

Louisiana OMV permit practice test 8

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 passing a horse and rider or an animal-drawn vehicle, you should:

- A. Not sound the horn or rev the engine, and pass at a reasonable distance
- B. Pass as fast as possible
- C. Flash your headlights
- D. Honk so they know you're there

2. Who must yield at a T intersection?

- A. Whoever is on the left
- B. Nobody
- C. Traffic on the through road
- D. Vehicles on the road that ends must yield to vehicles on the through road

3. When turning left at an intersection, whom must you yield to?

- A. Only trucks
- B. No one if you signaled
- C. Oncoming traffic, including bicyclists
- D. Only pedestrians

4. When two vehicles reach a four-way stop at the same time, who must yield?

- A. Neither
- B. The vehicle on the right
- C. The driver on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right
- D. The faster vehicle

5. Who must yield when an unpaved road meets a paved road?

- A. Drivers on the paved road
- B. Drivers on the unpaved road
- C. Whoever is faster
- D. Trucks

6. What does Louisiana right-of-way law actually do?

- A. Says who must yield; it does not give anyone the right-of-way
- B. Applies only to cars
- C. Is only a suggestion
- D. Gives the right-of-way to certain drivers

7. An emergency vehicle with siren and flashing lights approaches. What must you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Pull to the left
- C. Stop where you are
- D. Pull over to the right edge clear of intersections and stop until it passes

8. What must you do for a funeral procession in Louisiana?

- A. Join the procession
- B. Honk
- C. Pass it quickly
- D. Yield the right-of-way to the vehicles in the procession

9. When returning to the roadway from a parked position, you must:

- A. Yield to traffic already on the road
- B. Honk and pull out
- C. Use hazard lights
- D. Expect traffic to stop for you

10. What is Louisiana's General Speed Law?

- A. Only the minimum speed matters
- B. Always drive at the posted maximum
- C. Never drive faster than is reasonable for the area, road, traffic, light and weather
- D. You may drive 5 mph over the limit

11. Can you be cited for driving too fast for conditions even when under the posted limit?

- A. Yes; speed limits are posted for ideal conditions
- B. Only on interstates
- C. Only at night
- D. No

12. According to the Louisiana guide, a frontal impact at 35 mph compared with 30 mph is:

- A. About the same
- B. One-third more violent
- C. Twice as violent
- D. Less violent

13. What is the maximum speed on Louisiana interstates unless otherwise posted?

- A. 60 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 75 mph

14. Where does Louisiana law require reduced speed limits?

- A. In parking lots only
- B. On interstates
- C. Near schools and playgrounds when children are present, and in residential or business areas
- D. On bridges only

15. While driving within the posted limit, may you drive so slowly that you impede traffic?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only in the left lane
- D. Only on interstates

16. Driving at night at a speed that lets you stop within the distance lit by your low beams is about:

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 65 mph

17. How far from a stopped school bus that is loading or unloading children must you stop in Louisiana?

- A. At least 10 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 30 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

18. How far before a stop do school bus drivers turn on the flashing yellow lights?

- A. At least 100 feet but no more than 500 feet
- B. At least 1,000 feet
- C. Right at the stop
- D. At least 50 feet

19. When is a Louisiana driver NOT required to stop for a stopped school bus?

- A. When in a hurry
- B. When following the bus
- C. When the bus is in a loading zone completely off the roadway where pedestrians may not cross
- D. When on a two-lane road

20. You are on the opposite side of a roadway divided by a grassy median from a stopped school bus. Must you stop?

- A. No
- B. Only if children are crossing
- C. Only if you are a truck
- D. Yes

21. A school bus is stopped on a road with one lane each way and a center two-way left turn lane. Must oncoming traffic stop?

- A. Yes; this is not considered a divided highway
- B. Only during school hours
- C. Only if the bus has a stop arm
- D. No, it counts as a divided highway

22. Does Louisiana require oncoming drivers to stop for a school bus on a four-lane road with no barrier?

- A. Only if the bus is facing them
- B. No
- C. Yes
- D. Only in towns

23. How close to a railroad crossing must you stop when a signal is flashing or a gate is lowered?

- A. Right at the rail
- B. At least 5 feet away
- C. Within 50 feet but no less than 15 feet from the nearest rail
- D. Within 100 feet

24. Your vehicle stalls on the tracks with a train coming. Which way should you move after getting out?

- A. Stay next to the car
- B. Across the tracks in front of the train
- C. Away from the train along the tracks
- D. Toward the approaching train, away from the tracks

