

Florida Traffic Course Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What must drivers do at a stop sign?**
 - A. Slow down and look around.**
 - B. Stop fully before proceeding.**
 - C. Perform a rolling stop.**
 - D. Turn right without stopping.**
- 2. What does a 'Yield' sign mean?**
 - A. To stop completely**
 - B. Slow down and yield to oncoming traffic or pedestrians**
 - C. Proceed with caution without stopping**
 - D. None of the above**
- 3. What is the purpose of road markings on the road?**
 - A. To make the road look more appealing.**
 - B. To provide direction and guidance to drivers.**
 - C. To indicate areas for parking vehicles only.**
 - D. To enhance visibility at night.**
- 4. What is the recommended following distance in ideal conditions?**
 - A. At least 1 second**
 - B. At least 2 seconds**
 - C. At least 3 seconds**
 - D. At least 4 seconds**
- 5. What should you do if you hit a parked car?**
 - A. Drive away if no one saw you**
 - B. Leave the scene immediately**
 - C. Try to locate the owner; if you cannot, leave a note with your contact information**
 - D. Just report it to the police**

- 6. What is the minimum insurance required for Florida drivers?**
- A. \$5,000 for personal injury protection and \$5,000 for property damage liability**
 - B. \$10,000 for personal injury protection and \$10,000 for property damage liability**
 - C. \$15,000 for personal injury protection and \$15,000 for property damage liability**
 - D. \$20,000 for personal injury protection and \$20,000 for property damage liability**
- 7. In Florida, how many people died every day in alcohol-related crashes in 2017?**
- A. 1**
 - B. 2**
 - C. 3**
 - D. 4**
- 8. What should you do if you see a pedestrian waiting to cross at a crosswalk?**
- A. Honk your horn to alert them.**
 - B. Speed up to get past before they cross.**
 - C. Stop and yield the right-of-way to them.**
 - D. Proceed normally, as they have no right-of-way.**
- 9. What does a double solid yellow line signify?**
- A. No parking any time**
 - B. No passing in either direction**
 - C. Allowed passing only during day time**
 - D. Speed limit to be inspected**
- 10. What should you do if someone is tailgating you?**
- A. Speed up to lose them**
 - B. Stay calm and let them pass when safe**
 - C. Break suddenly to scare them**
 - D. Change lanes aggressively**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must drivers do at a stop sign?

- A. Slow down and look around.
- B. Stop fully before proceeding.**
- C. Perform a rolling stop.
- D. Turn right without stopping.

At a stop sign, the law mandates that drivers must come to a complete stop before proceeding. This full stop is essential for ensuring the safety of all road users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and other vehicles. By stopping completely, drivers have the opportunity to check for oncoming traffic, pedestrians crossing the road, and any other obstacles that may not be immediately visible. This practice reduces the risk of accidents and promotes overall road safety. While some might consider slowing down as sufficient, or executing a rolling stop, these actions do not fulfill the legal requirement and can lead to collisions or traffic violations. Additionally, turning right without stopping is not permissible unless the driver has verified that the way is clear, ensuring adherence to the rules of the road. The emphasis on a complete stop underscores the importance of careful observation before proceeding into intersections or crosswalks.

2. What does a 'Yield' sign mean?

- A. To stop completely
- B. Slow down and yield to oncoming traffic or pedestrians**
- C. Proceed with caution without stopping
- D. None of the above

A 'Yield' sign indicates that a driver must slow down and prepare to give way to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. The primary purpose of this sign is to ensure safety at intersections or merging lanes where there may be conflicting traffic. When approaching a yield sign, drivers should assess the traffic conditions and be ready to stop if necessary, allowing more immediate vehicles the right of way. This sign does not require a complete stop unless conditions dictate, which is why the other options are not applicable. Option A suggests stopping completely, which is not necessary unless traffic dictates it. Option C suggests proceeding without stopping, but that would not adequately address the responsibilities outlined by the yield sign. Option D does not accurately reflect the meaning of the yield sign, as there is a correct interpretation provided.

3. What is the purpose of road markings on the road?

- A. To make the road look more appealing.
- B. To provide direction and guidance to drivers.**
- C. To indicate areas for parking vehicles only.
- D. To enhance visibility at night.

Road markings serve a crucial role in maintaining safety and organization on roadways. Their primary purpose is to provide direction and guidance to drivers. These markings help indicate the lanes in which vehicles should drive, where to stop, and various traffic control measures such as yielding or merging. They also assist in conveying important information about speed limits, road conditions, and specific rules for navigating intersections. While enhancing the aesthetics of the roadway, improving nighttime visibility, and marking parking areas are important aspects, they are secondary to the fundamental goal of assisting drivers in understanding the flow of traffic and ensuring safe driving practices. Clear and well-maintained road markings facilitate effective communication between the road infrastructure and the vehicle operators, thus reducing confusion and the likelihood of accidents.

4. What is the recommended following distance in ideal conditions?

- A. At least 1 second
- B. At least 2 seconds
- C. At least 3 seconds**
- D. At least 4 seconds

The recommended following distance in ideal conditions is at least 3 seconds. This guideline is based on allowing enough time to react and stop safely if the vehicle in front of you suddenly slows down or stops. A following distance of 3 seconds provides a buffer that accounts for factors such as your vehicle's speed and road conditions. When driving at moderate speeds, a 3-second rule gives drivers adequate time to observe traffic patterns and react to any changes. This distance can help in maintaining safety by allowing for appropriate braking time and maneuverability to avoid collisions. In adverse conditions, such as rain or fog, it's advisable to increase this distance to ensure even greater safety. While shorter distances may sound adequate, they significantly reduce the driver's response time, which is crucial in preventing accidents. Thus, maintaining at least a 3-second gap is considered a safe practice under ideal driving conditions.

