

Louisiana OMV permit practice test 3

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

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. On a horizontal traffic signal, where is the red light?

- A. In the middle
- B. On the left
- C. It varies
- D. On the right

2. You are stopped at a light and it turns green. What must you do before going?

- A. Wait for a green arrow
- B. Go immediately
- C. Allow crossing traffic to clear the intersection
- D. Honk

3. When facing a green arrow, what should you still watch for?

- A. Nothing; the turn is fully protected
- B. Drivers turning right on red from the other side, and pedestrians
- C. Only trucks
- D. Only the car behind you

4. What does a flashing yellow traffic light mean?

- A. Speed up
- B. Stop and wait
- C. Slow down, look for traffic entering the intersection and proceed with caution
- D. The light is broken; ignore it

5. A steady yellow arrow means:

- A. Oncoming traffic must stop
- B. The green arrow is ending; prepare to stop and yield to oncoming traffic or pedestrians
- C. Turn quickly
- D. Turns are prohibited

6. When may you turn left on a red light in Louisiana?

- A. Never
- B. From a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping and yielding
- C. Onto any two-way street
- D. Whenever no cars are coming

7. What should you do at a flashing red traffic light?

- A. Speed up
- B. Slow down and go
- C. Stop completely and proceed as at a stop sign
- D. Yield only to the right

8. What does a red arrow mean?

- A. Turn with caution
- B. Turn after stopping
- C. Stop; you may not go in the direction of the arrow until the green arrow returns
- D. Yield

9. In Louisiana, if a traffic signal is not working at an intersection, the intersection:

- A. Has no rules
- B. Reverts to an all-way or four-way stop
- C. Becomes a yield for side streets
- D. Must be avoided

10. A single broken yellow center line on a two-lane road means:

- A. Traffic flows in one direction
- B. It marks a bike lane
- C. Never cross it
- D. You may cross it to turn or pass when safe

11. According to the Louisiana guide, double solid yellow lines mark the center of roads with four or more lanes. What may you do?

- A. Cross them to pass
- B. Cross them only to make a turn, not to pass
- C. Never cross them for any reason
- D. Drive on them

12. A single solid yellow 'no passing line' on a two-lane road may be crossed:

- A. Only to pass
- B. To make a turn, or if a dashed line is on your side
- C. Never
- D. Only at night

13. What does a single solid white line between lanes indicate?

- A. You can change lanes freely
- B. Moving from lane to lane is hazardous; cross only with great care
- C. It is a bike lane
- D. Opposite direction traffic

14. What do double solid white lines between two lanes going the same direction mean?

- A. You may cross to pass
- B. The lane is ending
- C. A crosswalk
- D. Crossing is prohibited

15. What do red raised pavement markers or reflectors facing you mean?

- A. A stop ahead
- B. You are going against the direction of travel; do not enter
- C. A fire lane
- D. A school zone

16. How are railroad crossings marked on the pavement?

- A. With the word STOP
- B. With a large X and two R's
- C. With a yellow diamond
- D. With red stripes

17. Under Louisiana law, which lane should vehicles generally travel in?

- A. The right-hand lane, except when preparing for a left turn, passing, or when right lanes are congested
- B. Any lane
- C. The center lane
- D. The left lane

18. A two-way left turn lane, marked by solid and dashed yellow lines, may be used for:

- A. Travel during rush hour
- B. Parking
- C. Passing
- D. Left turns only, by vehicles from either direction

19. Who has the right-of-way in a marked crosswalk?

- A. Whoever arrives first
- B. Bicycles only
- C. Vehicles
- D. Pedestrians in the crosswalk

20. White arrows painted in your lane mean:

- A. Suggested directions
- B. You must move only in the direction the arrow indicates
- C. Bicycles only
- D. Parking direction

21. You discover you are in a turn-only lane but want to go straight. What should you do?

- A. Quickly cut into the next lane
- B. Back up
- C. Stop and wait to change lanes
- D. Make the turn, then go around the block

22. According to the Louisiana guide's roundabout tips, what speed is adequate inside a roundabout?

- A. 15 mph or less
- B. 25 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. The posted highway speed

23. Before entering a roundabout, which way must you yield?

- A. To the left (to traffic already circulating)
- B. To no one
- C. Only to trucks
- D. To the right

24. Once inside a roundabout, you should:

- A. Change lanes freely
- B. Go clockwise
- C. Stop to let others in
- D. Never stop; continue to your exit

