

CDTS, Inc.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE TEST

1. How far ahead should a driver be looking while driving a vehicle?
 - a. 1/8 mile.
 - b. 1/4 mile.
 - c. 1/2 mile.
 - d. 3/4 mile.

2. You are driving a heavy vehicle and must exit the highway using an off ramp that curves downhill. You should:
 - a. use the posted speed limit for the ramp.
 - b. slow down to a safe speed before the ramp.
 - c. wait until you are in the curve before you start to downshift.
 - d. shift to a higher gear before the turn.

3. Which of these statements are true about downshifting.
 - a. When you downshift for a curve, you should do so before you enter the curve.
 - b. When you downshift for a hill, you should do so after you start down the grade.
 - c. When you downshift for a curve, you should do so after you enter the curve.
 - d. When you downshift for a curve, do so just after the curve.

4. Which fires can you put out with water?
 - a. tire fires.
 - b. fuel fires.
 - c. electrical fires.
 - d. chemical fires.

5. Which of these statements about backing a heavy vehicle is true.
 - a. never get out and look before backing.
 - b. You should avoid backing whenever you can.
 - c. When you use a helper, he/she should use clear voice signals
 - d. it is safer to back to the right side of the vehicle than it is to the drivers side.

6. The key point in balancing cargo weight is to keep the load.
 - a. to the front.
 - b. to the rear.
 - c. centered.
 - d. low to the floor.

7. In normal driving some drivers use the hand valve before the brake pedal to prevent a jackknife. Which of these statements are true?
 - a. This should not be done.
 - b. This results in less skidding.
 - c. Lets driver steer with both hands.
 - d. Best way to brake in a straight line.

8. There are two things a driver can do to prevent a roll over, the first, keep the cargo as close to the floor as possible and what is the other?
 - a. make sure the brakes are adjusted.
 - b. keep both hands firmly on the wheel.
 - c. go slow around turns.
 - d. keep 5th wheel free play tight.

9. Brakes can get wet when you drive through a heavy rain. Wet brakes can cause?
 - a. wheel lockup.
 - b. trailer jackknife.
 - c. pulling to one side.
 - d. all the above.

10. You are checking your steering and exhaust systems during a pre-trip inspection. Which of these statements is true?
 - a. Steering wheel play of more than 10 degrees (2 inches on a 20-inch steering wheel) can make it hard to steer.
 - b. Leaks in the exhaust system are not a problem if they are outside of the cab.
 - c. Some leakage of power steering fluid is normal.
 - d. if you find a leak in the exhaust system, drive with the window open.
11. Your vehicle is in a traffic emergency and may collide with another vehicle if you do not take action.
 - a. You can almost always turn to miss an obstacle more quickly than you can stop.
 - b. Stopping is always the safest action in a traffic emergency.
 - c. Leaving the road is always more risky than hitting another vehicle.
 - d. Unbuckle your seat belt before impact so you will not be trapped inside your vehicle.
12. Which of these is a good rule to follow when driving at night?
 - a. Always use your high beams at night.
 - b. Look directly at the oncoming headlights.
 - c. Keep your speed slow enough to stop within the range of your headlights.
 - d. Keep your instrument lights bright.
13. Which of these statements are true about brakes?
 - a. The heavier a vehicle or the faster it is moving, the more heat the brakes have to absorb to stop it.
 - b. Brakes have more stopping power when they get very hot.
 - c. When going down hill, heavy use of the brakes is recommended.
 - d. Brake drums cool very quickly.
14. Which of these is the most important thing to remember about emergency brakes?
 - a. Disconnecting the steering axle brakes will keep the vehicle in a straight line.
 - b. To keep the rear wheels from skidding, brake hard.
 - c. Never do it without downshifting first.
 - d. If the wheels are skidding, you cannot control the vehicle.
15. How do you test hydraulic brakes for leaks?
 - a. Hydraulic brakes can not leak, so there is no need to test them.
 - b. Move the vehicle slowly and see if it stops when the brakes are applied.
 - c. With vehicle stopped, pump the pedal three times, apply firm pressure, hold for five seconds and see if the pedal moves.
 - d. Step on the brake pedal and the accelerator at the same time and see if the vehicle moves.
16. You do not have a hazardous materials endorsement on your commercial driver license. When can you legally haul hazardous materials.
 - a. When the load does not require placards.
 - b. When the gvwr is 26,001 lbs or more.
 - c. When the shipment will not cross State lines.
 - d. When a person who has the hazardous materials endorsement rides in the vehicle.
17. You are checking your wheels and rims during a pre-trip inspection. Which of these statements is true?
 - a. Rust around wheel nuts may mean they are loose.
 - b. Cracked wheels or rims can be used if they have been welded.
 - c. Missing, bent or broken studs are not a safety hazard.
 - d. Mismatched lock rings may be used on the same vehicle.
18. To avoid a crash, you had to drive on the right shoulder. How should you move back onto the pavement?
 - a. Come to a complete stop, if possible, before steering back onto the pavement.
 - b. Brake hard to slow the vehicle, then steer sharply onto the pavement.
 - c. Steer sharply onto the pavement, then brake hard as you counter steer.
 - d. Keep moving at the present speed and steer very gently back onto the pavement.
19. If you are being tailgated, you should?
 - a. Increase the space in front of your vehicle.
 - b. Flash your brake lights.
 - c. Speed up.
 - d. Signal the tailgater when it is safe to pass.

