directions and distances
D) Parks and historic sites

153. Blue signs along a highway typically indicate:

A) Parks and recreation areas
B) Gas, food, and lodging services
C) Rules such as speed limits
D) Exits and distances to nearby cities

154. Brown signs are used to mark:

A) Parks and historic sites
B) Detours
C) Toll roads and express lanes
D) Hospitals and gas stations

155. A white rectangular sign generally provides:

A) A rule you must obey
B) A hazard warning ahead
C) Directions to a city
D) A suggested safe speed

156. A red circle with a red slash through a symbol means:

A) Caution for the action shown
B) The action shown is prohibited
C) The action is allowed after stopping
D) The action is required ahead

157. A yellow diamond sign showing an arrow that curves back and forth several times warns of:

A) A steep hill ahead
B) A slippery road
C) A winding road ahead
D) A single sharp curve

158. What does a sign showing a car with curved skid marks indicate?

A) Loose gravel ahead
B) Winding road
C) Sharp curve
D) Slippery when wet

159. A warning sign showing a truck on a downgrade indicates:

A) A steep downhill grade ahead
B) A runaway truck ramp ahead
C) A truck weigh station ahead
D) A truck crossing ahead

160. A yellow sign with two arrows pointing in opposite directions (one up, one down) means:

A) Passing lane ahead
B) Divided highway begins
C) One-way traffic ahead
D) Two-way traffic ahead

161. A yellow diamond sign showing a deer means:

A) A wildlife park entrance
B) A nature trail crossing
C) Deer may cross the road
D) Hunting is allowed nearby

162. A sign that reads 'DO NOT ENTER' on a red and white background means:

A) Enter only after a full stop
B) Only local traffic may enter
C) Enter only if no cars are coming
D) You may not enter the road ahead

163. A red and white 'WRONG WAY' sign tells you:

A) You are going against traffic
B) A detour is ahead - follow it
C) A one-way road begins ahead
D) You must yield to oncoming cars

164. A yellow sign showing a person walking indicates:

A) A sidewalk ends ahead
B) Pedestrians may be crossing
C) A walking trail starts here
D) No pedestrians allowed ahead

165. A yellow sign with a black arrow bending at a 90-degree angle indicates:

A) A lane shift ahead
B) A side road ahead
C) A gentle curve
D) A sharp turn ahead

166. What does a 'MERGE' warning sign (two lines coming together) mean?

A) Your lane ends - you must merge
B) Traffic will merge into your lane
C) The road divides into two routes
D) Two roads cross just ahead

167. A yellow diamond sign showing arrows that curve around in a circle indicates:

A) A roundabout ahead
B) A detour loop ahead
C) A U-turn area ahead
D) A dead-end turnaround

168. A yellow sign showing a bicycle means:

A) A bike rental station ahead
B) Bicyclists may be on the road
C) Bicycles must use the sidewalk
D) Bicycles are not allowed ahead

169. A sign reading 'SPEED LIMIT 55' is what type of sign?

A) Informational
B) Warning
C) Regulatory
D) Guide

170. What is the difference between a black-on-white speed sign and a yellow speed sign below a warning sign?

A) White is for trucks; yellow is for cars
B) Yellow is the legal limit; white is advisory
C) White is the legal limit; yellow is advisory
D) They mean the same - both are legal limits

171. A yellow sign showing a bump or dip in the road warns you to:

A) Keep speed - it only affects trucks
B) Stop and check the road ahead
C) Slow down for a rough spot ahead
D) Move to the shoulder to avoid it

172. A 'STOP' sign at a railroad crossing with no gates means you must:

A) Slow down and look, then roll across
B) Stop fully, then cross when it is safe
C) Stop only if the lights are flashing
D) Stop only if a train is in sight

173. A rectangular white sign reading 'KEEP RIGHT' with an arrow means:

A) Stay in the right lane to pass
B) Pass the divider on either side
C) Go to the right of the divider
D) Right turns only

174. A yellow sign showing a traffic signal symbol means:

A) An emergency vehicle signal
B) A traffic light is ahead
C) The signal ahead is broken
D) A railroad signal ahead

175. A 'LANE ENDS' warning sign (showing one lane merging into another) means:

A) Two-way traffic ahead
B) A new lane opens on your right
C) The highway ends ahead
D) Your lane ends - merge over

176. What does a green light on a traffic signal that is shaped like an arrow mean?

A) A protected move in the arrow's direction
B) The turn is allowed only after stopping
C) Go that way, but yield to oncoming traffic
D) The signal is about to turn red

177. A yellow sign showing a truck tilted on two wheels warns of:

A) A steep downhill grade for trucks
B) A truck inspection station
C) A curve where trucks may tip over
D) A road with soft shoulders ahead

178. A black-and-white rectangular sign reading 'NO TURN ON RED' means:

A) Turn on red only if no cars are coming
B) Turns are never allowed here
C) Only left turns on red are banned here
D) No turning on red, even after stopping

179. A yellow diamond sign showing a 'T' shape indicates:

A) A truck route begins here
B) A four-way crossroad ahead
C) A side road enters from one side
D) Your road ends at a T ahead

180. A flashing yellow arrow on a traffic signal means:

A) Turn freely - oncoming traffic is stopped
B) Wait - the arrow is about to turn red
C) Stop fully, then turn ahead of the oncoming cars
D) Turn after yielding to traffic and pedestrians

181. A sign reading 'YIELD' requires you to:

A) Always come to a full stop first
B) Merge at the same speed as traffic
C) Slow down, give way, and stop if needed
D) Go first - other drivers must yield to you

182. On a freeway, a green sign with a number in a small square (such as 'EXIT 25') refers to:

A) The distance to the next city in miles
B) The exit number, often the mile marker
C) The posted speed limit on the exit ramp
D) The route number of the highway

183. A warning sign showing an arrow splitting into two directions around a vertical line indicates:

A) A fork where you must choose a route
B) A divided highway begins ahead
C) A passing lane opens ahead
D) Two-way traffic begins ahead

