

Louisiana OMV permit practice test 5

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. Above about what speed is hand-to-hand (push/pull) steering used during normal forward driving?

- A. 5 mph
- B. 10-15 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 55 mph

2. In evasive steering, why should you limit steering input to no more than 180 degrees?

- A. More input causes traction loss and the vehicle may cross into oncoming traffic
- B. It's the law
- C. The wheel locks at 180 degrees
- D. To save the tires

3. Properly inflated tires can improve gas mileage by as much as:

- A. 1 percent
- B. 3.3 percent
- C. 10 percent
- D. 25 percent

4. In hot weather, for every 10-degree Fahrenheit rise in air temperature, tire pressure:

- A. Rises about 10 pounds
- B. Drops about 5 pounds
- C. Rises about one pound
- D. Stays the same

5. When should you use your parking brake?

- A. Only on hills
- B. Only in manual-transmission cars
- C. Every time you park
- D. Only in winter

6. Which technique does Louisiana recommend for adjusting side mirrors to reduce blind spots?

- A. Don't use side mirrors
- B. Show as much of your own car as possible
- C. Adjust them outward so their view just overlaps the center rearview mirror
- D. Point them at the ground

7. Which mirror does the guide call the primary mirror?

- A. Passenger side mirror
- B. Center inside rearview mirror
- C. None
- D. Driver's side mirror

8. What does SIPDE stand for in defensive driving?

- A. Speed, Inertia, Pressure, Distance, Energy
- B. Stop, Inspect, Proceed, Drive, Exit
- C. Search/Scan, Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute
- D. Signal, Inform, Pass, Drive, End

9. What number can you call in Louisiana to report a suspicious or reckless motorist?

- A. *55
- B. 311
- C. *HP
- D. *LSP (*577)

10. What basic following-distance rule does the Louisiana guide teach for any speed?

- A. Five-second rule
- B. One-second rule
- C. Two-second rule
- D. Three-second rule

11. When should you increase your following distance to four seconds?

- A. Only at night in cities
- B. Only on dry interstates
- C. In bad weather, on wet pavement, behind motorcycles, when pulling a trailer or in low visibility
- D. Never

12. How much following distance should you allow behind a motorcycle?

- A. At least 4 seconds
- B. One car length
- C. At least 2 seconds
- D. At least 3 seconds

13. In good conditions, how much following distance should you keep behind a large truck?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 4-5 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

14. On the interstate, what minimum space cushion should you keep behind the vehicle ahead?

- A. 3 seconds
- B. At least 4 seconds, doubled in bad weather
- C. 1 second
- D. 2 seconds

15. How much should you add to your following distance for night driving?

- A. Half a second
- B. Nothing
- C. At least one additional second (two on unfamiliar roads at night)
- D. Five seconds

16. You are being followed too closely (tailgated). What should you do?

- A. Flash your brake lights repeatedly
- B. Brake suddenly
- C. Slow down and encourage the driver to pass, or pull over and let them pass
- D. Speed up

17. Before returning to your lane after passing on a two-lane road, you must complete the pass before coming within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

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

18. It is against the law to pass within how many feet of an intersection, railroad crossing, bridge or tunnel?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 300 feet

19. When may you pass on the right in Louisiana?

- A. Whenever the left lane is busy
- B. Never
- C. By using the shoulder
- D. When there are two or more lanes moving in the same direction

20. An oncoming vehicle more than about how many seconds away generally appears to be standing still?

- A. 5 seconds
- B. 10 seconds
- C. 25 seconds
- D. 60 seconds

21. When passing, from how far behind the vehicle being passed should you start?

- A. Right on its bumper
- B. At least two seconds behind
- C. Ten seconds behind
- D. It doesn't matter

22. When can you safely return to your lane after passing?

- A. After 1 second
- B. When the other driver honks
- C. When your rear bumper clears its front
- D. When the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in your rearview mirror

23. You are being passed on a two-lane highway. What should you do?

- A. Slow a little and move as far right as you safely can
- B. Move left
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

24. If you can't see at least how far ahead, you should not attempt to pass?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. A quarter mile
- D. One mile

25. What size gap should you look for when changing lanes?

- A. 1 second
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 4 to 5 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

