

Louisiana OMV permit practice test 11

From the Class D & E Driver's Guide. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/louisiana/

36 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last pages. Name: _____

Score: ____ / 36

1. What is the penalty range for vehicular homicide in Louisiana?

- A. Fine only
- B. \$2,000-\$15,000 fine and 5 to 30 years' imprisonment, at least one year mandatory
- C. Six months jail
- D. License suspension only

2. Under 21, what test result leads to a 180-day suspension in Louisiana?

- A. Any BAC above 0.00%
- B. 0.02% or more
- C. 0.05% or more
- D. 0.08% or more

3. Which is a common sign that a driver has been drinking?

- A. Steady speed
- B. Weaving, jerky speed changes or quick sudden stops
- C. Using turn signals
- D. Driving in the right lane

4. The body processes about how much BAC per hour?

- A. 0.005%
- B. 0.015%
- C. 0.05%
- D. 0.10%

5. According to the guide, alcohol is a factor in about what share of fatal motor vehicle crashes?

- A. Almost half
- B. Nearly all
- C. Very few
- D. One in ten

6. Which cause of motor vehicle deaths in Louisiana is listed first by the Louisiana Highway Safety Research Group (2017 data)?

- A. Speeding
- B. Weather
- C. Distraction
- D. Alcohol

7. When are roads most slippery during a rain?

- A. Immediately after the rain begins
- B. When the rain stops
- C. At night only
- D. After it has rained for hours

8. At what speed does partial hydroplaning begin?

- A. About 20 mph
- B. About 35 mph
- C. About 55 mph
- D. About 70 mph

9. If you are hydroplaning, you should:

- A. Turn sharply
- B. Accelerate
- C. Brake hard
- D. Ease off the gas, keep looking and steering where you want to go, and avoid braking

10. How far can you see clearly with high-beam headlights?

- A. 150-200 feet
- B. 250 feet
- C. 350-400 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

11. When must you dim your high beams for an oncoming vehicle in Louisiana?

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

12. When following another vehicle, within how many feet must you use low beams in Louisiana?

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

13. Headlights are required when weather makes it hard to see a vehicle clearly from what distance?

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

14. When should a rear fog light be used?

- A. In light rain
- B. Never
- C. Whenever it is dark
- D. Only in dense fog or similar conditions that seriously reduce visibility

15. When should you drive with your emergency flashers on?

- A. In parking lots
- B. In heavy rain always
- C. Only when there is a need
- D. At night

16. Fog is so dense you can't see. What does the guide advise?

- A. Creep along at 10 to 20 mph
- B. Don't drive; if you must, slow down and get off the highway at the nearest place
- C. Use high beams
- D. Follow the taillights ahead closely

17. When are animals such as deer most active?

- A. Dusk and dawn, especially October through December
- B. Only in summer
- C. Late morning
- D. Midday

18. A deer suddenly runs in front of you and you can't stop. What does the guide recommend?

- A. Drive into the ditch
- B. Swerve into oncoming traffic
- C. Don't swerve; keep control and stay on the roadway
- D. Accelerate

19. A wild animal is standing on the road ahead. What should you do?

- A. Speed past
- B. Flash your high beams repeatedly
- C. Honk and rev the engine
- D. Slow down or stop, don't use the horn, and pass as far from it as possible

20. How much water can carry away most vehicles?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 2 feet of rushing water
- C. 4 feet
- D. 6 inches

21. What does the guide say to do if a dusty gravel road reduces your vision?

- A. Stop in the road
- B. Turn off your lights
- C. Use low beams, slow down and increase following distance
- D. Use high beams and speed up

22. One of your tires blows out while you are driving. What should you do?

- A. Hold the wheel firmly, stay in your lane, let the car slow to around 30 mph, then brake gently
- B. Speed up
- C. Turn sharply off the road
- D. Brake hard right away

23. Your brakes fail. What should you avoid doing?

- A. Applying the parking brake suddenly
- B. Steering to the shoulder
- C. Taking your foot off the gas
- D. Downshifting

24. Your gas pedal sticks. What should you do first, keeping your eyes on the road?

- A. Turn the key to lock
- B. Put the gear shift in neutral
- C. Pump the gas
- D. Open the door