Answer Key & Explanations

1. A - 70 mph
The maximum speed limit on Florida's limited access highways is 70 mph, and no Florida road is posted higher. Where the posted limit is 70 mph, the minimum speed is 50 mph.
Source: flhsmv.gov - PDF p.76 (printed p.68), Speed Limits; PDF p.36 (printed p.28), Speeding

2. A - The driver of the vehicle
In Florida, the driver is responsible for ensuring all passengers under 18 are buckled. Passengers 18 and older are responsible for their own seat belt in the front seat.
Source: flhsmv.gov - PDF p.36 (printed p.28), Safety Belts

3. D - Sunset to sunrise, and in rain, smoke, or fog
Florida requires headlights from sunset to sunrise (including twilight) and during any rain, smoke, or fog (Florida Statutes 316.217). The handbook also says to turn on your headlights whenever you use your windshield wipers. Parking lights are not a substitute.
Source: leg.state.fl.us - Florida Statutes 316.217(1); handbook PDF p.79-81 (printed p.71-73), headlights

4. B - Vehicles already in the circle
At a roundabout, vehicles already circulating inside the circle have the right of way. Drivers entering must yield and wait for a safe gap in circulating traffic before entering.
Source: flhsmv.gov - PDF p.71 (printed p.63), Roundabouts

5. C - Emergency, tow, sanitation, utility, road crew, and disabled vehicles
Florida's Move Over law covers stopped law enforcement and emergency vehicles, tow trucks, sanitation, utility, and road and bridge maintenance vehicles. It also covers disabled vehicles showing hazard lights, flares or emergency signs, or with people visibly present. On a multi-lane road, move out of the lane closest to the vehicle. If you cannot do that safely, or on a two-lane road, slow to 20 mph below the posted limit (5 mph if the limit is 20 mph or less).
Source: leg.state.fl.us - Florida Statutes 316.126(1)(b); handbook PDF p.73 (printed p.65), Move Over Law

6. A - 0.02%
Florida has a Zero Tolerance law: drivers under 21 with a BAC of 0.02% or higher face license suspension. A BAC of 0.08% still applies as full DUI for all ages.
Source: flhsmv.gov - PDF p.34 (printed p.26), Zero Tolerance

7. B - 20 mph
The Florida handbook lists 20 mph as the standard school zone limit. The limit applies during the times posted on the sign or while the beacons flash. By law a school zone limit can be set as low as 15 mph, so always obey the posted sign. Speeding fines are doubled in school zones.
Source: leg.state.fl.us - Florida Statutes 316.1895(5); handbook PDF p.76 (printed p.68)

8. B - 3 feet
Florida Statutes 316.083 requires at least 3 feet of clearance when passing a bicyclist. If you cannot pass safely with 3 feet, stay a safe distance behind the bicyclist until you can.
Source: leg.state.fl.us - Florida Statutes 316.083(2); handbook PDF p.89 (printed p.81), Rules for Motorists

9. D - $10,000 PIP and $10,000 PDL
Florida requires minimum vehicle insurance of $10,000 Personal Injury Protection (PIP) and $10,000 Property Damage Liability (PDL). Bodily injury liability is not part of the basic requirement, but the handbook requires it in some cases, such as after a DUI conviction.
Source: flhsmv.gov - PDF p.31 (printed p.23), No-Fault Law

10. D - 12 points
In Florida, accumulating 12 or more points within 12 months triggers a 30-day license suspension. 18 points in 18 months = 3-month suspension. 24 points in 36 months = 1-year suspension.
Source: flhsmv.gov - PDF p.37 (printed p.29), Point System

11. D - Route numbers and directions to cities
Green-and-white signs are standard guide/information signs used on Florida roads to show route numbers, city names, distances, and highway directions.
Source: flhsmv.gov - PDF p.54 (printed p.46), Informational Signs

12. B - Lower the visor, slow down, and leave more space
Glare makes it harder to see the road and pedestrians. Use your sun visor, wear sunglasses, keep the windshield clean inside and out, slow down and keep extra space around your vehicle so you have time to react.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - California Driver's Handbook (DL 600) PDF p.66, Sun Glare - not covered in the Florida handbook

13. A - A crash-tested, federally approved child restraint
Florida requires a crash-tested, federally approved child restraint for children 5 or younger. Children through age 3 must use a separate carrier or the vehicle's built-in child seat. Children aged 4 and 5 may use a car seat or a booster seat. Anyone under 18 must be buckled up.
Source: leg.state.fl.us - Florida Statutes 316.613(1)(a); handbook PDF p.36 (printed p.28)

14. A - $500-$1,000
A first DUI conviction in Florida carries a fine of $500 to $1,000. The range rises to $1,000 to $2,000 if the BAL was 0.15 or higher or a minor was in the vehicle. Other penalties include up to 6 months in jail (9 months with high BAL or a minor), 50 hours of community service, and license revocation for at least 180 days.
Source: leg.state.fl.us - Florida Statutes 316.193(2)(a)1.a; handbook PDF p.34 (printed p.26), Penalties for DUI

15. A - $2,000
Under Florida Statutes 316.065, the driver must immediately notify police, the sheriff, or the Florida Highway Patrol for any crash causing injury, death, or apparent property damage of at least $2,000. The handbook also says: stop, help anyone hurt, exchange information, and file a written report with FLHSMV within 10 days if no officer writes one.
Source: leg.state.fl.us - Florida Statutes 316.065(1) (not stated in the handbook)

16. B - 50 feet
The Florida handbook lists 50 feet from a railroad crossing as a no-parking distance. That is much farther than the 15-foot limit for fire hydrants.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.66 (PDF p.74), Parking - It's Against the Law to Park

17. D - Four seconds
Florida asks drivers to stay at least four seconds behind the vehicle ahead, and to leave even more space in rain, low light, heavy traffic, or when towing. Count the seconds after the car ahead passes a fixed object such as a sign.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.78 (PDF p.86), Avoiding Rear-End Collisions

18. A - Bridge is operating - slow, be ready to stop
A flashing yellow drawbridge signal means the bridge is in operation, so slow down and prepare to stop. A steady red means stop at the marked stop line, because the road is closed while the bridge moves.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.55 (PDF p.63), Drawbridge Signs & Signals

