

Louisiana OMV permit practice test 4

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. When going straight through a roundabout, do you need to signal while approaching?

- A. No signal is needed while approaching
- B. Use hazard lights
- C. Yes, left
- D. Yes, right

2. If you arrive at a traffic circle at the same time as another vehicle, whom do you yield to?

- A. The larger vehicle
- B. No one
- C. The vehicle on your left
- D. The vehicle on your right

3. What does the Louisiana guide say about large trucks and buses in a roundabout or traffic circle?

- A. Pass them on the inside of the circle
- B. Do not drive alongside them
- C. They must wait until the circle is empty
- D. Follow closely behind them

4. How far before a turn does Louisiana law require you to signal and be in the proper lane?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

5. When making a right turn, you should:

- A. Turn from the center lane
- B. Turn from any lane
- C. Swing left first to make room
- D. Turn from the right-most lane (or a marked multiple right-turn lane)

6. Why should you keep your wheels straight while waiting to turn left?

- A. It is required by the turn signal
- B. To save fuel
- C. So you won't be pushed into oncoming traffic if hit from behind
- D. To be ready to go straight

7. Two drivers facing each other at an intersection both signal left turns. How should they turn?

- A. Each turns to the left of the center of the intersection
- B. Only one may turn
- C. Both must wait for a green arrow
- D. Each turns to the right of the center of the intersection

8. You may not turn around on a hill or curve where you cannot be seen by drivers approaching within:

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

9. When you are stopped and your view of a cross street is blocked, you should:

- A. Pull all the way into the intersection quickly
- B. Edge forward slowly until you can see
- C. Honk and go
- D. Wait for another car to go first

10. Who must wear safety belts under Louisiana's mandatory belt law?

- A. Only front-seat occupants
- B. All occupants in both front and back seats of cars, vans and pickups
- C. Only children
- D. Only the driver

11. By about how much do safety belts reduce the risk of serious injury and death?

- A. 10 percent
- B. 25 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 90 percent

12. How should a lap belt be worn?

- A. Loosely across the thighs
- B. Under the arms
- C. High across the stomach, above the hips
- D. Snugly across the hips

13. Under Louisiana's child passenger law, children from birth to at least age 2 must ride in:

- A. A rear-facing car seat
- B. A forward-facing seat
- C. A regular seat belt
- D. A booster seat

14. What does Louisiana law require for children ages 4 to 9?

- A. Booster seat with restraints
- B. Seat belt only
- C. No requirement
- D. Rear-facing seat

15. Children younger than what age should ride in the rear seat when available, under Louisiana law?

- A. 9
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 16

16. If a child fits more than one car seat category by age or weight, which should you use?

- A. The more protective category
- B. Either one
- C. The one the child prefers
- D. The less restrictive category

17. Why are the 10 and 2 hand positions no longer recommended?

- A. They are illegal
- B. They are uncomfortable
- C. A deploying airbag (150-200 mph) can throw your hands into your face or break wrists
- D. They make steering harder

18. How far from an airbag-equipped steering wheel should you sit?

- A. At least 10 inches
- B. At least 18 inches
- C. At least 24 inches
- D. At least 5 inches

19. Do airbags deploy when your car is rear-ended?

- A. Only side airbags
- B. Only at high speed
- C. Yes, always
- D. No

20. Who should ride in the back seat because front airbags can harm them?

- A. Older, frail persons and children 12 and under
- B. The driver's spouse
- C. Anyone over 60
- D. Tall adults

21. What is the purpose of the headrest?

- A. To protect occupants from whiplash
- B. To hold a pillow
- C. To help you sleep
- D. Comfort only

22. What is 'passive safety' in a vehicle?

- A. Cruise control
- B. Driver training
- C. Technology that prevents crashes
- D. Components like airbags, seat belts and the vehicle structure that protect occupants during a crash

23. How deep should your tire tread be, according to the Louisiana guide's weekly checks?

- A. At least $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch
- B. At least $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch
- C. At least $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch
- D. At least $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch

24. When you stop behind another vehicle, how far back should you be?

- A. 50 feet
- B. Touching distance
- C. Far enough to see the bottom of its tires
- D. Two car lengths always

