

Florida DMV Drug and Alcohol Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. How much time will you save on a ten mile trip if you travel at 60 mph rather than at 55 mph?**
 - A. A. Less than one minute**
 - B. B. More than two minutes**
 - C. C. More than five minutes**
- 2. What is the "move over" law in Florida?**
 - A. Drivers must stop at all traffic signals**
 - B. Drivers must change lanes or slow down for emergency vehicles**
 - C. Drivers can ignore this law if they are in a hurry**
 - D. Drivers are encouraged to speed past emergency vehicles**
- 3. Traffic collisions are the number one killer of children in America. True or False?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Depends on the region.**
 - D. Only in urban areas.**
- 4. Visual acuity is reduced more than _____ at nighttime.**
 - A. Two percent**
 - B. Twenty-five percent**
 - C. One-tenth**
 - D. One-half**
- 5. What should you do if you feel drowsy while driving?**
 - A. Continue driving if you feel safe**
 - B. Pull over in a safe area and take a break**
 - C. Turn on the radio to stay awake**
 - D. Drink coffee to regain alertness**

- 6. What are the signs of alcohol poisoning?**
- A. Fatigue and dizziness**
 - B. Unconsciousness, vomiting, irregular breathing, and low body temperature**
 - C. Excessive sweating and rapid heartbeat**
 - D. Hangover symptoms**
- 7. What shape are warning signs typically associated with?**
- A. Circle**
 - B. Triangle**
 - C. Diamond**
 - D. Rectangle**
- 8. Which of the following is a result of refusing to take a breath test?**
- A. Community service**
 - B. License suspension**
 - C. Increased insurance premiums**
 - D. Immediate arrest**
- 9. What is the penalty for not stopping for a school bus in Florida?**
- A. \$100 fine**
 - B. License suspension**
 - C. Community service**
 - D. Jail time**
- 10. If you are stopped for a DUI and refuse to submit to a breathalyzer test on the second occasion, you are guilty of a _____ degree misdemeanor.**
- A. Fourth**
 - B. Second**
 - C. Third**
 - D. First**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. How much time will you save on a ten mile trip if you travel at 60 mph rather than at 55 mph?

- A. A. Less than one minute**
- B. B. More than two minutes**
- C. C. More than five minutes**

To determine the time saved when traveling at 60 mph instead of 55 mph on a ten-mile trip, we can calculate the travel times for both speeds. At 55 mph, the time to travel ten miles can be calculated using the formula: $\text{Time} = \text{Distance} / \text{Speed}$. For 55 mph: $\text{Time} = 10 \text{ miles} / 55 \text{ mph} = 0.1818 \text{ hours}$ (which converts to about 10.91 minutes). For 60 mph: $\text{Time} = 10 \text{ miles} / 60 \text{ mph} = 0.1667 \text{ hours}$ (which converts to about 10 minutes). Now, to find the time saved, we subtract the time taken at 60 mph from the time taken at 55 mph: $\text{Time saved} = 10.91 \text{ minutes} - 10 \text{ minutes} = 0.91 \text{ minutes}$, or approximately 55 seconds. Since the time saved is less than one minute, this aligns with the answer choice indicating that you would save less than one minute when changing from 55 mph to 60 mph. This understanding highlights the comparison of time through calculations, confirming the effectiveness of higher speed in reducing travel time, albeit in this case, the reduction is minimal.

2. What is the "move over" law in Florida?

- A. Drivers must stop at all traffic signals**
- B. Drivers must change lanes or slow down for emergency vehicles**
- C. Drivers can ignore this law if they are in a hurry**
- D. Drivers are encouraged to speed past emergency vehicles**

The "move over" law in Florida requires drivers to change lanes or slow down when approaching emergency vehicles that are stopped on the roadside, especially those with flashing lights, such as police cars, fire trucks, and ambulances. This law is designed to protect emergency responders as well as the safety of drivers and passengers in all vehicles. By moving over, drivers reduce the risk of accidents and injuries that could occur if they were to pass too close to stationary emergency vehicles. This law emphasizes the importance of being attentive to road conditions and the presence of emergency vehicles, ensuring that everyone can operate safely on the road. When drivers comply with this law, it not only helps keep emergency personnel safe but also maintains a safer environment for everyone on the roadway.