19. B - 50 mph
Where the posted limit is 70 mph, Florida sets a minimum speed of 50 mph. Driving so slowly that you block normal traffic is also against Florida law.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.68 (PDF p.76), Speed Limits

20. D - Keep going, but proceed with caution
If a highway is divided by a raised barrier or an unpaved median at least 5 feet wide, Florida drivers moving in the opposite direction do not have to stop for the bus. Drivers behind the bus, moving in the same direction, must always stop.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.89 (PDF p.97), School Buses

21. D - Away from the tracks, angled toward the train
Florida advises running away from the tracks at about a 45-degree angle in the direction the train is coming from. That way you are less likely to be hit by your car or by debris thrown forward in the crash. Then call 911 or *FHP (*347).
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.80 (PDF p.88), Stalled on Railroad Tracks

22. A - Turn around and use another route
Never try to drive through a flooded road. You cannot judge how deep the water is or how strong the current is, and your vehicle could sink or be swept away.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.72 (PDF p.80), Rain

23. B - 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.
Licensed 16-year-olds in Florida may not drive between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless driving to or from work or with a licensed driver 21 or older. For 17-year-olds the restricted hours are 1 a.m. to 5 a.m.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.25 (PDF p.33), Restrictions for Minors (Driving Curfews)

24. A - 30 feet
Florida bans parking within 30 feet of any flashing signal, stop sign, or traffic signal. Other Florida limits are 15 feet from a hydrant and 20 feet from an intersection.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.66 (PDF p.74), Parking - It's Against the Law to Park

25. B - To the right, toward the edge
With no curb, turn the wheels to the right so the car rolls away from traffic if it moves. Uphill with a curb, turn them away from the curb; downhill, turn them toward the curb. Always set the parking brake.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.66 (PDF p.74), Parking on Hills

26. A - 500 feet
It is against Florida law to follow a fire truck on an emergency call closer than 500 feet. The handbook lists emergency vehicles among those that call for extra following distance.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.62 (PDF p.70), Following Distances

27. D - 200 feet
Florida requires you to return to the right side of the road before you get within 200 feet of any approaching vehicle. Pass only one vehicle at a time and never speed while passing.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.67 (PDF p.75), Passing

28. A - The buffer is a myth - you can be cited
The Florida handbook calls the speeding buffer a myth. Driving up to 10 mph over the limit can still get you a speeding ticket, and it is also illegal to go over the limit while passing.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.68 (PDF p.76), Speed Limits

29. A - Stop - painted lines are not a barrier
On two-lane and multi-lane roads that are paved across, Florida drivers in both directions must stop for a stopped school bus. Painted lines and pavement markings do not count as a barrier. Stay stopped until the stop signal is withdrawn and the children are clear.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.89 (PDF p.97), School Buses

30. D - 40 mph
On a two-lane road, Florida's Move Over law requires you to slow to 20 mph below the posted limit, so 60 mph becomes 40 mph. If the posted limit is 20 mph or less, slow to 5 mph.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.65 (PDF p.73), Move Over Law

31. D - Like a four-way stop sign
When signals are out and no officer is present, treat the intersection as a four-way stop. Vehicles go in the order they arrived, and if two arrive together, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.51 (PDF p.59), Traffic Signals

32. A - School zones, school crossings, work zones
Texting while driving is illegal everywhere in Florida. Holding a phone or other wireless device while driving is also banned in a designated school crossing, school zone, or work zone.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.34 (PDF p.42), Distracted Driving

33. A - 20 feet
Florida bans parking within 20 feet of the entrance to a fire, ambulance, or rescue station. Other Florida limits include 15 feet from a fire hydrant and 50 feet from a railroad crossing.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.66 (PDF p.74), Parking - It's Against the Law to Park

34. A - 500 feet
Florida law bars high beams within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle. When you are following another vehicle, dim them within 300 feet.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.73 (PDF p.81), Night Driving

35. D - 100 feet
Florida forbids passing within 100 feet of an intersection, bridge, viaduct, tunnel, or railroad crossing. You also may not pass on a hill or curve where you cannot see at least 500 feet ahead.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.67 (PDF p.75), Passing - You Must Not Pass

36. C - Move out of the left lane
Florida law says a driver must move out of the left lane when a faster vehicle is overtaking from behind. Slower traffic should keep right except when passing.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.67 (PDF p.75), Being Passed

37. B - 15 feet
Slow down and be ready to stop at a railroad crossing, but never stop on the tracks or within 15 feet of the crossing. In heavy traffic, make sure there is room on the other side before you cross.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.56 (PDF p.64), Railroad Crossing Signs & Signals

38. C - 30 to 60 seconds
A car in water usually floats only 30-60 seconds, so get out right away. Unbuckle, roll the window down before the car sinks (or kick out a side window), and call 911 only after you are out.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.80 (PDF p.88), Submerged Vehicle

39. D - Yield to traffic on the paved road
At an open intersection, Florida requires you to yield when entering a paved road from an unpaved one. You must also yield when entering or crossing a state highway from a secondary road, when a vehicle is already in the intersection, and when turning left across oncoming traffic.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.62 (PDF p.70), Open Intersections

40. B - The side traffic must move to
Stripes on barricades and panel devices slope downward in the direction traffic must travel, so follow the slope to get around the work area.
Source: flhsmv.gov - p.54 (PDF p.62), Construction/Maintenance Signs & Signals

41. A - 15 years old
In Florida you can apply for a learner's permit at 15 after passing the DHSMV knowledge test and a vision screening.