5. What should you do if you hit a parked car?

- A. Drive away if no one saw you
- B. Leave the scene immediately
- C. Try to locate the owner; if you cannot, leave a note with your contact information**
- D. Just report it to the police

If you hit a parked car, the most responsible action is to try to locate the owner of the vehicle. If that is not possible, leaving a note with your contact information is essential. This approach demonstrates accountability and integrity, as it allows the owner to contact you for any necessary arrangements regarding damages. Leaving a note is not only courteous but also often required by law, as it helps ensure that the owner is aware of the incident and has the means to address the damage caused. This practice promotes honesty on the road and helps maintain safety and trust within the community of drivers. In contrast, ignoring the incident and driving away can lead to legal consequences, as it may be classified as a hit-and-run. Simply leaving the scene without informing the owner or law enforcement can result in significant penalties, including fines and potential criminal charges. Reporting the incident to the police may be necessary in some cases, but it is not a substitute for taking personal responsibility by contacting the vehicle owner or leaving a note.

6. What is the minimum insurance required for Florida drivers?

- A. \$5,000 for personal injury protection and \$5,000 for property damage liability
- B. \$10,000 for personal injury protection and \$10,000 for property damage liability**
- C. \$15,000 for personal injury protection and \$15,000 for property damage liability
- D. \$20,000 for personal injury protection and \$20,000 for property damage liability

The minimum insurance required for Florida drivers is \$10,000 for personal injury protection (PIP) and \$10,000 for property damage liability (PDL). This requirement is established to ensure that drivers can cover at least some of the costs associated with accidents and injuries. Personal injury protection helps cover medical expenses and lost wages for the policyholder and their passengers, regardless of who is at fault in an accident. Property damage liability is essential for paying for damages to another person's property that you may cause while driving. Having this specific minimum coverage is crucial for maintaining safety on the road and protecting both drivers and other individuals in the event of an accident. It helps ensure that there are financial resources available to handle the immediate costs associated with vehicular accidents in Florida.

7. In Florida, how many people died every day in alcohol-related crashes in 2017?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 3
- D. 4

In Florida, in 2017, reports indicated that approximately two people died every day as a result of alcohol-related crashes. This statistic is significant as it underscores the ongoing issue of impaired driving and its impact on public safety. Understanding these figures can help highlight the importance of responsible alcohol consumption and the need for effective prevention strategies, such as public awareness campaigns and stricter enforcement of DUI laws. This context is crucial for drivers to recognize the serious consequences of drinking and driving, thereby encouraging safer behavior on the roads.

8. What should you do if you see a pedestrian waiting to cross at a crosswalk?

- A. Honk your horn to alert them.
- B. Speed up to get past before they cross.
- C. Stop and yield the right-of-way to them.**
- D. Proceed normally, as they have no right-of-way.

When you see a pedestrian waiting to cross at a crosswalk, stopping and yielding the right-of-way to them is the correct course of action. This practice is not only a legal requirement in Florida but also an important aspect of ensuring pedestrian safety. Crosswalks are designated areas for pedestrians to safely cross the street, and drivers are required to give these individuals the right-of-way when they are present. Choosing to yield to pedestrians in a crosswalk demonstrates respect for their right to navigate the roadway safely. It contributes to a safer driving environment and fosters a culture of consideration for all road users. Additionally, failing to stop for pedestrians can lead to dangerous situations, including accidents, which can have severe consequences for both the pedestrian and the driver. In contrast, honking the horn, speeding up, or proceeding normally when a pedestrian is present undermines safety protocols and can create hazardous conditions. It is essential for drivers to remain vigilant and aware of pedestrians at all times, especially at designated crossing points.

9. What does a double solid yellow line signify?

- A. No parking any time
- B. No passing in either direction**
- C. Allowed passing only during day time
- D. Speed limit to be inspected

A double solid yellow line is a clear indicator on the roadway that signifies no passing in either direction. This is a crucial safety measure designed to prevent drivers from attempting to overtake other vehicles in areas where visibility is limited or where it would otherwise be unsafe to do so. The presence of double solid lines means that passing is prohibited, and any attempt to do so could lead to potential head-on collisions or other dangerous situations. This marking emphasizes that both lanes, in front of and behind the line, must respect the no-passing rule, ensuring safety for all road users traveling in both directions. Understanding this traffic marking is essential for making safe driving decisions and adhering to traffic laws.

10. What should you do if someone is tailgating you?

- A. Speed up to lose them
- B. Stay calm and let them pass when safe**
- C. Break suddenly to scare them
- D. Change lanes aggressively

When someone is tailgating, the best course of action is to remain calm and allow them to pass when it is safe to do so. This approach prioritizes safety for both you and the tailgater. By not engaging in aggressive driving behaviors, such as speeding up or braking suddenly, you can prevent escalating the situation and reduce the risk of an accident. Allowing the tailgater to pass helps eliminate the pressure they are exerting on you and allows you to continue driving safely without distractions or stress. This approach is also in line with defensive driving principles, which emphasize maintaining a safe and composed driving environment.