Answer key: Louisiana practice test 5

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

1. B: 10-15 mph

Use hand-to-hand steering when turning the wheel during normal driving going forward above 10-15 mph. (Steering Methods, page 54)

2. A: More input causes traction loss and the vehicle may cross into oncoming traffic

Using more than 180 degrees of input causes traction loss and the vehicle often moves across the roadway. (Steering Methods, page 54)

3. B: 3.3 percent

Keeping tires properly inflated can improve gas mileage by as much as 3.3 percent. (Tires, page 53)

4. C: Rises about one pound

Tire pressure goes up roughly one pound for each 10-degree Fahrenheit rise in air temperature, so check it in hot weather. (Seasonal Changes and How They Affect Driving, page 56)

5. C: Every time you park

Whether manual or automatic, hilly or flat, use your parking brake every time you park. (Parking Brake, page 72)

6. C: Adjust them outward so their view just overlaps the center rearview mirror

Following SAE research, adjust side mirrors far enough outward that their view just overlaps the center mirror's view. (Rear View Mirrors and Blind Spots, page 69)

7. B: Center inside rearview mirror

The center inside rearview mirror is the primary mirror. (Rear View Mirrors and Blind Spots, page 69)

8. C: Search/Scan, Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute

SIPDE: Sweep/Search/Scan, Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute. (Defensive Driving Techniques, page 60)

9. D: *LSP (*577)

Notify police immediately after seeing a motorist driving suspiciously or recklessly: call *LSP (*577). (Defensive Driving, page 59)

10. D: Three-second rule

The 3-second rule makes judging distance easier and can be used at any speed. (Following Distances, page 70)

11. C: In bad weather, on wet pavement, behind motorcycles, when pulling a trailer or in low visibility

Use four seconds on slippery roads, wet pavement, behind motorcycles, when towing, in low visibility, and similar situations. (Following Distances, page 71)

12. A: At least 4 seconds

Stay at least four seconds behind a motorcycle, more on wet roads, so you have room if the rider falls or stops suddenly. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 87)

13. C: 4-5 seconds

Leave a gap of at least four to five seconds behind a truck, even longer when conditions are poor. (Following trucks, page 89)

14. B: At least 4 seconds, doubled in bad weather

Always keep at least a four-second space cushion; when weather is bad or pavement slick, double that time. (Right-Hand Lane, page 106)

15. C: At least one additional second (two on unfamiliar roads at night)

Add at least one second for night driving and at least two seconds on unfamiliar roads at night. (Night Driving, page 80)

16. C: Slow down and encourage the driver to pass, or pull over and let them pass

Slow down and encourage the driver behind to pass; if that fails, pull over and let the tailgater pass. (Keeping a Space Cushion, page 106)

17. B: 100 feet

A pass must be finished before you get within 100 feet of a vehicle coming the other way. (Passing on the Left, page 76)

18. B: 100 feet

You may not pass within one hundred feet of an intersection, railroad crossing, bridge or tunnel. (Passing on the Left, page 76)

19. D: When there are two or more lanes moving in the same direction

You may pass on the right where two or more lanes move in your direction, but never by driving onto the shoulder. (Passing on the Right, page 77)

20. C: 25 seconds

A vehicle more than 25 seconds away appears to be standing still; if you can see it getting closer, it's probably nearer than 25 seconds. (Safety Tips on Passing, page 78)

21. B: At least two seconds behind

Start your pass from at least two seconds back so you don't clip the rear corner of the vehicle you're passing. (Safety Tips on Passing, page 78)

22. D: When the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in your rearview mirror

Stay in the passing lane until the whole front of the passed vehicle shows in your rearview mirror; then signal and move back. (Safety Tips on Passing, page 78)

23. A: Slow a little and move as far right as you safely can

Slow your speed a little and move to the right as far as you safely can. (Safety Tips on Passing, page 78)

24. C: A quarter mile

The guide says not to try a pass unless you can see at least a quarter mile ahead. (Lane Changing, page 93)

25. C: 4 to 5 seconds

Find a gap of 4 to 5 seconds, signal, check again, adjust your speed and steer smoothly into the new lane. (Looking and Scanning Ahead, page 68)