42. D - 80%
To pass the DHSMV test you need 80% (40 of 50 correct).

43. C - Stop completely before the intersection
A red light means you must stop completely before the stop line, crosswalk, or before entering the intersection. You must remain stopped until the light turns green.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Traffic Signals, Solid Red Light

44. D - Stop if it is safe to do so
A yellow (amber) light means the signal is about to turn red. You should stop if it is safe to do so. Only proceed if stopping would be unsafe (e.g., you are too close to the intersection).
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Traffic Signals, Solid Yellow Light

45. B - The driver must yield to the pedestrian
Drivers must always yield to pedestrians who are crossing in a marked or unmarked crosswalk. Pedestrian safety is the highest priority.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Pedestrians / Crosswalks

46. B - Octagon (8-sided)
Stop signs are always octagonal (8-sided) and red. This unique shape allows drivers to recognize them even when covered in snow or seen from behind.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

47. A - Count the seconds between it and you passing a fixed point
Handbooks teach a time-based gap: pick a fixed object and count the seconds after the vehicle ahead passes it. The minimum differs by state (2, 3 or 4 seconds), with most recommending 3 to 4 seconds in good conditions; add time in rain, at night or behind large vehicles. Check your state handbook for its exact number.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Following distance

48. A - Yellow or orange
Warning signs are yellow (standard warnings) or orange (construction/work zones). They alert drivers to potential hazards ahead such as curves, intersections, or pedestrians.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

49. C - Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions
Every state has a basic speed rule: never drive faster than is reasonable and safe for traffic, weather, visibility and road conditions. You can be cited for driving too fast for conditions even while under the posted limit.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Basic speed law

50. C - 0.08%
In most US states, a BAC of 0.08% or higher is legally considered driving under the influence (DUI) for drivers 21 and older. Always check your state's specific laws.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - California Driver Handbook - Alcohol and drug limits

51. D - The car on the right
When two vehicles arrive at a 4-way stop simultaneously, the driver on the LEFT must yield to the driver on the RIGHT. This is the standard right-of-way rule.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Right-of-Way at Intersections

52. B - At night and when visibility is reduced
Every state requires headlights at night and when visibility is reduced. The exact period varies: some states say sunset to sunrise, many say 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise. Many states also require headlights whenever your wipers are on or you cannot see a set distance (often 500 or 1,000 feet) ahead.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 9, Headlights

53. B - Yield the right of way
A yield sign is triangular with a red border and white background. It means slow down and give the right of way to traffic or pedestrians. Only stop if necessary.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

54. C - Stopping or parking is restricted there
Curb colors are not uniform across states. In California and Nevada yellow means a loading zone; in Florida, Tennessee and several other states a yellow curb means no parking. In every case it signals a restriction, so read nearby signs and follow state and local rules.
Source: dmv.nv.gov - NV handbook - Colored Curb Markings

55. B - Pull to the right edge and stop
When an emergency vehicle approaches with lights or siren, you must immediately pull to the right edge of the road and stop. Remain stopped until the vehicle has passed.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Yield Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles

56. A - A work zone ahead
Orange diamond-shaped signs indicate construction or work zones. Speed limits are often reduced and fines are doubled in work zones. Slow down and stay alert.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

57. B - Use low beams and leave more following distance
In rain, use low-beam headlights (high beams reflect off rain), reduce speed, and increase following distance to at least 4-6 seconds. High beams can reduce visibility in rain.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Weather: rain

58. A - Just before the stop line
Stop before the stop line - not on it or beyond it. If there is no stop line, stop before the crosswalk. If no crosswalk, stop before the intersection.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Stop signs / stop lines

59. D - Glance over your shoulder toward the new lane
Mirrors have blind spots. Always glance over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move before changing lanes, in addition to checking your mirrors.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Changing lanes

60. D - At least 100 feet
Most states require a signal at least 100 feet before turning (CA, TX, NY, FL, MN and many others). Some require more on faster roads (200-300 feet) and Tennessee sets 50 feet, so check your own handbook. Always signal, even if you see no one around.
Source: tn.gov - TN handbook - Turning / signaling

61. D - Away from the curb (left)
When parking uphill with a curb, turn your wheels away from the curb (left). If the car rolls backward, it hits the curb and stops. Downhill: turn toward the curb.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Parking on a hill

62. A - Guide information (directions)
Green signs provide guidance information such as highway route numbers, exit numbers, destinations, distances, and directions. They help drivers navigate.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

63. C - Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
A green ball (not arrow) allows a left turn only after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. A green arrow means you have a protected turn and oncoming traffic is stopped.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Flashing Yellow Arrow / left turns

64. A - Stop, then go when it is safe
A flashing red light must be treated exactly like a stop sign. Come to a complete stop, check for traffic and pedestrians, then proceed when safe.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Flashing Red Light

65. A - Shift to neutral, brake, and steer to safety
Shift to neutral (to disconnect engine power), then apply brakes steadily to slow the vehicle. Steer to a safe location. Only turn off the ignition if other methods fail - as this can lock the steering column in older cars.
Source: ksrevenue.gov - KS handbook - Accelerator Failure

66. A - No passing from either direction
Double solid yellow lines separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Crossing them to pass is prohibited from both directions.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Pavement markings

67. D - Impairing reaction time, judgment, and vision
Alcohol impairs all the skills needed to drive safely: reaction time slows, judgment and decision-making deteriorate, coordination suffers, and vision (especially peripheral) is reduced.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Alcohol

68. A - A round yellow sign with an X and RR
The round yellow sign with an X and "RR" is the railroad advance warning sign, usually the first sign you see before a highway-rail crossing. At the tracks you will see the white X-shaped crossbuck, which means yield to trains.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

69. D - Ease off the gas and steer where you want to go
In a skid, take your foot off the gas (do not brake hard) and gently steer in the direction you want the front of the car to go. Smooth inputs are key - sudden movements worsen the skid.
Source: dmv.ny.gov - NY handbook - Skids

70. C - 15 feet
Most states (including California, Texas, New York, Florida and Pennsylvania) prohibit parking within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. Some use a shorter distance (for example 10 feet in Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey and Oregon), so check your state handbook.
Source: portal.ct.gov - CT handbook - Parking restrictions

71. C - Lane changes are permitted when safe
Broken (dashed) white lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. You may change lanes when it is safe to do so.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Broken White Lines

72. A - Whenever rain, snow or spray blurs your view
Use your wipers whenever precipitation or road spray reduces your view. Many states also require your headlights to be on whenever your wipers are in use because of weather.
Source: dmv.virginia.gov - VA handbook - Bad weather

73. D - Traffic already on the highway
Traffic already on the highway has the right of way. The merging driver must adjust speed to safely enter the flow of traffic - do not force other drivers to slow down.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Entering a limited-access highway