25. If you plan to turn left at a roundabout, how should you signal?

- A. No signal
- B. Signal left on approach, then signal right after going three-quarters of the way around
- C. Signal right the whole time
- D. Use hazard lights

Answer key: Louisiana practice test 3

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1. B: On the left

In horizontal signals, red is on the left, yellow in the middle and green on the right. (Traffic Signals, page 38)

2. C: Allow crossing traffic to clear the intersection

If the light turns green while you are stopped, you must let crossing traffic clear the intersection before you go. (Traffic Signals, page 38)

3. B: Drivers turning right on red from the other side, and pedestrians

Oncoming and crossing traffic should yield, but be careful of others turning right on red and pedestrians. (Traffic Signals, page 38)

4. C: Slow down, look for traffic entering the intersection and proceed with caution

A flashing yellow means slow down, look for entering traffic and proceed with caution; stop if traffic is in the intersection. (Traffic Signals, page 38)

5. B: The green arrow is ending; prepare to stop and yield to oncoming traffic or pedestrians

A steady yellow arrow means the green arrow is ending; prepare to stop and yield. (Traffic Signals, page 38)

6. B: From a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping and yielding

Louisiana allows some left turns on red when turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping and yielding to traffic and pedestrians. (Traffic Signals, page 39)

7. C: Stop completely and proceed as at a stop sign

Stop behind the stop bar, crosswalk or intersection and use the same procedure as at a stop sign. (Traffic Signals, page 39)

8. C: Stop; you may not go in the direction of the arrow until the green arrow returns

A red arrow means stop; you may not go in that direction until the green arrow returns. (Traffic Signals, page 39)

9. B: Reverts to an all-way or four-way stop

When a traffic-control signal isn't functioning, the intersection reverts to an all-way (four-way) stop. (Traffic Control, page 91)

10. D: You may cross it to turn or pass when safe

A single broken yellow line marks the center of a two-lane road; when safe you may cross it to turn or pass. (Center Lines, page 39)

11. B: Cross them only to make a turn, not to pass

You may not cross double solid yellow lines to pass, but you may cross them to make a turn. (Center Lines, page 39)

12. B: To make a turn, or if a dashed line is on your side

A single solid yellow line marks a no-passing zone, but you may cross it to turn, or to pass when a broken line is on your side. (Center Lines, page 39)

13. B: Moving from lane to lane is hazardous; cross only with great care

Single solid white lines indicate lane changes are hazardous; the wider the line, the greater the hazard. (Lane Markings, page 40)

14. D: Crossing is prohibited

Double solid white lines separate two lanes going the same way, and crossing them is prohibited; most common on interstates. (Lane Markings, page 40)

15. B: You are going against the direction of travel; do not enter

Red raised markers indicate going against the direction of travel on a roadway that must not be entered. (Lane Markings, page 40)

16. B: With a large X and two R's

Railroad crossing markings are a large X and two R's, with a solid yellow center line to prevent passing and a white stop line. (Lane Markings, page 40)

17. A: The right-hand lane, except when preparing for a left turn, passing, or when right lanes are congested

Louisiana law expects you to keep right except to pass, to get ready for a left turn, or when the right lanes are congested; slower traffic belongs in the right lane. (Lane Markings, page 40)

18. D: Left turns only, by vehicles from either direction

The designated center lane is for left turns only from either direction; it must never be used for travel or passing. (Lane Markings, page 41)

19. D: Pedestrians in the crosswalk

When pedestrians are in crosswalks, they have the right-of-way over motor vehicles; you must stop for them. (Lane Markings, page 41)

20. B: You must move only in the direction the arrow indicates

Directional markings show the direction you must go; where arrows show more than one direction, you may choose. (Lane Markings, page 41)

21. D: Make the turn, then go around the block

Other drivers won't expect a sudden lane change or stop; make the turn and return by driving around the block. (Lane Markings, page 42)

22. A: 15 mph or less

The guide says 15 mph or slower is fast enough inside a roundabout. (Roundabouts, page 42)

23. A: To the left (to traffic already circulating)

Look left before you enter: traffic already circulating has priority over entering vehicles. (Roundabouts, page 42)

24. D: Never stop; continue to your exit

Don't stop once you are in the roundabout; circulating vehicles have priority, so keep moving to your exit. (Roundabouts, page 42)

25. B: Signal left on approach, then signal right after going three-quarters of the way around

Signal left on approach; once three-quarters of the way around, signal right to take the exit. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 97)