3. Traffic collisions are the number one killer of children in America. True or False?

A. True

B. False

C. Depends on the region.

D. Only in urban areas.

Traffic collisions are indeed the number one killer of children in America, highlighting the serious implications of road safety and the importance of safe driving practices. The statistics consistently show that a significant number of fatalities among children result from motor vehicle accidents, which can be attributed to various factors, including the lack of proper safety measures such as seat belts and car seats, as well as pedestrian and cyclist safety. The reality of this situation emphasizes the need for comprehensive safety education and prevention strategies, aiming at reducing these tragic incidents. It also underscores the responsibility of parents, guardians, and society as a whole to promote safety awareness among children, exemplifying safe behaviors and ensuring that appropriate safety equipment is used at all times. The other options suggest alternative scenarios or conditions that don't align with the established data on child fatalities due to traffic collisions, making them less valid than acknowledging the overall reality of the situation.

4. Visual acuity is reduced more than _____ at nighttime.

A. Two percent

B. Twenty-five percent

C. One-tenth

D. One-half

Visual acuity is a critical factor in safe driving, and it tends to diminish significantly in low-light conditions, such as nighttime. Research indicates that visual acuity can be reduced by approximately twenty-five percent at night due to several factors, including decreased available light, glare from oncoming headlights, and the inability of the human eye to adjust as quickly to changes in light levels. This reduction can impair a driver's ability to see objects clearly, judge distances accurately, and react promptly to potential hazards on the road. Understanding how much perception can be affected at night is essential for drivers to recognize the importance of being cautious and possibly adjusting their driving behaviors when visibility is lower. Hence, the twenty-five percent figure is a key benchmark for drivers to keep in mind regarding how visibility changes with the time of day.

5. What should you do if you feel drowsy while driving?

- A. Continue driving if you feel safe
- B. Pull over in a safe area and take a break**
- C. Turn on the radio to stay awake
- D. Drink coffee to regain alertness

When you feel drowsy while driving, the best course of action is to pull over in a safe area and take a break. Drowsiness can severely impair reaction times, decision-making abilities, and overall driving performance, making it dangerous to continue driving. Taking a break allows you to rest and recharge, significantly reducing the risk of falling asleep at the wheel or becoming less attentive to the road. Continuing to drive while feeling drowsy increases the likelihood of an accident, as fatigue can mimic impairment similar to alcohol. Turning on the radio or drinking coffee might provide a temporary boost in alertness, but these methods are not reliable solutions to combat drowsiness. A break is more effective in ensuring that you return to driving fully alert and capable of making safe choices.

6. What are the signs of alcohol poisoning?

- A. Fatigue and dizziness
- B. Unconsciousness, vomiting, irregular breathing, and low body temperature**
- C. Excessive sweating and rapid heartbeat
- D. Hangover symptoms

The signs of alcohol poisoning include unconsciousness, vomiting, irregular breathing, and low body temperature, making this the correct choice. Understanding these symptoms is crucial because they indicate a potentially life-threatening situation requiring immediate medical attention. Unconsciousness is a critical sign, as a person who cannot be awakened may be at serious risk of choking on their vomit or experiencing respiratory failure. Vomiting is another alarming symptom, especially if it occurs while the person is unconscious, as it increases the risk of aspiration. Irregular breathing suggests a depressed central nervous system, which can be a direct result of alcohol's effects on the body. Low body temperature, or hypothermia, can occur in cases of severe alcohol poisoning due to the body's inability to regulate temperature effectively when intoxicated. The other options describe symptoms that may occur with alcohol consumption but do not match the severity or urgency associated with alcohol poisoning. While fatigue and dizziness can be signs of excessive alcohol consumption, they are not as critical as those listed in the correct answer. Excessive sweating and a rapid heartbeat may indicate anxiety or high levels of alcohol consumption but are not specific indicators of poisoning. Hangover symptoms generally arise after the effects of alcohol have worn off and indicate a less severe condition than alcohol poisoning.