74. B - Motorist services like gas and food
Blue signs provide information about motorist services: gas stations, food, lodging, hospitals, and rest areas. They help drivers find services along the route.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

75. C - Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight
During hydroplaning, ease off the gas gradually to slow down. Hold the steering wheel firmly and straight. Do not brake suddenly or steer sharply - this can cause a spin.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Hydroplaning

76. C - 20 feet
Most states prohibit parking within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection (and, separately, within 30 feet of a stop sign or traffic signal in many states). A few use other distances, such as 25 feet in New Jersey, so check your handbook.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Do Not Park

77. C - Move over a lane, or slow down if you cannot
All 50 states have Move Over laws requiring drivers to move over at least one lane away from stopped emergency, police, and maintenance vehicles. If changing lanes is unsafe, slow to well below the speed limit.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Move Over Law

78. C - Stop in both directions until the lights stop
On an undivided road, traffic in both directions must stop for a school bus showing flashing red lights and a stop arm, and stay stopped until the lights stop. Rules for the opposite side of a divided highway differ by state (New York requires you to stop even then), so check your handbook.
Source: dmv.ny.gov - NY handbook - School buses

79. D - Yield to traffic already in the roundabout
When entering a roundabout, yield to all vehicles already circulating inside. Enter only when there is a safe gap in traffic. Drive counterclockwise around the circle.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Roundabouts

80. C - To keep wheels from locking so you can steer
ABS prevents wheels from locking during hard braking, allowing you to maintain steering control. When ABS activates, you may feel pulsing in the brake pedal - this is normal. Press firmly and steer.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Anti-lock brakes

81. D - School zones
Pentagon-shaped signs (pointing up or down) are used for school zones and school crossings. They are yellow-green in color and alert drivers that children may be present.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

82. D - To express frustration at another driver
Horns are safety devices used to warn others of danger. Using your horn out of frustration or anger is not a legal use and can be considered aggressive driving in many states.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Horn

83. C - You agree to chemical tests if arrested for DUI
Implied consent laws mean that by driving on public roads, you have already consented to chemical tests (breath, blood, urine) if you are lawfully arrested for suspected DUI. Refusing has serious consequences including license suspension.
Source: pa.gov - PA handbook - Pennsylvania's Implied Consent Law

84. B - No stopping, standing, or parking
Where curb colors are used, red means no stopping, standing or parking; it is often used for fire lanes and near hydrants. White usually means passenger loading, green limited-time parking and blue disabled parking. Curb rules vary by state and city, so obey posted signs.
Source: mvdmt.gov - MT handbook - Colored curb markings

85. C - Monthly and before long trips, with cold tires
Check tire pressure monthly and before long trips, using a gauge when tires are cold (not recently driven). Proper inflation improves fuel economy, tire life, and braking performance.
Source: sd.gov - SD handbook - Vehicle maintenance

86. B - Take breaks every 2 hours or 100 miles
The only real cure for drowsiness while driving is sleep. Take breaks at least every 2 hours or 100 miles. Coffee provides temporary relief but is not a substitute for rest.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Drowsy driving

87. B - 88 feet
At 60 mph, a vehicle travels about 88 feet per second (60 x 5,280 / 3,600 = 88). Understanding stopping distances is critical - at 60 mph you need approximately 300 feet to stop.
Source: nj.gov - NJ handbook - Stopping distance

88. B - In front, behind, and along both sides
Large trucks have significant blind spots (no-zones): directly in front (20 feet), directly behind (30 feet), to the right (2 lanes wide), and to the left (1 lane). If you cannot see the driver's face in their mirror, they cannot see you.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Blind Spots (the No Zone)

89. A - Use both lanes to the merge point, then take turns
Where zipper-merge signs are posted, stay in your lane until the merge point, then take turns with the other lane like the teeth of a zipper. Merging early leaves one lane empty and makes the queue longer; the Minnesota Department of Transportation reports that the zipper merge can cut the length of a backup by as much as 40 percent.
Source: dmv.colorado.gov - CO handbook - Zipper Merge

90. A - No passing zone begins
The no-passing zone sign is the only pennant-shaped sign: a yellow, sideways triangle pointing to the right. It is posted on the left side of the road at the start of a no-passing zone, where a solid yellow line also appears on your side of the centerline.
Source: ksrevenue.gov - Kansas Driving Handbook (Rev. Feb 2022), Passing - No Passing Zone sign; MUTCD 11th ed. Table 2A-1 (W14-3)

91. D - Banned in most states and a major crash risk
Handheld cell phone use while driving is banned in most US states. Using a phone quadruples crash risk. Even hands-free calls significantly impair attention. Use do-not-disturb mode when driving.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Distracted driving

92. D - Only time
Only time removes alcohol from the body. Coffee, food and a cold shower do not lower blood alcohol, so the person is still impaired.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Myths about Drinking Alcohol

93. B - Vehicles on the terminating road
At a T-intersection (where one road ends and meets another), vehicles on the through road (the top of the T) have the right of way over vehicles on the terminating road (the bottom of the T).
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Right-of-way rules

94. A - Pull over immediately and turn on hazard lights
If your headlights fail at night, immediately activate your hazard lights, signal, and safely pull completely off the road. Do not continue driving without headlights as it is extremely dangerous and illegal.
Source: portal.ct.gov - CT handbook - Headlight Failure

95. C - The point where you can no longer stop safely
The 'point of no return' is the position from which stopping safely (without running the light or causing a rear-end collision) becomes impossible. Before this point, slow and stop. After it, proceed through safely.
Source: pa.gov - PA handbook - Traffic signals - steady yellow

96. C - When your car is disabled on or near the road
Hazard lights warn others that your vehicle is stopped, disabled or a hazard. Rules for using them while moving (for example in heavy rain) differ between states, so follow your state handbook.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Using Your Emergency Flashers

97. A - Parallel to the curb and as close as practical
Park parallel to and close to the curb. States set different maximum distances - for example 18 inches in California and Texas, 12 inches in Florida, Michigan and Washington, and 6 inches in New Jersey - so learn your state's limit.
Source: nj.gov - NJ handbook - Parking