25. Which vehicles must always stop at railroad crossings?

- A. All pickups
- B. Rental cars
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Vehicles carrying passengers for hire, school buses, and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids

Answer key: Louisiana practice test 8

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1. A: Not sound the horn or rev the engine, and pass at a reasonable distance

Don't use your horn or rev the engine; it may scare the horse and cause a crash. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 111)

2. D: Vehicles on the road that ends must yield to vehicles on the through road

At T intersections you must yield to vehicles on the through road. (Right of Way, page 98)

3. C: Oncoming traffic, including bicyclists

A left-turning driver must let oncoming traffic, bicyclists included, go first. (Right of Way, page 98)

4. C: The driver on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right

If two vehicles get to the intersection together, the one on the left gives way to the one on the right. (Right of Way, page 98)

5. B: Drivers on the unpaved road

Traffic coming from an unpaved road must yield to traffic on the paved road it meets. (Right of Way, page 98)

6. A: Says who must yield; it does not give anyone the right-of-way

The law says who must yield; it doesn't give anyone the right-of-way, and you should never insist on taking it. (Right of Way, page 98)

7. D: Pull over to the right edge clear of intersections and stop until it passes

For a siren and flashing lights, drivers going both ways pull to the right edge, away from intersections, and stay stopped until it has passed. (Right of Way, page 98)

8. D: Yield the right-of-way to the vehicles in the procession

All drivers must yield the right-of-way to vehicles in a funeral procession, which drive with headlights on and emergency flashers. (Other Laws You Should Know, page 102)

9. A: Yield to traffic already on the road

You must yield the right-of-way when returning to the roadway after being parked. (Right of Way, page 98)

10. C: Never drive faster than is reasonable for the area, road, traffic, light and weather

Under the General Speed Law, your speed may never be more than is reasonable for the area, road, traffic, light and weather. (Speed, page 92)

11. A: Yes; speed limits are posted for ideal conditions

Speed limits are for ideal conditions; driving 55 mph in a snowstorm is not acceptable even if 55 is posted. (Speed, page 91)

12. B: One-third more violent

Crash force grows faster than speed: the guide says a head-on impact at 35 mph is a third more violent than at 30 mph. (Speed, page 91)

13. C: 70 mph

Unless a sign says otherwise, 70 mph is the top legal speed on Louisiana interstates. (Entering, page 105)

14. C: Near schools and playgrounds when children are present, and in residential or business areas

Reduced limits apply on streets near schools and playgrounds, at school crossings when children are present, and in residential or business areas. (Speed Limits, page 92)

15. B: No

Even under the limit, driving so slowly that you hold up other traffic is not allowed; interstates also have posted minimums. (Speed Limits, page 92)

16. C: 45 mph

Low beams let you see about 150 to 200 feet; a speed that lets you stop within that distance is about 45 mph. (Night Driving, page 80)

17. C: At least 30 feet

Louisiana requires you to stop 30 feet or more from a school bus that has stopped to load or unload children. (Stopped School Buses, page 93)

18. A: At least 100 feet but no more than 500 feet

School bus drivers turn on the yellow lights 100 to 500 feet before the stop; the red lights and stop arm come on when the bus stops. (Stopped School Buses, page 93)

19. C: When the bus is in a loading zone completely off the roadway where pedestrians may not cross

You need not stop when the bus is in a loading zone completely off the road where pedestrians aren't allowed to cross. (Stopped School Buses, page 93)

20. A: No

If a ditch, grassy median, raised barrier or other obstacle you can't drive across separates you from the bus, you don't have to stop. (Stopped School Buses, page 93)

21. A: Yes; this is not considered a divided highway

A roadway with one lane in each direction plus a two-way left turn lane is not a divided highway; drivers must stop. (Stopped School Buses, page 94)

22. C: Yes

A four-lane road without a barrier is not divided, so traffic in both directions must stop for the bus. (Stopped School Buses, page 94)

23. C: Within 50 feet but no less than 15 feet from the nearest rail

Under R.S. 32:171, when a crossing signal or gate is active or a train is close, stop no closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet from the nearest rail. (Railroad Grade Crossing, page 99)

24. D: Toward the approaching train, away from the tracks

Get everyone out and move away from the tracks toward the oncoming train, so debris from the impact flies away from you. (Railroad Grade Crossing, page 99)

25. D: Vehicles carrying passengers for hire, school buses, and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids

Vehicles carrying passengers for hire, school buses, trucks, or vehicles with explosives or flammable liquids must stop; don't pass them unless legal and safe. (Railroad Grade Crossing, page 99)