

Louisiana OMV permit practice test 7

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 must you yield to a pedestrian in Louisiana?

- A. Only in marked crosswalks
- B. At all times, even if the pedestrian is jaywalking
- C. Only at signals
- D. Only if the pedestrian waves

2. A flashing DON'T WALK signal means pedestrians:

- A. May start crossing
- B. May not start to cross, but those already crossing may continue
- C. Must run
- D. Have the right-of-way over turning cars only

3. A vehicle ahead in the next lane is stopped at a crosswalk. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Change lanes and speed up
- C. Pass it carefully
- D. Do not pass it; be prepared to stop for pedestrians

4. Where do the majority of pedestrian crashes occur?

- A. On interstates
- B. At signalized intersections
- C. At locations other than intersections
- D. In parking lots

5. A pedestrian with a white cane (with or without a red tip) is crossing. What must you do?

- A. Drive around them
- B. Tell them when to cross
- C. Honk to alert them
- D. Give them the right of way at all times

6. When stopping for a visually impaired pedestrian, you should not stop more than how far from the crosswalk?

- A. Twenty feet
- B. Two feet
- C. Five feet
- D. Ten feet

7. How much space must you leave when passing a bicyclist in Louisiana (R.S. 32:76.1)?

- A. At least 5 feet
- B. At least 6 feet
- C. At least 2 feet
- D. At least 3 feet

8. On a two-way road, a bicyclist is ahead and a car is coming toward you. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Pass between the bicyclist and the oncoming car
- C. Slow down, let the oncoming vehicle pass, then move left to pass the bicyclist with plenty of room
- D. Honk to move the bicyclist

9. Under Louisiana law, which bicycle riders must wear an approved helmet?

- A. Riders and passengers under age 12
- B. Riders under 18
- C. No one
- D. All riders

10. At night, what must bicycles in Louisiana have?

- A. Flashing blue lights
- B. Nothing
- C. Only reflective tape
- D. A white front light and a red rear light or reflector

11. Children weighing less than 40 pounds or under 40 inches tall who ride as bicycle passengers must:

- A. Sit on the handlebars
- B. Not ride
- C. Wear a helmet only
- D. Be seated and secured in an approved restraining seat

12. According to research cited in the guide, over two-thirds of car-motorcycle collisions happen because:

- A. The other driver turned in front of the motorcyclist
- B. Of bad weather
- C. Of mechanical failure
- D. The motorcyclist was speeding

13. Why might a motorcycle appear farther away than it actually is?

- A. It is louder
- B. Its small profile makes it seem farther away and slower
- C. It has bright lights
- D. It travels slowly

14. Should you share a lane with a motorcycle?

- A. Yes, if the rider is to one side
- B. No; motorcycles are allowed the full width of a lane
- C. Only on interstates
- D. Only in traffic jams

15. Where are car-motorcycle collisions most likely to occur?

- A. On bridges
- B. On straight highways
- C. At intersections
- D. In parking lots

16. About how far does a loaded tractor-trailer at 55 mph on a dry road need to stop, according to the Louisiana guide?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 150 feet
- D. At least 290 feet

17. In crashes between large trucks and cars, what share of fatalities are car occupants?

- A. 22%
- B. 50%
- C. 78%
- D. 95%

18. You are following a truck and cannot see its side mirrors. What does that mean?

- A. You are at a safe distance
- B. You are too close and the driver can't see you; back off
- C. The truck has no mirrors
- D. You should pass immediately

19. A truck is stopped ahead of you on a hill. Why should you leave extra space?

- A. It may honk
- B. Trucks stop often
- C. It may turn
- D. It will roll backward when it begins to accelerate

20. When following a truck at night, which headlights should you use?

- A. Low beams
- B. Parking lights
- C. Fog lights only
- D. High beams

21. An oncoming truck is approaching in the rain. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Turn on your wipers before it passes you
- C. Close your eyes briefly
- D. Turn on high beams

22. A truck swings wide to the left before turning right. What should you avoid?

- A. Squeezing between the truck and the curb
- B. Slowing down
- C. Staying in your lane
- D. Waiting behind it

23. When passing a truck, when should you pull back in front of it?

- A. When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror
- B. After 1 second
- C. When the truck flashes its lights
- D. As soon as you are past the cab

24. What does an orange-and-red reflective triangle on the back of a vehicle mean?

- A. It is a school bus
- B. The vehicle carries hazardous materials
- C. The vehicle is slow moving, traveling less than 25 mph
- D. It is an emergency vehicle