25. Your wheels drift off the pavement and there's a big drop-off. How should you get back on the road?

- A. Accelerate back on
- B. Jerk the wheel immediately
- C. Slow to a very slow speed (about 10 mph), check traffic, then turn sharply back onto the pavement
- D. Brake hard and stop in the road

26. Steam comes from under the hood. What should you NOT do?

- A. Wait for the engine to cool
- B. Pull off the road
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Open the radiator cap

27. Your car breaks down at night. How far behind it should you place flares?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 10 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

28. After your car breaks down and is safely out of traffic, what does the guide recommend?

- A. Walk along the interstate
- B. Stand behind the car
- C. Flag down passing cars
- D. Wait inside with doors locked and call for help

29. If your car goes into water, how long will it usually float?

- A. 10 minutes
- B. It sinks instantly
- C. 5 minutes
- D. 30 to 60 seconds

30. What does the escape acronym POGO stand for?

- A. Push, Open, Grab, Out
- B. Pull Over, Get Out
- C. Pop the seat belt, Open windows, Get Out
- D. Phone, Open door, Go, Over

31. Escaping a sinking car with children, who should you unbuckle first?

- A. Whoever is closest to the window
- B. The youngest
- C. The oldest child first
- D. Yourself last

32. What are early symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning in a car?

- A. Itchy skin
- B. Hunger
- C. Yawning, dizziness and upset stomach
- D. Sneezing

33. Louisiana's 'Move It, Move It, Move It - Steer It Clear' campaign (R.S. 32:141) asks drivers to:

- A. Remove vehicles from the roadway to the nearest soft shoulder
- B. Wait for police in the lane
- C. Drive home
- D. Leave vehicles where they stopped

34. You damaged an unattended parked car. What must you do?

- A. Only call your insurer
- B. Wait one hour
- C. Drive away
- D. Notify the police, try to find the owner, and leave a note with your name, address and phone number

35. When should you move an injured person after a crash?

- A. Only if there is immediate life-threatening danger
- B. If they ask for water
- C. Only if they're bleeding
- D. Always

36. When passing a parked emergency vehicle on a highway with two or more lanes in your direction, Louisiana law requires you to:

- A. Honk
- B. Speed up
- C. Move into a lane not adjacent to it if safe; if not possible, slow to a reasonably safe speed
- D. Stop in your lane

Answer key: Louisiana practice test 11

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1. B: \$2,000-\$15,000 fine and 5 to 30 years' imprisonment, at least one year mandatory

Vehicular homicide (R.S. 14:32.1) carries fines of \$2,000-\$15,000 and 5 to 30 years, with at least one year mandatory. (Vehicular Homicide, page 131)

2. B: 0.02% or more

If you're under 21 and the test shows a BAC of 0.02% or more, your privileges are suspended for 180 days. (Administrative Per Se, page 131)

3. B: Weaving, jerky speed changes or quick sudden stops

Tell-tale signs include speeding, weaving, unusually slow driving, jerking motion and quick stops. (Blood Alcohol Concentration, page 129)

4. B: 0.015%

The body can process 0.015% of alcohol per hour; a 0.20% BAC at 2 a.m. is still above 0.10% at 8 a.m. (Blood Alcohol Concentration, page 128)

5. A: Almost half

The guide notes that alcohol plays a part in nearly half of fatal crashes, so plan for a sober designated driver. (Defensive Driving, page 59)

6. D: Alcohol

The four leading causes were alcohol, distraction, aggressive driving and lack of seat belt usage. (Traffic Collision Costs, page 24)

7. A: Immediately after the rain begins

Roads are most slippery right after rain begins, before oil and grease wash away; reduce speed and allow twice the normal following distance. (Driving on Wet Pavement, page 79)

8. B: About 35 mph

Partial hydroplaning starts at about 35 mph and increases until, at 55 mph, tires may lose all contact. (Hydroplaning, page 79)

9. D: Ease off the gas, keep looking and steering where you want to go, and avoid braking

Stay calm, keep looking and steering where you want to go and ease off the gas; avoid using the brakes. (Hydroplaning, page 79)

10. C: 350-400 feet

High beams let you see clearly about 350 to 400 feet; a speed that lets you stop within that is about 65 mph. (Night Driving, page 80)

11. A: Within 500 feet

You must use low beams when approaching within 500 feet of another vehicle. (Night Driving, page 80)