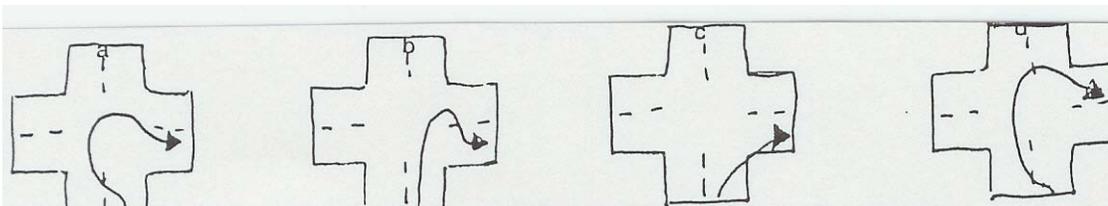
20. Which of these statements about staying alert to drive is true?
- A half hour brake for coffee will do more to keep you alert than a half hour nap.
 - There are drugs that can over come being tired.
 - It is not possible to fall asleep while sitting up.
 - The only thing that can cure fatigue is sleep.
21. Which of these statements about speed management is true?
- Empty trucks always stop faster than fully loaded ones.
 - As the speed of the vehicle doubles, its stopping distance also doubles.
 - Choose a driving speed that lets you stop in the space that you can see ahead.
 - Following to closely is not a problem if the driver is alert.
22. How far should a driver look ahead of the vehicle while driving?
- 1-2 seconds.
 - 5-8 seconds.
 - 12-15 seconds.
 - 18-21 seconds.
23. You are driving a 40 foot vehicle at 45 mph. Driving conditions are ideal (dry pavement, good visibility). The least amount of space that you should keep in front of your vehicle to be safe is the distance you would travel in:
- 2 seconds.
 - 3 seconds.
 - 4 seconds.
 - 5 seconds
24. Which of these statements about drinking alcohol is true?
- Some people aren't effected by drinking.
 - A few beers has the same effect on driving as a few shots of whiskey.
 - Coffee and fresh air can sober a person up.
 - If you drink alcohol fast enough, it will effect you less.
25. As the Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) goes up, what happens?
- The effects of alcohol decreases.
 - The drinker is always aware of increased effects.
 - The person is even more dangerous if allowed to drive.
 - The driver can sober up in less time.
26. Driving under the influence of a drug which makes you drive unsafely is?
- Permitted if it is prescribed by a doctor.
 - Against the law.
 - Permitted if it is a diet or cold medicine.
 - Easier if combined with a small amount of alcohol.
27. You wish to turn right from a two-lane street to another two-lane street. Your vehicle is so long that you must swing wide to make the turn. Which of these drawings show how the turn should be made.

a

b

c

d



28. Some traffic emergencies may require you to leave the road. Which of these is a good thing to remember?
- If you must leave the road, try to get all wheels off the pavement.
 - You should brake hard as you leave the road.
 - You should avoid braking until your speed has dropped to about 20 mph.
 - Most shoulders will not hold a large truck.
29. Cargo that can shift should have at least _____ tiedowns?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
30. Which of these statements about cargo loading is true?
- The legal maximum weight allowed by a state is safe for all driving conditions.
 - If cargo is loaded by the shipper, the driver is not responsible for overloads.
 - State regulations dictate legal weight limits.
 - If the initial inspection is thorough, it is not necessary to check the load on the road.
31. If a straight vehicle goes into a front wheel skid, it will?
- Slide sideways and spin out.
 - Slide sideways somewhat, but not spin out.
 - Go straight ahead but will turn if you turn the steering wheel.
 - Go straight ahead even if the steering wheel is turned.
32. The most common cause of serious vehicle skids is?
- Driving too fast for road conditions.
 - Poorly adjusted brakes.
 - Too much weight on the front axle.
 - Bad tires.
33. Which of these statements about downshifting is true?
- When you downshift for a hill, speed up at the same time.
 - When you downshift for a curve, you should do so before you enter the curve.
 - When you downshift for a hill, you should do so after you start down the hill.
 - When you downshift for a curve, you should do so after you enter the curve.
34. You should avoid driving through deep puddles or flowing water. But if you must, what will keep your brakes working?
- Gently pressing the brake pedal while driving through the water.
 - Applying hard pressure on both the brake pedal and the accelerator after coming out of the water.
 - Disconnecting the steering axle brakes after coming out of the water.
 - Decrease engine RPM while crossing the water.
35. Which of these statements about backing a heavy vehicle is true?
- If the trailer begins to drift, turn the top of the steering wheel in the opposite direction of the drift.
 - You should avoid backing whenever you can.
 - You should use a helper, he/she should use clear voice signals.
 - It is safer to back a vehicle than to drive forward.
36. High beams should?
- Be used whenever it is safe and legal to do so.
 - Be turned on when an oncoming driver does not dim his/her lights.
 - Be dimmed when you are within 100 feet of another vehicle.
 - Be used as sparingly as possible.
37. Stab Braking -
- Should never be used.
 - Involves locking the wheels.
 - Involves steady pressure on the brake pedal.
 - Will not allow you to turn.

38. For an average driver driving 55 MPH on dry pavement, it will take about ____ to bring the vehicle to a stop.
- Twice the length of the vehicle.
 - Half the length of a football field.
 - The length of a football field.
 - Sixty feet.
39. The parking brake should be tested while the vehicle is?
- Parked.
 - Moving slowly.
 - Going down hill.
 - Moving at least 30 MPH.
40. Control braking -
- lock the brakes and release the pedal when you have stopped.
 - Apply the brakes as hard as you can without locking the brakes.
 - Apply the brakes as hard as you can until the brakes lockup then release them.
 - Can never be used on a heavy vehicle.
41. The vehicle in front of you has a red triangle with an orange center on the rear. What does this mean?
- The vehicle is hauling hazardous materials.
 - It is a slow moving vehicle.
 - It has an over sized load.
 - The vehicle does not pay road use taxes.
42. You must park on the side of a level, straight, two-lane road. Where should you place the three reflective triangles?
- One within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle, and one about 100 feet from the front of the vehicle
 - One within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear, and one about 200 feet to the rear.
 - One about 50 feet from the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle and one about 10 feet from the front of the vehicle.
 - One within 100 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 10 feet to the rear and one about 10 feet from the front of the vehicle.
43. The key principle in balancing cargo weight is to keep the load?
- Centered.
 - To the front.
 - To the rear.
 - None of the above.
44. When should you check your load?
- Before you leave on your trip.
 - At the start of the trip and at your first stop.
 - Before you leave, after the first 25 miles and every 150 miles or 3 hours.
 - After the first 25 miles.
45. If a vehicle is loaded with very little weight on the front axle, what can happen?
- Poor traction.
 - Damage to drive axle tires.
 - Better handling.
 - All the above.
46. Cargo inspections
- Should be done only before driving.
 - Should be done at every break during trip.
 - Are only needed if you are hauling hazardous materials.
 - Should be done every 6 hours or 300 miles.