25. What are normal speeds for animal-drawn vehicles?

- A. 1-2 mph
- B. 5-8 mph
- C. 15-20 mph
- D. 25-30 mph

Answer key: Louisiana practice test 7

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1. B: At all times, even if the pedestrian is jaywalking

You must yield to pedestrians at all times; even if they are jaywalking, you must stop for them. (Pedestrian Safety, page 81)

2. B: May not start to cross, but those already crossing may continue

A flashing DON'T WALK tells pedestrians not to step off the curb; anyone already crossing may finish to the sidewalk, an island or a safety zone. (Pedestrian Safety, page 81)

3. D: Do not pass it; be prepared to stop for pedestrians

You should not pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk; it may be hiding a crossing pedestrian. (Pedestrian Safety, page 81)

4. C: At locations other than intersections

Most pedestrian crashes happen away from intersections. (Pedestrian Safety, page 82)

5. D: Give them the right of way at all times

A person with a guide dog or a white cane (red tip or not) always gets the right of way. (Visually Impaired Pedestrians, page 82)

6. C: Five feet

Don't stop more than five feet from the crosswalk; the pedestrian uses your engine sound as a guide. (Visually Impaired Pedestrians, page 82)

7. D: At least 3 feet

R.S. 32:76.1 requires at least three feet of space between your car and a bicyclist you pass. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 85)

8. C: Slow down, let the oncoming vehicle pass, then move left to pass the bicyclist with plenty of room

Avoid passing between a bicyclist and an oncoming vehicle; let the oncoming vehicle pass first. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 85)

9. A: Riders and passengers under age 12

No parent or guardian may allow a child under 12 to ride or be a passenger on a bicycle without an approved, securely fastened helmet. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 86)

10. D: A white front light and a red rear light or reflector

A bicycle ridden at night needs a white light on the front plus a red light or red reflector that can be seen from behind. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 86)

11. D: Be seated and secured in an approved restraining seat

A child passenger on a bicycle who weighs under 40 pounds or is shorter than 40 inches must be secured in an approved restraining seat. (Other Laws You Should Know, page 102)

12. A: The other driver turned in front of the motorcyclist

Over two-thirds of car/motorcycle collisions result from the other driver turning in front of the motorcyclist. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 86)

13. B: Its small profile makes it seem farther away and slower

The motorcycle's narrow silhouette may make it appear farther away and slower than it really is. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 86)

14. B: No; motorcycles are allowed the full width of a lane

Motorcycles are allowed the full lane width; sharing a lane restricts the rider's ability to avoid hazards. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 87)

15. C: At intersections

Most car-motorcycle crashes happen at intersections, usually because the driver fails to see the motorcycle and turns across its path. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 87)

16. D: At least 290 feet

A loaded tractor trailer at 55 mph on a clear, dry road requires a minimum of 290 feet to stop. (Sharing the Road with Big Trucks, page 88)

17. C: 78%

In crashes involving large trucks and automobiles, car occupants sustain 78% of the fatalities. (Sharing the Road with Big Trucks, page 88)

18. B: You are too close and the driver can't see you; back off

If you can't see the truck's side mirrors, you're driving too close; the driver can't see you. (Sharing the Road with Big Trucks, page 88)

19. D: It will roll backward when it begins to accelerate

A truck stopped on a hill will roll backwards when it begins to accelerate; leave extra space. (Sharing the Road with Big Trucks, page 88)

20. A: Low beams

Keep your headlights on low beam; the truck's many side mirrors would reflect high beams into the driver's eyes. (Following trucks, page 89)

21. B: Turn on your wipers before it passes you

Turn on your wipers before the truck passes so spray is cleared quickly. (Following trucks, page 89)

22. A: Squeezing between the truck and the curb

Don't get between the truck and the curb ('squeeze play'); wait until the truck completes its turn. (Avoid Squeeze Play, page 90)

23. A: When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror

Look for the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror before pulling in front, and maintain speed. (Passing, page 90)

24. C: The vehicle is slow moving, traveling less than 25 mph

The triangle on farm, construction or animal-drawn vehicles means the vehicle travels less than 25 mph. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 110)

25. B: 5-8 mph

Animal-drawn vehicles usually move at 5 to 8 mph, and even slower with heavy loads or at intersections. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 110)