12. B: 200 feet

Use low beams when following within 200 feet of another vehicle. (Night Driving, page 80)

13. C: 500 feet

Headlights must be on when weather conditions make it difficult to see your vehicle clearly from 500 feet. (Night Driving, page 80)

14. D: Only in dense fog or similar conditions that seriously reduce visibility

A rear fog light should only be used in dense fog or similar hazards with seriously reduced visibility, and switched off when visibility improves. (Night Driving, page 80)

15. C: Only when there is a need

Do not drive with your emergency flashers on unless there is a need. (Night Driving, page 80)

16. B: Don't drive; if you must, slow down and get off the highway at the nearest place

If fog impairs your vision, don't drive; creeping along at 10-20 mph on the highway risks your life. (Weather Changes, page 111)

17. A: Dusk and dawn, especially October through December

Wildlife is more active at dusk and dawn, and between October and December. (Animals, page 109)

18. C: Don't swerve; keep control and stay on the roadway

Do not swerve into oncoming traffic or off the road; the safest choice may be hitting the animal while keeping control. (Animals, page 109)

19. D: Slow down or stop, don't use the horn, and pass as far from it as possible

For wild animals, slow or stop, don't use the horn or rev the engine, and pass as far away as possible. (Animals, page 109)

20. B: 2 feet of rushing water

About 6 inches of water reaches the underside of most cars, and 2 feet of moving water can sweep most vehicles away. (Flooded Roadways, page 124)

21. C: Use low beams, slow down and increase following distance

On dusty gravel roads, use low beams to be seen, slow down and increase following distance. (Rural Roads, page 108)

22. A: Hold the wheel firmly, stay in your lane, let the car slow to around 30 mph, then brake gently

Don't panic or slam on the brakes; hold the wheel, let the car slow to about 30 mph, then brake gently and pull off. (Tire blowout, page 122)

23. A: Applying the parking brake suddenly

Don't put on the parking brake suddenly; let the car slow, downshift, then gradually apply the hand brake. (Brakes fail, page 122)

24. B: Put the gear shift in neutral

Shift to neutral, try to free the pedal, turn off the ignition carefully (don't lock the steering), brake and pull off. (Gas pedal sticks, page 122)

25. C: Slow to a very slow speed (about 10 mph), check traffic, then turn sharply back onto the pavement

Stay on the shoulder, slow to about 10 mph, look for traffic and then turn sharply back onto the pavement. (Wheels roll off the pavement, page 121)

26. D: Open the radiator cap

If the cooling system is boiling, pull over and turn off the engine; do not open the radiator cap. (Overheating, page 122)

27. D: At least 100 feet

At night, switch on the dome light or set flares 100 feet or more behind the car. (Breakdowns, page 123)

28. D: Wait inside with doors locked and call for help

If safely out of traffic, wait inside with the doors locked and use your phone; don't flag down other vehicles. (Breakdowns, page 123)

29. D: 30 to 60 seconds

A vehicle will only float for 30 to 60 seconds; try to get out immediately. (Becoming Submerged in Water, page 124)

30. C: Pop the seat belt, Open windows, Get Out

P - Pop the seat belt, O - Open windows, G - Get, O - Out. (Becoming Submerged in Water, page 125)

31. C: The oldest child first

Unbuckle the oldest child first, then the younger ones; older children need less help. (Becoming Submerged in Water, page 125)

32. C: Yawning, dizziness and upset stomach

Early symptoms include yawning, dizziness and upset stomach; get fresh air immediately. (Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, page 124)

33. A: Remove vehicles from the roadway to the nearest soft shoulder

The campaign reminds drivers to get vehicles out of the travel lanes to the nearest soft shoulder, which eases congestion and helps prevent secondary crashes. (Unattended motor vehicles, page 126)

34. D: Notify the police, try to find the owner, and leave a note with your name, address and phone number

Notify the police and attempt to locate the owner; leave a note where the owner will see it. (Collision, page 125)

35. A: Only if there is immediate life-threatening danger

Don't move an injured person unless there's immediate life-threatening danger; don't give fluids. (Collision, page 126)

36. C: Move into a lane not adjacent to it if safe; if not possible, slow to a reasonably safe speed

Change to a lane not adjacent to the parked emergency vehicle if possible; otherwise slow to a reasonably safe speed. (Approach of an Authorized Emergency Vehicle, page 126)