47. How do you correct a rear-wheel acceleration skid?
- Increase acceleration to the wheels.
 - Apply the brakes.
 - Stop accelerating and push in the clutch.
 - Apply the brakes.
48. Which of these statements about double-clutching and shifting is true?
- It should not be done when the road is slippery.
 - You can use the sound of the engine to tell you when to shift.
 - You must use both clutch pedals.
 - All the above.
49. Which of these statements about tires and hot weather driving are true?
- You should inspect your tires more often.
 - If a tire is too hot to touch, you should drive on it to cool it off.
 - Recapped tires are less likely to fail in hot weather than new tires.
 - None of the above.
50. What should you do if your vehicle hydroplanes?
- Start stab braking.
 - Downshift immediately.
 - Accelerate slightly.
 - Release the accelerator.
51. You must make a very quick stop. You should brake so you:
- Can steer hard while braking hard.
 - Use the full power of the brakes and lock them up.
 - Stay in a straight line and can steer.
 - All the above.
52. While driving, you see a small (1 foot square) cardboard box ahead in your lane. You should:
- Stop and direct traffic around it.
 - Hit it with your vehicle to knock it off the road.
 - Steer around it if it is safe to do so.
 - Aim for it with your left steering tire.
53. Which of these statements about overhead clearance is true?
- You should assume posted clearances are always correct.
 - A vehicle's clearance can change with the load carried.
 - If the road surface causes the vehicle to tilt, you should drive close to the shoulder.
 - Heavy vehicles can always fit under any clearance.
54. When you are on top of a hill and know you will be going down a steep grade, which statement is true?
- Never downshift until you are going down the grade.
 - Always downshift to a gear lower than you came up the hill before starting down the grade.
 - Put the vehicle in neutral while going down the grade and use a very heavy pressure on the brake pedal.
 - Use a steady brake pressure before starting down the grade.
55. You are driving a vehicle with a light load, traffic is moving at 35 MPH in a 55 MPH zone. The safest speed for your vehicle in this situation is most likely:
- 30 MPH.
 - 35 MPH.
 - 50 MPH.
 - 25 MPH.
56. What sort of things should you inspect during a trip?
- Gauges, exhaust, lights, cargo, and coupling devices.
 - Gauges, brakes, lights, pumps, and hoses.
 - C. gauges, brakes, lights, cargo, and coupling devices.
 - Gauges, tires, shock absorbers, brake shoes and frame members.

57. When should you downshift your vehicle?
- Before going down hill.
 - Before entering a curve.
 - Going up a hill.
 - All the above.
58. Which item is a key suspension part?
- Tie rod.
 - Drag link.
 - Pitman arm.
 - None of the above.
59. What factors determine a persons blood alcohol content?
- How much alcohol you drink.
 - How fast you drink.
 - How much you weigh.
 - All the above.
60. Perception distance is?
- The distance traveled from the time your brain tells your feet to move from the accelerator until your foot is actually pushing the brake pedal.
 - The distance traveled from the time your eyes see a hazard until the time your brain recognizes the hazard.
 - The distance it takes to stop once the brakes are applied.
 -
 - None of the above.
61. When driving how far ahead should you be looking?
- One football field.
 - Two football fields.
 - 5 – 10 seconds.
 - 12 – 15 seconds.
62. Doubling your speed has what effect on braking distance?
- No difference in stopping distance.
 - Twice the speed = twice the stopping distance.
 - Twice the speed = four times the stopping distance.
 - Twice the speed = eight times the stopping distance.
63. Hazardous material placards are:
- Placed on the front, rear, and both sides of the vehicle.
 - 10 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches square.
 - Turned up right on a point, in a diamond shape.
 - All of the above.
64. Which of these requires the greater stopping distance?
- A loaded vehicle.
 - An empty vehicle.
 - A partially loaded vehicle.
 - None of the above.
65. You are convicted of speeding in your personal vehicle and issued a ticket. What are your responsibilities to your employer?
- CDL holders must report convictions for traffic violations (except parking violations) to employers with in 72 hours.
 - CDL holders must report convictions for traffic violations (except parking violations) to employers with in 3 business days.
 - CDL holders must report convictions for traffic violations (except parking violations) to employers with in 30 business days..
 - CDL holders must report convictions for all traffic violations including parking violations to employers with in 72 hours

66. Which of the following emergency items are you not required to have available?
- Fire extinguisher.
 - Spare fuses.
 - First aid kit.
 - Warning triangles.
67. Under inflated tires can cause a fire.
- True.
 - False.
68. When backing and turning, you should:
- Back and turn towards the drivers side.
 - Use a helper if possible.
 - Check your path before you begin backing.
 - All of the above.
69. Which of the following is a basic step to take after an accident?
- Protect the area.
 - Notify the authorities.
 - Care for the injured.
 - All of the above.
70. Which of the following is not a CDL skills examination?
- Materials handling test.
 - Pre-trip vehicle inspection.
 - Basic control skills test.
 - On road test.
71. What are the minimum number tie downs required for a small load?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
72. How many warning triangle are you required to carry in your vehicle?
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
73. The acronym " GVW " means?
- Government vehicle weight.
 - Gross variable weight.
 - Global vehicle weight.
 - Gross vehicle weight.
74. When inspecting brakes components you should pay special attention to:
- Cracked brake drums.
 - Brake shoes with oil, grease or fluid on the shoes.
 - Broken, missing, damaged or heavily worn shoes.
 - All of the above.
75. Battery fluid is classified as a:
- Poison.
 - Flammable liquid.
 - Minor fire hazard.
 - Corrosives.

76. When using a helper to back up, What is the most important hand signal?
- Slow down.
 - Pull forward.
 - Come straight back.
 - Stop.
77. What is the minimum tread depth for a front tire?
- $\frac{2}{32}$ of an inch.
 - $\frac{4}{32}$ of an inch.
 - $\frac{6}{32}$ of an inch.
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.
78. Your vehicle brakes down on an undivided highway. There are no hills or curves within a mile in either direction. Where should you place the warning triangles?
- 100 feet in front, 10 feet behind and 100 feet behind the vehicle.
 - 10 feet, 100 feet and 200 feet behind the vehicle.
 - 100 feet in front, 100 feet and 200 feet behind the vehicle.
 - 100 feet, 200 feet and 500 feet behind the vehicle.
79. A fire extinguisher with a C rating is designed for what type of fires?
- Electrical fires and burning liquids only.
 - On burning wood, paper and cloth.
 - Burning liquids only.
 - All fires regardless of fuel.
80. When transporting cargo, how often should you check your load?
- With in the first 25 miles of the trip and every 100 miles or every 2 hours afterwards, which ever comes first.
 - With in the first 50 miles of the trip and every 100 miles or every 2 hours afterwards, which ever comes first.
 - With in the first 25 miles of the trip and every 150 miles or every 3 hours afterwards, which ever comes first.
 - With in the first 25 miles of the trip and every 200 miles or every 4 hours afterwards, which ever comes first.
81. You should always aim the fire extinguisher at the top of the flames so that the chemicals will fall on to the fire.
- true.
 - False.
82. How many classes of hazardous materials are there?
- 3.
 - 6.
 - 9.
 - 12.
83. When should a driver consider turning off a retarder system on the vehicle?
- During wet and icy road conditions.
 - When driving through mountainous areas.
 - When roads are clear and dry.
 - Driver are not able to turn off retarder system.
84. When caring for an injured person, you should:
- Only move them if they are in danger from fire or traffic.
 - Apply direct pressure to any wounds.
 - Keep the injured person warm.
 - All of the above.
85. Should your vehicle catch fire, it is best to pull into a service station because they have plenty of fire fighting equipment.
- True.
 - False.