7. What shape are warning signs typically associated with?

- A. Circle
- B. Triangle**
- C. Diamond
- D. Rectangle

Warning signs are typically associated with a triangular shape, which is designed to alert drivers to potential hazards on the road. The upward-pointing triangle is easily recognizable and conveys caution, signaling that drivers should be prepared to reduce speed or be alert for possible dangers, such as merging traffic, pedestrian crossings, or sharp turns ahead. The triangular shape is part of the standardized traffic sign system, which helps create a uniform understanding for drivers across different regions. Familiarity with these shapes increases driver awareness and promotes safety on the roads. Other shapes, such as diamonds, are more commonly used for specific types of warnings, including those related to road conditions or hazard conditions, but the triangular shape remains the primary symbol for general warning signs.

8. Which of the following is a result of refusing to take a breath test?

- A. Community service
- B. License suspension**
- C. Increased insurance premiums
- D. Immediate arrest

Refusing to take a breath test when asked by law enforcement officers can lead to a license suspension. This consequence is part of Florida's implied consent law, which means that by obtaining a driver's license, you consent to submit to a breath, urine, or blood test if an officer has reasonable grounds to believe you are driving under the influence (DUI). When a driver refuses to take such a test, the law imposes specific penalties, one of the most significant being the automatic suspension of their driving privileges. The length of the suspension can vary, but it typically lasts for a minimum of one year for a first refusal. This serves as a deterrent to prevent DUI offenses and to encourage compliance with testing when law enforcement needs to assess a driver's blood alcohol content. While community service, increased insurance premiums, and immediate arrest could be potential outcomes related to DUI offenses or reckless driving, the immediate and defined consequence of refusing a breath test is the suspension of the driver's license, which reflects the legal framework surrounding DUI enforcement in Florida.

9. What is the penalty for not stopping for a school bus in Florida?

A. \$100 fine

B. License suspension

C. Community service

D. Jail time

In Florida, not stopping for a school bus that is displaying its stop signal and lights is a serious violation, reflecting the state's commitment to protecting school children. The law mandates that drivers must stop for a school bus that has its stop arm extended and red lights flashing, as this indicates that children are likely crossing the street. Failing to comply with this law can result in a license suspension, which serves not only as a punishment but also as a deterrent to ensure that drivers take this responsibility seriously. The enforcement of this penalty highlights the importance of maintaining safety around schools and encourages drivers to remain vigilant when children are present. While fines, community service, and jail time may be other potential penalties for different violations, the specific consequence of license suspension for this offense emphasizes the critical nature of child safety and the heavy responsibility drivers have in these situations.

10. If you are stopped for a DUI and refuse to submit to a breathalyzer test on the second occasion, you are guilty of a _____ degree misdemeanor.

A. Fourth

B. Second

C. Third

D. First

Refusing to submit to a breathalyzer test when stopped for a DUI is a serious offense in Florida, and the consequences reflect the state's stringent laws against impaired driving. When a driver has already been arrested for DUI and chooses to refuse the test on a second occasion, the law categorizes this refusal as a first-degree misdemeanor. This classification is significant because it indicates the severity of the offense. In Florida, first-degree misdemeanors can result in more substantial penalties, including jail time, fines, and other legal repercussions. By designating the refusal to submit to a test as a first-degree misdemeanor, the law aims to deter drivers from refusing to cooperate with law enforcement and to comply with testing procedures intended to ensure safety on the roads. Understanding the ramifications of DUI-related offenses reinforces the importance of adhering to testing requirements when stopped by law enforcement. It acts as a crucial reminder of the legal obligations drivers have when suspected of driving under the influence.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fldmvdrugnalcohol.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!