

# Louisiana Class D Chauffeur's License Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. How can you identify a controlled intersection?**
  - A. By the presence of crosswalks only**
  - B. By the presence of traffic signals or signs**
  - C. By the speed limit signs present**
  - D. By the absence of other vehicles**
- 2. Which item is required to be securely fastened when securing a load?**
  - A. The cover**
  - B. The netting**
  - C. The tarp**
  - D. The tie-downs**
- 3. If the air pressure in the tanks falls below which pressure, the low air pressure warning will activate?**
  - A. 50psi**
  - B. 60psi**
  - C. 70psi**
  - D. 80psi**
- 4. What is the proper response if you miss your exit on the highway?**
  - A. Continue to the next exit to turn around safely.**
  - B. Make a U-turn at the nearest median.**
  - C. Stop and backtrack on the highway.**
  - D. Pull over and wait for directions.**
- 5. When is it required to turn on your headlights?**
  - A. During daytime in clear weather**
  - B. Only when it is raining**
  - C. From sunset to sunrise and during low visibility conditions**
  - D. Whenever you feel like it**

- 6. What combination of warning equipment must freight carrying vehicles and passenger buses carry?**
- A. 3 flares, 3 red lanterns, and 2 red flags**
  - B. 3 flares, 2 red reflectors, and 1 red flag**
  - C. 3 red flares, 3 electric red lanterns, and 2 red cloth flags**
  - D. 3 reflectors, 2 liquid flares, and 3 red flags**
- 7. During the second step of checking the air brakes, what must you ensure is working?**
- A. the air compressor**
  - B. the low air pressure warning signals**
  - C. the brake fluid levels**
  - D. the exhaust system**
- 8. Which gauge shows how much air pressure is being applied to the brakes?**
- A. Safety valve**
  - B. Application pressure gauge**
  - C. Service brake gauge**
  - D. Manual drain gauge**
- 9. What should you do if you miss your exit on the interstate?**
- A. Back up to the missed exit**
  - B. Continue to the next exit and turn around safely**
  - C. Make a U-turn at the nearest point**
  - D. Stop and wait for assistance**
- 10. How many questions are on the written portion of the Class D Chauffeur's License exam?**
- A. 30 questions**
  - B. 40 questions**
  - C. 50 questions**
  - D. 60 questions**

## **Answers**

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1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. How can you identify a controlled intersection?**

- A. By the presence of crosswalks only
- B. By the presence of traffic signals or signs**
- C. By the speed limit signs present
- D. By the absence of other vehicles

Identifying a controlled intersection is primarily based on the presence of traffic signals or signs that manage the flow of traffic. These signals or signs dictate when vehicles must stop or proceed, thus providing essential guidance to drivers and promoting orderly movement through the intersection. While crosswalks can indicate that pedestrian movement is expected, they do not alone signify control over vehicle traffic; therefore, they are not a reliable indicator of a controlled intersection. Similarly, speed limit signs inform drivers about the maximum speed allowed but do not regulate the right-of-way at intersections. The absence of other vehicles does not define an intersection's control either; an intersection can have few or no vehicles and still be considered controlled if traffic signals or signs are present. Overall, traffic signals and signs are crucial for maintaining safety and organization, allowing drivers to navigate intersections efficiently.

**2. Which item is required to be securely fastened when securing a load?**

- A. The cover**
- B. The netting
- C. The tarp
- D. The tie-downs

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of securing the cover of a load to ensure safety during transport. A securely fastened cover helps prevent items from blowing off the vehicle, which can pose hazards to other road users, and also keeps the load protected from environmental elements like rain or debris. Additionally, while netting, tarps, and tie-downs are also essential for securing loads, the question specifically highlights the necessity of having the cover securely fastened. Coverage is particularly crucial when transporting loose items that could become airborne or get damaged due to exposure. Properly fastening the cover, along with the other securing methods, ensures that the load is stable and secure, thereby promoting safe driving practices and legal compliance on the road.

**3. If the air pressure in the tanks falls below which pressure, the low air pressure warning will activate?**

- A. 50psi**
- B. 60psi**
- C. 70psi**
- D. 80psi**

The low air pressure warning activates when the pressure in the tanks falls below 60 psi. This is an important safety feature to ensure that the driver is alerted to decreasing air pressure levels, which can lead to brake system failure or reduced braking efficiency. Maintaining adequate air pressure is essential for the proper functioning of air brakes in commercial vehicles. If the pressure drops below this threshold, it indicates that the air supply for the brake system may be inadequate, prompting the driver to take necessary actions, such as safely stopping the vehicle and checking the system. Understanding the importance of this pressure level and the warning system helps drivers maintain safety on the road.

**4. What is the proper response if you miss your exit on the highway?**

- A. Continue to the next exit to turn around safely.**
- B. Make a U-turn at the nearest median.**
- C. Stop and backtrack on the highway.**
- D. Pull over and wait for directions.**

Opting to continue to the next exit is the safest and most practical response if you miss your exit on the highway. This approach allows you to avoid potential hazards and ensures that you are not making any abrupt maneuvers that could endanger yourself or other drivers. Highways are designed for higher speeds, and attempting to make a U-turn or backtracking can lead to dangerous situations, including collisions and traffic disruptions. By proceeding to the next exit, you create an opportunity to safely turn around and return to your intended route without violating traffic laws. This method is not only practical but also aligns with safe driving practices.