86. When loading the cargo compartment of a vehicle it is best to place heavy items on the bottom and the light items on top.
- True.
 - False.
87. What are the three rules for using your turn signals?
1. Signal when changing lanes, 2. Signal when turning corners. 3. Make sure the signal turns off after the turn is completed.
 1. Signal early 2. Signal continuously 3. Make sure the signal turns off after the turn is completed.
 1. Signal when changing lanes, 2. Signal when turning corners. 3. Use arm signals only when its raining.
 - All of the above.
88. Which item is a key steering system part?
- Torque arm.
 - Pitman arm.
 - Leaf spring.
 - Control arm.
89. Blocking is used to keep the cargo from shifting.
- True.
 - False.
90. When fighting an engine compartment fire, it is best to lift the hood in order to target the fire's base.
- True.
 - False.
91. Reaction time or distance is?
- The distance traveled from the time your brain tells your foot to move from the accelerator to actually pushing on the brake pedal.
 - The distance traveled from the time your eye see a hazard until the time your brain recognizes the hazard.
 - The distance it takes to stop your vehicle.
 - The distance you travel from the time you perceive a hazard until the vehicle comes to a stop.

FOR THE NEXT TEN QUESTIONS USE THE STEERING AND SUSPENSION DRAWINGS.

92. Identify Item K
- Vehicle frame.
 - Bearing plate.
 - Leaf spring.
 - Front axel.
93. Identify Item F
- Steering wheel shaft.
 - Tie rod.
 - Steering gear box.
 - Steering wheel.
94. Identify Item J
- Vehicle Frame.
 - Bearing plate.
 - Spring shackle.
 - Torque rod.
95. Identify Item C
- Pitman arm.
 - Steering arm.
 - Steering gear box.
 - Steering ring knuckle.

96. Identify Item O
 - a. Front axle.
 - b. Spring shackle.
 - c. Spring guide.
 - d. None of the above.

97. Identify Item R
 - a. Main spring.
 - b. Auxiliary spring.
 - c. Torque converter.
 - d. Axle.

98. Identify Item A
 - a. Tie rod.
 - b. Spindle.
 - c. Drag link.
 - d. Steering Knuckle.

99. Identify Item P
 - a. Spring shackle.
 - b. Leaf spring.
 - c. Main spring.
 - d. Axle hanger.

100. Identify Item E
 - a. Drag link.
 - b. Pitman arm.
 - c. Steering wheel shaft.
 - d. Reducer unit.

101. Identify Item G
 - a. Steering arms.
 - b. Drag link.
 - c. Tie rod.
 - d. Steering knuckle.

CDTS, INC.
AIR BRAKE TEST

1. The air compressor governor controls:
 - a. the speed of the air compressor.
 - b. air pressure applied to the brakes.
 - c. when the compressor will pump air into the storage tanks.

2. Modern air brake systems combine three different systems. They are the service brake, the parking brake and the:
 - a. emergency brakes.
 - b. foot brakes.
 - c. S-cam brakes.

3. If the air compressor develops a leak, what keeps the air in the tank?
 - a. the tractor protection valve.
 - b. the emergency relay valve.
 - c. the one way check valve.

4. Vehicles with air brakes must have:
 - a. at least two air tanks.
 - b. an air pressure gauge, to show the pressure available for braking.
 - c. an air use gauge, to show air used by the brake chambers for braking.

5. A straight truck or bus air brake system cannot leak more than ____ per minute with the engine off and the brakes released.
 - a. 1 psi
 - b. 2 psi
 - c. 3 psi

6. During normal driving, parking and emergency brakes are usually held back by:
 - a. air pressure.
 - b. spring pressure.
 - c. centrifugal force.

7. To check the free play in the manual slack adjusters, you need to:
 - a. stop on level ground and apply the parking brake.
 - b. park on level ground, chock the wheels and release the parking brake.
 - c. apply the service brake by hand and watch the slack adjusters move.

8. The effectiveness of the spring brakes:
 - a. has nothing to do with the condition of the service brake.
 - b. can only be tested by highly trained brake service people.
 - c. depends on the adjustments of the service brakes.

9. Which of the following makes total stopping distance longer for air brakes than hydraulic?
 - a. perception distance.
 - b. reaction distance.
 - c. brake lag.

10. The first thing to do when a low pressure warning comes on is:
 - a. stop and safely park as soon as possible.
 - b. upshift.
 - c. open the air supply valve.

11. Air braking takes more time than hydraulic braking because air brakes:
 - a. use different brake drums.
 - b. need to have air flow through the lines to work.
 - c. require heavier return springs.

12. Experts do not recommend fanning (on-again off-again braking) for long downhill runs because:
 - a. air usage is less when fanning.
 - b. brake linings do not get hot when fanning.
 - c. the short time off the brakes does not allow the brakes to cool.

13. Oil and water that collects in air tanks can make brakes fail. If you do not have automatic tank drains, when should you drain the air tanks?
 - a. every other day.
 - b. every day.
 - c. every week.

14. the driver must be able to see a warning that is given when air pressure in the service air tanks falls below:
 - a. 40 psi.
 - b. 50 psi.
 - c. 60 psi.

15. An air brake system safety relief valve opens at about:
 - a. 20 to 45 psi.
 - b. 120 psi.
 - c. 150 psi.

16. When some air brakes in the system are doing more work than others:
 - a. those brakes will develop more heat.
 - b. vehicle handling will be effected.
 - c. all the above.