98. A - Ease off the gas and steer back gently
If your wheels drift onto the shoulder, do not brake hard or jerk the wheel. Ease off the accelerator, keep a firm grip, and steer back onto the pavement gently once your speed has decreased - this prevents loss of control.
Source: ksrevenue.gov - KS handbook - Vehicle leaves the pavement

99. D - Hold the wheel firmly and ease off the gas
During a blowout, hold the steering wheel firmly to keep the vehicle straight, ease your foot off the accelerator, and let the car slow gradually. Hard braking can cause a spin. Pull off the road only after you have control.
Source: ksrevenue.gov - KS handbook - Tire blowout

100. D - Move over or add space ahead and let them pass
When tailgated, do not brake-check. Move to another lane if possible or increase the gap to the vehicle ahead so you have more room to stop gradually - this gives both you and the tailgater more reaction time.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Space: tailgaters

101. C - On open roads with no vehicles close by
Use high beams on open roads when there is no oncoming traffic and no vehicle close ahead. Dim them within 500 feet of oncoming traffic and 200-300 feet when following. High beams reflect off fog, rain, and snow, reducing visibility.
Source: wisconsindot.gov - WI handbook - High beams

102. C - Keep space around you and stay out of blind spots
Maintain a space cushion around your vehicle and avoid lingering in others' blind spots. This keeps you visible, gives you escape routes, and improves your view of developing hazards.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Blind spots

103. C - Many cause drowsiness - check the label first
Many legal medications - including antihistamines, sleep aids, and pain relievers - can cause drowsiness, dizziness, or slowed reactions. Always read warning labels and avoid driving if a medication may impair you.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Drugs

104. A - To turn or cross to parking, yielding to cyclists
Bike lanes are for bicyclists. You may enter or cross one only when needed to turn, enter or leave a driveway or alley, or park where allowed, and you must yield to bicyclists first. States differ on details: California lets you merge into the bike lane before a turn, while Connecticut and Hawaii only let you cross it.
Source: portal.ct.gov - CT handbook - Bicyclists

105. D - Holding your foot over the brake, ready to stop
Covering the brake means moving your foot from the accelerator to a position over, or lightly on, the brake pedal when you see a possible hazard, so you can brake with less reaction time.
Source: tn.gov - TN handbook - Covering the brake

106. B - Stop, shut off the engine, and get everyone away
If your engine catches fire, pull off the road, shut off the engine, and get all occupants out and well away from the vehicle. Do NOT open the hood - adding oxygen can intensify the fire. Call 911.
Source: nj.gov - NJ handbook - Car Fires

107. A - Perception, reaction, and braking distance
Total stopping distance = perception distance (seeing the hazard) + reaction distance (moving your foot to the brake) + braking distance (the vehicle physically stopping). All three increase with speed, which is why higher speeds are far more dangerous.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Total Stopping Distance

108. C - Slow down and leave more following distance
At night your visibility is reduced, so reduce speed and increase following distance. Do not overdrive your headlights - be able to stop within the distance you can see. Avoid staring at oncoming lights; glance to the right edge of your lane.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Night driving

109. B - Stop, then go when safe - cross traffic won't stop
A flashing red light works like a stop sign: stop completely, then go when safe. The cross traffic with a flashing yellow only needs to slow and proceed with caution - they do not stop, so you must yield to them.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Flashing lights

110. C - Lane changes are discouraged
A solid white line discourages or prohibits lane changes. A broken (dashed) white line means lane changes are permitted when safe. White lines separate traffic moving in the same direction.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Pavement markings

111. D - Reduce traction and raise the risk of skidding
Bald or worn tires have little tread to grip the road or channel away water. This dramatically increases stopping distance and the risk of hydroplaning and skidding, especially in wet conditions.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Skids / tires

112. C - Raise crash risk and can lead to reckless charges
Aggressive driving dramatically increases the risk of a crash and can lead to reckless driving citations, points, and higher insurance. The time saved is minimal compared to the danger created.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Aggressive driving

113. A - Counterclockwise; circulating traffic has priority
In the United States, traffic in a roundabout flows counterclockwise, and vehicles already circulating in the roundabout have the right of way. Entering drivers must yield and merge into a safe gap.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Roundabouts

114. B - Check mirrors and look for traffic and cyclists
Before opening your door into traffic, check your mirrors and look over your shoulder for approaching vehicles and cyclists. 'Dooring' a passing cyclist is dangerous and illegal in many states.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Parking

115. D - Driving fast on a wet road, mainly with worn tires
Hydroplaning happens when a layer of water builds between your tires and the road, usually at higher speeds on wet pavement. Worn tires and standing water increase the risk. Slow down in the rain to keep tire contact with the road.
Source: dmv.ny.gov - NY handbook - Hydroplaning

116. B - Change lanes away if safe, or else slow down
Move Over laws require drivers to change lanes away from stopped emergency and service vehicles when safe. If you cannot move over, slow down well below the speed limit and pass with extreme caution.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Emergency vehicles

117. A - Not drive at all after drinking any alcohol
There is no safe way to drive after drinking. The only sure prevention is to not drive at all after consuming alcohol - arrange a designated sober driver, taxi, or rideshare instead.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Alcohol

118. A - Drivers from either direction about to turn left
This is a two-way left-turn lane. Drivers from both directions share it, entering it only just before they turn left. It is not a travel or passing lane.
Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 4 - Rules of the Road, Two-way Left Turn Only Lane

119. A - No - the lane is only for vehicles turning left
A shared center lane is reserved for left turns by traffic from both directions. Using it for through travel or to pass other vehicles is not allowed.
Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.116), Signs - Shared center lane left turn only

120. C - Left arm out and bent downward
An arm extended out and bent down signals slowing or stopping. Arm bent up is a right turn and arm straight out is a left turn.
Source: public.powerdms.com - p.93 (PDF p.98), Hand signals

121. D - The bus is about to stop - get ready to stop
Flashing amber lights are a warning that the bus is preparing to stop to load or unload children. Slow down and prepare to stop; the red lights come on when the bus stops.
Source: oregon.gov - p.55 (PDF p.63), School Buses

