

Florida DHSMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

50-question test with answer key · 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. This test has 50 questions, the same number as the real Florida DHSMV knowledge test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 80% (40 of 50 correct).
3. Time: Florida's computerized Class E knowledge test (ADLTS) is timed: 60 minutes for 50 questions. Time yourself the same way.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/florida/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

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 Test: 50 Questions

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

- 1. 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
- 2. 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
- 3. 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
- 4. 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
- 5. 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
- 6. 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
- 7. 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
- 8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

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

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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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%

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. What color are warning signs?

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

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

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

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

37. 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

38. 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

39. 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

40. 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

41. 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.

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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

45. 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

46. 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

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

Answer Key & Explanations

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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: fhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Entering a limited-access highway

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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

37. 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

38. 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

39. 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

40. 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

41. 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)

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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

45. 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

46. 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

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

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<https://permitpractice.us/florida/>

Official DHSMV website: <https://www.flhsmv.gov/>

Official Florida driver's handbook: <https://www.flhsmv.gov/pdf/handbooks/englishdriverhandbook.pdf>