17. Your safety relief valve has opened several times. This means_____.
- the system is working properly.
 - your pressure is probably low.
 - the system needs immediate attention.
18. At what air pressure should the low air warning alarm come on?
- 45 psi.
 - 25 psi.
 - must come on by 60 psi.
19. With the brakes released on a single vehicle, what is the allowable air lose?
- 4 psi.
 - 3 psi.
 - 2 psi.
20. To test the air compressor on a dual air brake vehicle, run the engine at a fast idle to charge the air the system. Your gauges should show your_____.
- pressure builds from 85 to 100 psi with-in three minutes.
 - your pressure builds from 85 to 100 psi with-in 45 seconds.
 - the compressor cuts out by 75 psi.
21. Spring brakes are applied by_____?
- air pressure.
 - electrical current.
 - a means other than air, electrical or hydraulic.
22. Most large vehicles with air brakes have spring brakes which_____.
- are part of the parking brake systems operation only.
 - are part of the service brake system only.
 - are part of both the parking and emergency brakes.
23. What color is the parking control knob on the dash of the vehicle?
- red.
 - green.
 - yellow.
24. What would cause all of the air brake systems on a vehicle to have poor braking power.
- low hydraulic fluid.
 - brakes being out of adjustment.
 - a broken air line.
25. If a low air pressure warning comes on what should you do?
- pull off the road as soon as it is safe to do so.
 - you can safely continue until you get to the next service center.
 - turn it off so that it will not distract you.
26. "Cut – in" pressure is normally set to _____ psi.
- 100.
 - 125.
 - 150.
27. How often should you drain your air tanks?
- Monthly.
 - Ever 3 months or 3000 miles.
 - Daily.
28. Which of the following is not an air brake subsystem?
- Spring brake system.
 - Service brake system.
 - Parking brake system.

29. What is a "Wig Wag"?
- A mechanical arm that signals low air pressure.
 - A spring mount for hair pieces.
 - Part of the stop light system.
30. "Cut – out" pressure is normally set to ____ psi.
- 100.
 - 125.
 - 150.
31. Front brake limiting valves are found on:
- Older vehicles made before 1975.
 - New import vehicles only.
 - School buses.
32. To reduce the risk of ice, some air systems incorporate:
- An air compressor heating unit.
 - An air tank warmer unit.
 - An alcohol evaporator.
33. At 55 MHP brake lag (on air brake vehicles) can add an additional ____ feet to your overall stopping distance.
- 32 feet.
 - 64 feet.
 - 100 feet.
34. When testing service brakes you should look for:
- Pulling to either side.
 - Delayed stopping action.
 - All the above.
35. In newer vehicles, parking brakes are applied using:
- A blue flip switch.
 - A yellow and red lever.
 - A yellow diamond shaped push-pull knob.

For the next ten questions us the air brake drawing

36. Identify item D.
- Push rod.
 - Pitman.
 - Neither of the above.
37. Identify item H
- Push rod.
 - Slack adjuster.
 - Drag link.
38. Identify item C
- Brake cam.
 - Adjusting nut.
 - Return spring.
39. Identify item E
- Brake cam.
 - Cam roller.
 - Drag link.

40. Identify item A
 - a. Axle.
 - b. Cam roller.
 - c. Brake drum.
41. Identify item B
 - a. Brake chamber.
 - b. Brake shoes.
 - c. Brake drum.
42. Identify item J
 - a. Brake chamber.
 - b. Brake roller.
 - c. Brake cam.
43. Identify item F
 - a. Return spring.
 - b. Adjusting nut.
 - c. S cam
44. Identify item I
 - a. Adjusting nut.
 - b. Axle.
 - c. Push rod.
45. Identify item G
 - a. Adjusting nut.
 - b. Axle.
 - c. Brake cam.
 - d.

CDTS, INC.
COMBINATION VEHICLE PRACTICE TEST

1. There are two things a driver can do to prevent a rollover. They are, keep the weight in your vehicle as close to the floor as possible and:
 - a. Make sure that the brakes are properly adjusted.
 - b. Keep both hands firmly on the steering wheel.
 - c. Go slow around corners.
2. A device which corrects for brake lag on vehicles with air brakes is ?
 - a. Quick release valve.
 - b. Relay valve.
 - c. Front wheel limiting valve.
3. Why should you be sure that the fifth wheel has enough grease?
 - a. To prevent steering problems.
 - b. To keep the brakes in place.
 - c. To reduce heat and noise.
4. You are coupling a tractor to a trailer and have backed up but are not under ft. What should you hook up before backing under the trailer?
 - a. The electric line.
 - b. The emergency and service air lines.
5. What part of the king pin should the locking jaws close around?
 - a. The shank.
 - b. The head.
 - c. The base.

6. Why should you lock the glad hands or dummy couplers to each other when you are not towing a trailer?
- The air cycles back, getting cleaner each cycle.
 - The connected brake circuit becomes a backup air tank.
 - This will keep dirt and water out of the lines.
7. If you are towing a trailer which blocks your view to the rear, The law requires that you have mirrors:
- On both left and right hand outside.
 - On the left outside only.
 - on the right outside only.
8. Except for trucks carrying livestock, a wheel or wheels at one end of an axle shall not carry more than:
- 11,000 lbs.
 - 10,500 lbs.
 - 12,000 lbs.
9. Which of the following statements is true.
- The brake and suspension system of combination vehicles are most effective with a light load.
 - Light vehicles need more braking power to stop than heavy ones.
 - Bobtail tractors take longer to stop than fully loaded combination vehicles.
10. Using the trailer hand valve before the brake pedal to prevent tractor skids in normal driving:
- Should not be done.
 - results in the least skidding.
 - Is the best method of straight line braking.
11. Trailers made before 1975, equipped with air brakes:
- Often do not have spring brakes.
 - Are heavier and safer to use.
 - Usually need a glad hand converter.
12. When you get ready to back up under a trailer, fine up:
- About 12 degrees off the line of the trailer.
 - The kingpin to engage the driver's side locking jaws first.
 - Directly in front of the trailer.
13. You have coupled a tractor to a trailer. Where should the landing gear be before driving away.?
- One-half raised with the crank secured in its bracket.
 - Three-quarters of the way up with the crank secured in its bracket.
 - fully raised with the crank handle in its bracket.
14. You are driving a semi and the trailer breaks away, pulling apart the air lines. You expect the trailer brakes to come on because:
- the spring brakes only work when the trailer is not connected to the tractor.
 - When the trailer emergency air line comes loose, the lose of air pressure causes the spring brakes to come on.
 - When the service air line comes loose, the lose of air pressure causes the spring brakes to come on.
15. What will happen if the service air line between the tractor and the trailer comes loose?
- nothing.
 - nothing until the service brakes are applied, then a rapid air lose will occur.
 - the brakes will lock up as soon as the line come apart.
16. What will happen if the emergency air line between the tractor and trailer comes apart?
- The trailer brakes will not work.
 - The tractor brakes will come on immediately.
 - The trailer brakes will come on as soon as the air lines come apart.
17. What should you always use when disconnecting from a trailer without spring brakes?
- A helper.
 - A set of wheel chocks.
 - A set of dolly converter wheels.