122. D - Stop - traffic behind the bus must stop
A divided highway may excuse traffic on the opposite side, but never drivers going the same way as the bus. Stay stopped until the red lights stop flashing and the stop arm is pulled in.
Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.95), Sharing with school buses - When you are behind the bus

123. A - After the car has slowed and is under control
Braking hard during a blowout can make you lose control. Hold the wheel firmly, ease off the gas, let the car slow down, and brake gently only once it is under control.
Source: in.gov - p.60 (PDF p.65), Vehicle Equipment Failures - Tire Blowout

124. B - Pumping the brake pedal quickly
Pumping the pedal can restore enough pressure for the brakes to work. If it does not, shift to a lower gear and apply the parking brake slowly.
Source: oregon.gov - p.85 (PDF p.93), Brakes Fail

125. C - Apply it slowly and gradually
Setting the parking brake too hard or too fast can lock the wheels and throw the car into a skid. Apply it slowly while you steer to a safe place.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.84 (PDF p.87), Brake failure

126. B - Steering and braking will take more effort
With the engine off you lose power steering and power brake assist, so the wheel and pedal feel much heavier. They still work - push harder and steer to a safe stop.
Source: alea.gov - p.75 (PDF p.77), Stuck accelerator pedal

127. A - More deer may follow close behind
Deer usually travel in groups, so one deer crossing often means others are close behind. Slow down and be ready to stop.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.84 (PDF p.87), Watch out for deer

128. C - Around dawn and dusk
Wildlife moves most at dawn and dusk, when light is also poor for your eyes. Scan both sides of the road and watch for eyes reflecting your headlights.
Source: public.powerdms.com - p.104 (PDF p.109), Animals

129. D - A full lane, the same as a car
A motorcycle has the right to use a full lane. Never drive alongside a motorcycle in the same lane, even if the rider is far to one side.
Source: alea.gov - p.26 (PDF p.28), Sharing the road with motorcycles

130. C - Wait until you are sure it is really turning
Many motorcycle turn signals do not cancel by themselves, so a rider may have forgotten one. Wait until the motorcycle actually starts to turn.
Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 9 - Sharing the Road, Motorcyclists

131. A - Stop fully, then yield to people and cross traffic
A right turn on red is allowed only after a complete stop and only after yielding to pedestrians and all crossing traffic. A NO TURN ON RED sign takes this option away.
Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 5 - Learning to Drive, A driver must stop

132. A - From a one-way street onto another one-way street
Most states allow a left turn on red from a one-way street onto another one-way street that carries traffic to the left. You must stop fully and yield to pedestrians and traffic first.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.66 (PDF p.69), Left turn on red

133. A - Vehicles carrying the posted number of people
The diamond marks a high-occupancy vehicle (carpool) lane. The signs show how many people must be in the vehicle and when the rule applies.
Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.134), Lanes - HOV / carpool

134. D - Stop at the line and wait for green
A ramp meter works like a traffic light. Stop at the stop line on red and go when it turns green, then speed up to merge.
Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.113), Freeway ramp meters

135. A - Look for a second train on the other track
One train can hide another coming from either direction on a second track. Wait until you can see clearly both ways and all signals have stopped.
Source: oregon.gov - p.64 (PDF p.72), Railroad Crossings

136. B - Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks
Never stop on railroad tracks. Wait behind the crossing until there is enough space on the other side for your whole vehicle.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.53 (PDF p.56), Railroad crossing safety

137. C - There are two sets of tracks at the crossing
When a crossing has more than one track, a sign under the crossbuck shows how many tracks there are. Be ready for a train on any of them.
Source: alea.gov - p.39 (PDF p.41), Railroad Crossbuck

138. B - Proceed slowly and watch for workers
Flaggers use STOP/SLOW paddles to control traffic. SLOW means you may move ahead at a reduced speed with care; STOP means stop.
Source: in.gov - p.47 (PDF p.52), Flagger Signals

139. C - You cannot remember driving the last few miles
Not remembering the last few miles, heavy eyelids, missing exits or signs, and drifting out of your lane all mean you should pull over and rest.
Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.75), Fatigue

140. C - Getting sleep or rest
Coffee, cold air and loud music may help for a short time, but they do not last. Only sleep or rest fixes fatigue, so stop and rest when you are tired.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.91 (PDF p.94), Drugs and fatigue

141. B - Avoid eye contact and let the driver get by
Do not challenge an aggressive driver. Stay calm, avoid eye contact, and move out of the way so the situation does not get worse.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.79 (PDF p.82), Aggressive driving

142. B - High beams reflect off the fog and cause glare
Fog reflects the bright light of high beams back at you, making it harder to see. Low beams light the road with less glare. Also slow down.
Source: oregon.gov - p.77 (PDF p.85), Fog, Dust and Smoke

143. A - Pull off the road as far as you can and stop
When visibility drops to near zero, get completely off the road and wait for the fog to lift. Stopping in a travel lane invites a rear-end crash.
Source: in.gov - p.44 (PDF p.49), Fog

144. D - Stop
An octagon (8-sided shape) is used exclusively for STOP signs. The unique shape lets drivers identify it even when snow-covered or viewed from behind.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes; 2B.04

145. C - Yield
An inverted (downward-pointing) triangle is always a YIELD sign. Slow down, be ready to stop, and give the right of way to traffic and pedestrians.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes

146. C - A warning of a hazard ahead
Diamond-shaped signs are warning signs. They alert you to hazards or changes in road conditions ahead, such as curves, intersections, or pedestrian crossings.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.02

147. D - Yellow
Most warning signs have a yellow background with black symbols or letters. Yellow signals caution - slow down and watch for the hazard described.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.02

148. A - A work zone ahead
Orange signs indicate construction and maintenance work zones. Reduce speed, watch for workers and equipment, and be prepared for changed traffic patterns. Fines are often doubled.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

149. B - A school zone or crossing
An upward-pointing pentagon sign marks a school zone or school crossing. It is typically yellow-green and warns that children may be present.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes

150. D - A railroad crossing
A round, yellow sign with a black X and two R's warns of a railroad crossing ahead. The circular shape is used exclusively for railroad advance-warning signs.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) Section 2A.05 and Table 2A-1 (W10-1)