25. When backing up, you should:

- A. Use only the rearview mirror
- B. Turn your head and look back
- C. Use only the side mirrors
- D. Rely on the backup camera only

Answer key: Louisiana practice test 4

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1. A: No signal is needed while approaching

If you're going straight through, no signal is needed while approaching (signal right to exit). (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 97)

2. D: The vehicle on your right

Yield to traffic in the circle; if another vehicle arrives at the same time, yield to the vehicle on your right. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 97)

3. B: Do not drive alongside them

The guide says not to drive next to trucks and buses in a roundabout or traffic circle; a warning sign may tell you to keep away from them. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 97)

4. B: 100 feet

Louisiana requires your signal to be on and your car in the correct lane at least 100 feet before the turn. (Rules for Turning, page 94)

5. D: Turn from the right-most lane (or a marked multiple right-turn lane)

Avoid swinging left; always turn right from the right-most lane or where markings permit multiple right-turn lanes. (Right Turn, page 95)

6. C: So you won't be pushed into oncoming traffic if hit from behind

Keeping wheels straight prevents being pushed into oncoming traffic if you are struck from behind. (Left Turn, page 95)

7. A: Each turns to the left of the center of the intersection

When it's safe, each driver passes to the left of the intersection's center point so the two paths don't cross. (Left Turn - Two Vehicles, page 95)

8. C: 500 feet

Don't turn around on a hill or curve where other drivers can't see you within 500 feet. (You May Not Turn Around, page 95)

9. B: Edge forward slowly until you can see

Edge forward slowly so crossing drivers can see the front of your vehicle and warn you if needed. (Looking and Scanning Ahead, page 67)

10. B: All occupants in both front and back seats of cars, vans and pickups

Louisiana's belt law covers everyone riding in a car, van or pickup, in the front seat and in the back. (Use of Safety Belts, page 44)

11. C: 50 percent

The guide says belts cut the risk of serious injury, and of death, by about half (50 percent). (Use of Safety Belts, page 44)

12. D: Snugly across the hips

Wear the lap belt snug and low across the hips; hip bones can take crash forces better than the abdomen can. (Use of Safety Belts, page 44)

13. A: A rear-facing car seat

Louisiana's child restraint law calls for a rear-facing, federally approved car seat from birth until at least age 2. (Use of Safety Belts, page 45)

14. A: Booster seat with restraints

Children 4-9 years must use a booster seat with restraints; from age 9, a correctly fitting lap/shoulder belt. (Use of Safety Belts, page 45)

15. C: 13

Children younger than 13 years ride in the rear seat when available, properly restrained. (Use of Safety Belts, page 45)

16. A: The more protective category

A child that falls into more than one category must use the more protective category. (Use of Safety Belts, page 46)

17. C: A deploying airbag (150-200 mph) can throw your hands into your face or break wrists

Airbags deploy at 150 to 200 mph; hands at 10 and 2 can be thrown into your head or injured. Use 9 and 3 or 8 and 4. (Air Bags, page 46)

18. A: At least 10 inches

Sit at least 10 inches from a steering wheel equipped with an air bag. (Air Bags, page 46)

19. D: No

A rear-end impact does not set off the air bags; air bags add to the protection of seat belts and do not replace them. (Air Bags, page 46)

20. A: Older, frail persons and children 12 and under

Front air bags have killed children and older people, so children 12 and under and frail older people should ride in the back. (Air Bags, page 46)

21. A: To protect occupants from whiplash

Headrests protect vehicle occupants from whiplash; adjust yours before driving. (Other Vehicle Safety Features, page 47)

22. D: Components like airbags, seat belts and the vehicle structure that protect occupants during a crash

Active safety helps prevent a crash; passive safety (airbags, belts, structure) protects occupants during one. (Other Vehicle Safety Features, page 47)

23. B: At least 1/16 of an inch

Ensure tires have at least 1/16 of an inch of tread depth. (Preparing to Drive, page 49)

24. C: Far enough to see the bottom of its tires

Leave enough room when you stop that the bottom of the tires of the car ahead is still in view. (Starting and Stopping, page 51)

25. B: Turn your head and look back

When you back up, turn your head and look back; don't just look into the rearview mirror. (Starting and Stopping, page 51)