18. After you have coupled a tractor to a trailer, you should always do which of the following:
- Make sure that the trailer brakes are working by pulling forward and pull out the trailer air supply valve to make sure that the trailer brakes come on.
 - Make sure that the jaws have locked around the king pin, by releasing the tractor parking brake and pulling against the trailer.
 - both of the above answers are correct.
19. Another name for the trailer hand valve is:
- Johnson bar.
 - trolley valve.
 - Both are correct.
20. What is the name of the coupler at the end of the air hoses that connect between the tractor and the trailer?
- Dummy couplers.
 - Gladhands.
 - Deadends.
21. What is off tracking?
- When the tractor is going in a straight line the trailer turns by its self.
 - The track that the rear wheels of the tractor make in relation to the steering tires.
 - The difference between the size of the steering tires and the trailer tires.
22. The air line that connects the emergency air brakes system to the trailer is what color?
- Yellow.
 - Blue.
 - Red.
23. The air line that connects the service air brake system to the trailer is what color?
- Blue.
 - Red.
 - Yellow.
24. When inspecting the glad hands before connecting them together, you would check:
- The rubber grommets are not split or cracked.
 - The drive shaft to make sure that it will not be hit by the air lines while driving.
 - The front of the glad hand to make sure that the wooden chock is in place.
25. A tractor semi trailer will always have at least 4/32 tread depth tires on the steering axle?
- 5.
 - 2.
 - 3.
26. What is a full trailer?
- A trailer that is filled to the top.
 - A trailer that is attached directly to the powered unit.
 - A trailer that is attached to the back of the first or second trailer behind the powered unit.
27. What is a semi trailer?
- A trailer that is attached to the rear of the second or third trailer behind the powered unit.
 - A trailer that is attached directly to the powered unit.
 - A trailer that is attached to a dolly.
28. To prevent rollovers, remember to:
- Keep the load centered.
 - Go slow around turns.
 - Both a & b are correct.

29. When traveling below 40 MPH, you should follow other vehicles:
 - a. Only during the day.
 - b. With a distance of one second for every ten feet of your vehicle.
 - c. With a distance of one second for every 20 feet of your vehicle.
30. The easiest way to notice a trailer skid is?
 - a. By feeling the pull on your steering wheel.
 - b. By feeling a jerk in the back of the tractor.
 - c. By seeing it in your mirrors.
31. If you start a trailer skid, you should:
 - a. Step on the brake hard.
 - b. Release the brake to get traction.
 - c. Use the trailer hand valve.
32. The fifth wheel should be checked to see if:
 - a. There is damage or missing parts.
 - b. The jaws are open.
 - c. Both a & b.
33. Which one of the following is controlled by the foot brake?
 - a. The service brake.
 - b. The emergency brake.
 - c. The shut off valve.
34. Offtracking occurs when you go around corner and:
 - a. The rear wheels follow a different track than the steering tires.
 - b. The rear trailer goes off the road.
 - c. The rear wheels follow the same path as the front tires.
35. Which one of the following statements about tractor protection valves is not true?
 - a. It keeps air in the tractor in the event they trailer air leaks.
 - b. It is controlled by the trailer air supply valve in the cab.
 - c. When it closes it allows air to leak from the tractor lines.
36. In order to supply air to the trailer you must first:
 - a. Push in the tractor protection valve.
 - b. Pull out the Air supply valve.
 - c. Stop the engine so you can hear the brakes release.
37. You should not back a tractor under a trailer until the whole air system is?
 - a. Between 60 and 80 PSI.
 - b. At normal operating pressure.
 - c. Bled down to at least half the maximum pressure allowed.
38. How should you test the tractor semi trailer connection for security?
 - a. Pull gently forward in low gear against the locked trailer brakes, Then get out and look at the connection carefully.
 - b. Put the tractor in gear and pull ahead with a sharp jerk.
 - c. Rock back and forth with the trailer brakes locked.
39. Why should you be sure that the fifth wheel plate is greased as required?
 - a. To reduce heat and noise.
 - b. To prevent steering problems.
 - c. To ensure good electrical connections.
40. There are two things that a driver can do to prevent a roll over. They are
1. Keep the cargo close to the floor as possible.
And?
 - a. Make sure that the brakes are properly adjusted.
 - b. Keep the fifth wheel's free play as tight as possible.
 - c. Go slowly around corners.

41. The air leakage rate for a combination vehicle, engine off and the brakes on, should not be more than ___ PSI per minute.
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
42. In normal driving, some drivers use the hand valve before applying the foot brake to prevent a jackknife. Which of these is true?
- It results in less skidding than using the brake pedal alone.
 - It should not be done.
 - It is the best to brake and keep the tractor and trailer in a straight line.
43. Why would you lock the tractor glad hands or dummy connectors together when you are not towing a trailer.
- If you didn't, you could never build up system pressure.
 - The connected brake circuit would become a back up system for the trailer.
 - It will keep dirt and moisture from getting in the brake lines.
44. The front trailer supports are up and the trailer is resting on the tractor. Make sure?
- There is enough clearance between the tractor frame and the landing gear.
 - There is enough clearance between the tops of the tractor tires and the nose of the trailer.
 - Both a & b .
45. The driver crosses the air lines when hooking up to an old trailer built before 1974. What might happen?
- If the trailer doesn't have spring brakes, you can drive away, but you will not have trailer brakes.
 - The brake pedal will work the trailer spring brakes instead of the air brakes.
 - The hand valve will apply the tractor brakes instead of the trailer brakes.
46. You are bob tailing and have a major air leak in the service line and you put on the brakes. Service air pressure will escape and cause the
- Trailer tank pressure to be lost.
 - Trailer emergency brakes to activate.
 - The tractor spring brakes to come on when the pressure drops below 40 PSI.
47. Air lines on a combination vehicle are often colored to keep them from getting connected wrong. The emergency line is ___ and the service line is ___.
- Red, Blue
 - Blue, Red
 - Black and Red
48. The hand valve should be used?
- To test the trailer brakes.
 - Only when the trailer is fully loaded.
 - Only with foot brake applied.
49. Which of these statements is true.
- Light vehicles need more braking power to stop than heavy ones
 - Always delay braking a vehicle until the very last minute.
 - Bob tail tractors can take longer to stop than a fully loaded combination vehicle.
50. The air leakage rate for a combination vehicle with engine off and brakes off is ___ psi per minute.
- 1.
 - 3.
 - 2.