**5. When is it required to turn on your headlights?**

- A. During daytime in clear weather**
- B. Only when it is raining**
- C. From sunset to sunrise and during low visibility conditions**
- D. Whenever you feel like it**

Headlights are essential for driving safety, particularly during low visibility conditions and at night. The requirement to turn on headlights from sunset to sunrise ensures that drivers are visible to others and can see the road adequately in darkness. Additionally, low visibility conditions can include situations such as fog, rain, heavy snow, or when driving through tunnels, where headlights significantly improve visibility and help prevent accidents. While daytime running lights may provide some visibility during the day, they do not replace the need for full headlights in certain conditions. Turning on headlights only when it is raining, during daytime in clear weather, or based on personal discretion does not adhere to the safety regulations established for driving. By understanding when headlights are legally required, drivers can better ensure their safety and the safety of others on the road.

**6. What combination of warning equipment must freight carrying vehicles and passenger buses carry?**

- A. 3 flares, 3 red lanterns, and 2 red flags**
- B. 3 flares, 2 red reflectors, and 1 red flag**
- C. 3 red flares, 3 electric red lanterns, and 2 red cloth flags**
- D. 3 reflectors, 2 liquid flares, and 3 red flags**

The correct combination of warning equipment that freight-carrying vehicles and passenger buses must carry includes three red flares, three electric red lanterns, and two red cloth flags. This specific combination is crucial for ensuring that these vehicles are properly equipped to alert other drivers in case of emergencies or breakdowns. The inclusion of three red flares provides an effective visual signal, especially during low-light conditions, thereby enhancing safety on the road. Electric red lanterns serve a similar purpose, offering a reliable and visible warning mechanism for approaching traffic. The two red cloth flags can be used in various situations to further signal a hazard or to assist in directing traffic when necessary. This combination is designed to meet safety regulations and promote the well-being of both the vehicle occupants and other road users, making it a critical requirement for freight and passenger transport vehicles.

**7. During the second step of checking the air brakes, what must you ensure is working?**

- A. the air compressor**
- B. the low air pressure warning signals**
- C. the brake fluid levels**
- D. the exhaust system**

During the second step of checking the air brakes, ensuring that the low air pressure warning signals are functioning correctly is vital for several important reasons. These warning signals serve as a critical safety feature. They alert the driver when the air pressure in the braking system has dropped below a safe threshold, indicating that the brakes may not function properly. If the air pressure begins to drop to unsafe levels, the warning signal will activate, allowing the driver to take immediate action to stop the vehicle safely and address the issue before it compromises their ability to brake effectively. This proactive measure is essential in preventing brake failure, which could lead to accidents and serious injuries on the road. In the context of the other options, while components like the air compressor are important for generating the necessary air pressure for the brakes to function, the specific focus during this step is to ensure that the warning signals that monitor air pressure levels are operational. Brake fluid levels and the exhaust system are also important for vehicle safety and performance but are not directly related to the air brake system's warning mechanisms.

**8. Which gauge shows how much air pressure is being applied to the brakes?**

- A. Safety valve**
- B. Application pressure gauge**
- C. Service brake gauge**
- D. Manual drain gauge**

The application pressure gauge is specifically designed to indicate how much air pressure is being applied to the brakes. In air brake systems, it provides critical feedback to the driver regarding the amount of pressure being utilized for braking, which is essential for maintaining control and safety while operating a vehicle. This gauge is linked directly to the brake system, allowing the driver to monitor brake performance and ensure that the brakes are functioning correctly. Accurate readings help prevent issues such as brake fade, which can occur if the pressure is too low, and ensure effective stopping power when needed. In contrast, other gauges mentioned serve different functions. The safety valve protects the system from excessive pressure, the service brake gauge measures the overall performance of the braking system rather than specific application pressure, and the manual drain gauge is used to manage water and condensation in the air system. Understanding these distinctions is important for safe vehicle operation and maintenance.

**9. What should you do if you miss your exit on the interstate?**

- A. Back up to the missed exit**
- B. Continue to the next exit and turn around safely**
- C. Make a U-turn at the nearest point**
- D. Stop and wait for assistance**

When you miss your exit on the interstate, the safest and most advisable action is to continue to the next exit and turn around safely. This approach ensures that you do not create an unsafe situation on the highway by trying to backtrack. Backing up on an interstate is extremely dangerous and illegal, as is making a U-turn in most circumstances. Stopping on the interstate can also lead to accidents and is usually not permitted. By proceeding to the next exit, you allow yourself to safely leave the high-speed road and assess your route. Upon exiting, you can make the necessary adjustments to get back on the correct path, such as finding a way to return to the missed exit area without putting yourself or other drivers at risk. This method prioritizes safety and compliance with traffic regulations.

**10. How many questions are on the written portion of the Class D Chauffeur's License exam?**

**A. 30 questions**

**B. 40 questions**

**C. 50 questions**

**D. 60 questions**

The written portion of the Class D Chauffeur's License exam consists of 40 questions. This number is specifically designed to gauge the applicant's knowledge of highway safety, traffic laws, and the operation of commercial vehicles, which are crucial for performing chauffeur duties responsibly. Understanding that the exam comprises 40 questions is important, as it allows candidates to prepare adequately and manage their study time effectively. Knowing the structure of the exam can help candidates focus on covering the necessary material and practice recalling information vital for safe driving practices and regulatory compliance in Louisiana.