151. A - No-passing zone begins
A yellow pennant-shaped sign on the left side of the road marks the beginning of a no-passing zone. It supplements the solid yellow line on the pavement.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.53

152. C - Directions and distances
Green signs provide guidance: route numbers, directions, distances, and destination names. They help you navigate to where you are going.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

153. B - Gas, food, and lodging services
Blue signs indicate motorist services - gas stations, food, lodging, hospitals, and rest areas - available at or near an exit.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

154. A - Parks and historic sites
Brown signs point to recreational and cultural sites - parks, campgrounds, historical landmarks, and scenic areas.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

155. A - A rule you must obey
White rectangular signs are regulatory signs. They tell you the law - such as speed limits, lane usage, and turning rules - and must be obeyed.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

156. B - The action shown is prohibited
A red circle with a diagonal slash means the action depicted inside is prohibited - for example, no left turn, no U-turn, or no trucks.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

157. C - A winding road ahead
The Winding Road sign (a single arrow that bends back and forth) warns of three or more curves in a row ahead. An S-shaped arrow with only two bends is the Reverse Curve sign. Reduce speed and stay alert through the curves.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.07 Paragraph 05

158. D - Slippery when wet
A yellow warning sign with a car and curved skid lines means the road is slippery when wet. Slow down and increase following distance in rain or snow.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.30

159. A - A steep downhill grade ahead
A sign showing a truck on a slope warns of a steep downhill grade. Trucks should use a lower gear; all drivers should check brakes and control speed.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.14

160. D - Two-way traffic ahead
This sign warns that you are leaving a divided roadway and entering a two-way road. Oncoming traffic will now be present - keep right and do not pass unless permitted.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.51

161. C - Deer may cross the road
A deer symbol warns that animals frequently cross this stretch of road. Be especially alert at dawn and dusk, scan the roadsides, and slow down.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.55

162. D - You may not enter the road ahead
A 'Do Not Enter' sign means you must not enter the road or ramp ahead - usually because it is one-way or an exit ramp. Entering would put you in oncoming traffic.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.46

163. A - You are going against traffic
A 'Wrong Way' sign means you are heading the wrong direction on a one-way road or ramp. Stop, check for traffic, and safely turn around immediately.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.47

164. B - Pedestrians may be crossing
A pedestrian symbol on a yellow or yellow-green sign warns that pedestrians may be crossing. Slow down and yield to anyone in or entering the crosswalk.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

165. D - A sharp turn ahead
A sharp-angle arrow warns of a sharp turn (not a gentle curve) ahead. Slow down significantly before the turn - the recommended speed is often posted below.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.07 Paragraph 02

166. B - Traffic will merge into your lane
A Merge sign warns that traffic from another roadway (such as an entrance ramp) will be joining your lane ahead. Watch for merging vehicles and adjust your speed and position so they can blend in smoothly. A lane that is ending has its own 'Lane Ends' sign.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.45 Paragraph 01

167. A - A roundabout ahead
The Circular Intersection sign (a yellow diamond showing arrows curving counterclockwise in a circle) warns of a roundabout ahead. Slow down, yield to traffic already in the circle, and enter when there is a safe gap. Round signs are used only for railroad crossing advance warnings.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) Section 2A.05, Table 2A-1 and Section 2C.02

168. B - Bicyclists may be on the road
A bicycle symbol warns that bicyclists may be on or crossing the roadway. Share the road, slow down, and give cyclists adequate space when passing.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.54

169. C - Regulatory
Speed limit signs are regulatory - they state the maximum legal speed under ideal conditions, which you are legally required to obey.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.21 Paragraph 13

170. C - White is the legal limit; yellow is advisory
A black-on-white speed sign is the legal speed limit. A yellow speed plate below a warning sign (e.g., on a curve) is an advisory speed - the safe recommended speed for that hazard.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.59

171. C - Slow down for a rough spot ahead
Bump and dip signs warn of an abrupt change in the road surface. Slow down to maintain control and protect your vehicle's suspension.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.26

172. B - Stop fully, then cross when it is safe
A stop sign at a railroad crossing requires a complete stop. Look and listen carefully in both directions, and cross only when you are sure no train is coming.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 8B.04 Paragraph 06

173. C - Go to the right of the divider
A 'Keep Right' sign directs you to pass to the right of a traffic island, median, or obstruction. It keeps traffic flowing correctly around the divider.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.39

174. B - A traffic light is ahead
A signal-ahead warning sign tells you a traffic light is coming up, often where it may be hard to see in time. Be prepared to slow and stop.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.35

175. D - Your lane ends - merge over
A lane-ends sign warns that the number of lanes is being reduced ahead. Merge safely into the continuing lane before your lane disappears.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.47

176. A - A protected move in the arrow's direction
A green arrow gives a protected movement: you may go in the direction of the arrow while conflicting traffic is stopped by a red signal. You must still yield to pedestrians lawfully in the crosswalk and to vehicles still lawfully in the intersection.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 4A.03 Paragraph 01 A.2

177. C - A curve where trucks may tip over
This sign warns of a curve sharp enough that trucks and top-heavy vehicles risk rolling over. All drivers should reduce speed before entering.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.11

178. D - No turning on red, even after stopping
A 'No Turn on Red' sign prohibits turning while the signal is red, even after a complete stop. You must wait for a green light to turn.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.60

179. D - Your road ends at a T ahead

A 'T' symbol warns that the road you are on ends ahead at a T-intersection. Be prepared to stop or yield and turn left or right.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.41

180. D - Turn after yielding to traffic and pedestrians

A flashing yellow arrow means you may turn in that direction after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. It is an unprotected turn - proceed only when safe.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 4A.04 Paragraph 01 B.2

181. C - Slow down, give way, and stop if needed

A yield sign requires you to slow down and give the right of way to traffic and pedestrians. You must stop if necessary, but a full stop is not always required when the way is clear.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.05

182. B - The exit number, often the mile marker

Exit number signs identify highway exits. In most states the exit number corresponds to the nearest mile marker, helping you judge distance to your exit.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2E.22

183. B - A divided highway begins ahead

This sign warns that a divided highway begins ahead - a median or barrier will separate the opposing lanes. Keep right of the divider.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.20

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