CDTS, INC.
PASSENGER VEHICLE PRACTICE TEST

1. What is the most dangerous type of backing?
- down a hill.
 - to the right.
 - any type of backing.

2. When driving down a steep hill, extra caution must be taken. You should:
 - a. shift to a lower gear and use the brakes.
 - b. use your brakes only.
 - c. down shift only.
3. Shifting gears in a passenger transport vehicle is not permitted when:
 - a. crossing a bridge.
 - b. crossing a school crossing.
 - c. crossing a railroad tracks.
4. Buses may have recapped or regrooved tires:
 - a. on all axles.
 - b. front axle only.
 - c. rear axles only.
5. Your bus is disabled and you have passengers on board. can you have the vehicle towed with the passengers on the bus.
 - a. no.
 - b. yes, anytime.
 - c. yes only if it would be more risky to the passengers to stay by the road side.
6. The total weight of acceptable hazardous materials carried by a passenger transport vehicle must not be greater than ____ pounds.
 - a. 1000
 - b. 500
 - c. 250
7. When braking, a bus will have the most traction when:
 - a. the wheels are locked.
 - b. when the wheels are rolling just short of locking.
 - c. none of the above.
8. When you discharge an unruly passenger, you should choose a place that is:
 - a. Off the regular route.
 - b. as safe as possible.
 - c. the next stop.
9. To stop for railroad tracks, a bus driver must stop the bus ____ feet before the nearest rail.
 - a. 10 to 45
 - b. 25 to 55
 - c. 15 to 50
10. Which of the following shows the three types of emergency equipment that you must have on your bus?
 - a. Reflectors, fire extinguisher, tire repair kit.
 - b. spare electric fuses, fire extinguisher, emergency manual.
 - c. Fire extinguisher, spare electric fuses, reflectors.
11. If there is no traffic signal or attendant, how far from the lip of a draw bridge should you stop?
 - a. 250 feet.
 - b. 50 feet.
 - c. 100 feet.
12. As A bus driver are you allowed to haul any type of hazardous materials on a passenger transport Vehicle.?
 - a. yes
 - b. no.
 - c. only if the bus is empty.
13. Before you place the bus in motion, you must make sure that:
 - a. all passengers are behind the standee-line.
 - b. all isleways are unobstructed.
 - c. both a and b are correct.

14. Are you allowed to fuel the bus with passenger on the bus?
 - a. never.
 - b. yes, if absolutely necessary.
 - c. every time you fuel, you must keep the passengers on board , so they don't get lost.
15. Do you have to stop at a railroad crossing marked "exempt".
 - a. only if you have passengers on board.
 - b. no.
 - c. yes.
16. When should you brake for a curve?
 - a. before you enter it.
 - b. just as you enter it.
 - c. you should never brake for a curve.
17. When doing your pre-trip on a bus, you look for the following:
 - a. loose items on the ground that are of little importance.
 - b. seats properly attached to the floor.
 - c. what type of clothes the passengers are wearing.
18. Where do most accidents happen that involve a bus?
 - a. at intersections.
 - b. railroad crossings.
 - c. on the open road because of driver fatigue.
19. Which direction does a bus lean when its in a curve?
 - a. to the inside of the curve.
 - b. to the front of the bus.
 - c. to the outside of the curve.
20. What three inspections is the driver of a bus responsible for?
 - a. pre-trip, during trip and post trip on the last vehicle driven.
 - b. pre-trip, during trip, and post-trip on each vehicle driven that day.
 - c. none, the mechanic does all inspections.
21. At night where would you discharge a disruptive passenger?
 - a. only at their stop.
 - b.in a well lighted place.
 - c. in a swamp.
22. What mirrors should you scan as you are driving a bus?
 - a. left outside, right outside.
 - b. only the covexed mirrors.
 - c. left, right and interior mirrors.
23. The speed limit for buses:
 - a. is the same as automobile under all conditions.
 - b. is only the same during daylight hours.
 - c. in curves a bus should go slower that the posted speed limit.
24. What are some of the things you would check before starting the bus.
 - a. oil level, tire pressure, exterior lights and fuel tanks.
 - b. post-trip inspection from the last day the vehicle was used.
 - c. both a and b are correct.
25. Are you allowed to fuel the bus with the engine running and passengers on board.
 - a. no.
 - b. yes.
 - c. both a and b are correct.

26. At the end of your trip or shift you should re-inspect the interior of the bus
- Because it is required by the FCC.
 - As a courtesy to the next driver.
 - Because riders sometimes damage items that may result in a safety hazard.
27. To minimize the risk during loading and unloading of riders, you should -
- Start and stop the bus as smoothly as possible.
 - Caution riders to watch their step when leaving the vehicle.
 - Wait for riders to sit down or brace themselves before moving the bus.
28. At a bus stop in front of an army surplus store two people are waiting. One person is holding a 6" X 6" X 12" green can marked, cartridges small arms 5.56mm. The other person has a wooden box marked with a 4" diamond shaped "explosive" hazard label. You should -
- Not allow either person on the bus.
 - Allow only the passenger with the green can to board.
 - Allow only the passenger with the wooden box to board.
 - Allow both persons to board with the items.
29. Two people are waiting at your stop. One person is carrying an automobile battery, and the other, two gallons of gasoline in a red fuel can. You should -
- Allow both passengers to board.
 - Allow only the passenger with the battery to board.
 - Allow only the passenger with the gasoline to board.
 - Not allow either passenger to board with the items.
30. Most hazardous materials are allow on passenger vehicles, if they are proper packed and marked.
- True.
 - False.
31. A brake-door interlock, applies the brakes and holds the throttle in idle position while the rear doors is open.
- True.
 - False.
32. Bus drivers are required to have a commercial license if they drive a vehicle designed to seat -
- 12 or more persons, including the driver.
 - 15 or more persons, including the driver.
 - 18 or more persons, including the driver.
 - 21 or more persons, including the driver.
33. Interstate carriers are required to complete a written inspection report.
- True.
 - False.
34. Where do most bus accidents occur?
- Highway ramps.
 - Intersections.
 - Bus stops.
 - None of the above.
35. Drivers should avoid -
- Pushing or towing a vehicle containing passengers.
 - Fueling the bus with passengers.
 - Conversing with the riders while driving.
 - All of the above.
36. Standee lines are usually located just aft of the drivers seat.
- True.
 - False.

37. How many different types of hazardous material labels are there?
- a. 6.
 - b. 3.
 - c. 9.
 - d. 19.
38. What does ORM-D mean relating to hazardous materials?
- a. Other required materials - Dangerous.
 - b. Other regulated materials - Dangerous.
 - c. Other required materials – Domestic.
 - d. Other regulated Materials – Domestic.

CDTS, INC.

DOULBE TRIPLES PRACTICE TEST

1. You should be sure the trailer height is correct before connecting a converter dolly to a second or third trailer. If the trailer height is correct:
- a. It will be slightly lower than the center of the fifth wheel.
 - b. The king pin will be resting on the fifthwheel.
 - c. It will be three inches above the center of the fifthwheel.
 - d. The center of the fifthwheel will line up with the locking jaws.
2. The safety catch for the fifthwheel locking lever must be ____ for a coupling to be complete.
- a. Behind the locking lever.
 - b. Under the locking lever.
 - c. Over the locking lever.
 - d. Through the locking lever.
3. After you charge the trailer tanks, check that the air lines are not crossed and the trailer brakes are working properly by:
- a. Depressing the brake pedal.
 - b. Turning on the parking brake from the cab.
 - c. Apply and release the, trailer brakes.
 - d. None of the above.
4. You have charged the trailer air tanks. You should not move the vehicle until the air system is:
- a. At normal pressure.
 - b. Bled down to half of the normal pressure.
 - c. Between 60 psi and 80 psi.
 - d. Built up to twice the normal pressure.
5. When carrying doubles with unequal weight, The heaviest load should be in the:
- a. Front trailer.
 - b. Rear trailer.
 - c. Never carry unequal loads.
 - d. None of the above.
6. The landing gear is up and the trailer is resting on the tractor. Be sure there is enough clearance between:
- a. The tops of the tractor tires and the nose of the trailer.
 - b. The tractor frame and the landing gear.
 - c. The landing gear and the ground.
 - d. All of the above.
7. You are driving at night and you must dim your headlights from high to low. What should you do with your speed?
- a. Slow down.
 - b. Speed up.
 - c. Drop 5 MPH until your eyes adjust.
 - d. Nothing, how well you can see should not effect your speed.

8. You are driving a twin trailer rig at 50 MPH. Your rig is 100 feet long. Driving conditions are ideal (dry pavement, good visibility). What is the least amount of space that you should keep in front of your rig to be safe?
- 5 seconds.
 - 9 seconds.
 - 10 seconds.
 - 11 seconds.
9. When should you use the trailer hand valve to park a combination vehicle?
- When you park at loading docks.
 - When parking on a grade.
 - Never use the hand valve for parking.
 - Always on level ground.
10. When inspecting double trailers, make sure the shut off valves are set as follows.
- Rear of front trailers open, Rear of last trailer closed.
 - Rear of front trailers closed, rear of last trailer open.
 - Rear of front trailers open, rear of last trailer open.
 - Rear of front trailers closed, rear of last trailer closed.
11. You should be sure the trailer height is correct before connecting a converter dolly to a second trailer. If the trailer height is correct:
- It will be slightly lower than the center of the fifth wheel.
 - The kingpin will be resting on the fifth wheel.
 - The center of the kingpin will line up with the locking jaws.
 - Landing gear is down.
12. You are coupling a semi trailer to your tractor but have not yet backed under. The trailer is at the right height when the:
- Kingpin is about 1 1/4 inches above the fifth wheel.
 - End of the kingpin is even with the top of the fifth wheel.
 - Trailer is just below the middle of the fifth wheel.
 - Trailer is higher than the truck frame.
13. How much space should there be between the upper and lower fifth wheel?
- At least 1/2 inch.
 - None.
 - About 1/4 inch.
 - About 1 inch.
14. After you lock the kingpin into the fifth wheel, Check the connection by:
- Backing up with the trailer brakes released.
 - Pulling the tractor ahead sharply to release the trailer brakes.
 - Pulling the tractor ahead gently with the trailer brakes locked.
 - Look at fifth wheel slider.
15. When carrying doubles with unequal weight, the lightest load should be in the:
- Rear trailer.
 - Front trailer.
 - Never carry unequal loads.
 - None of the above.
16. After connecting the air lines between the tractor and the trailer, but before backing under the trailer, you should:
- Pull ahead to test the gladhands.
 - Supply air to the trailer system.
 - Make sure the trailer brakes are off.
 - Check the parking brake.
17. After completing the step in question # 16, what would you do next?
- Pull ahead and continue with your trip.
 - back under the trailer.
 - Pull out the trailer air supply valve.

d. None of the above.

18. If only the service line comes apart while you are driving, You will notice that:

- a. The emergency tractor brakes will come on.
- b. The emergency trailer brakes will come on.
- c. Nothing happens until you try to use the brakes.
- d. Trailer air will exhaust.

19. The landing gear is up and the trailer is resting on the tractor. Be sure there is enough clearance between:

- a. The landing gear is totally up and secured.
- b. The tops of the tractor tires and the nose of the trailer.
- c. The tractor frame and the landing gear.
- d. All of the above.

20. When pulling doubles or triples it is very important to remember:

- a. That the stopping distance is much less than with an automobile.
- b. The stopping distance is much greater than a normal tractor semi-trailer.
- c. You don't have to slow down as much for curves as with an automobile.
- d. All of the above are correct.

21. With the hand valve on, you should test the trailer brakes by opening the service valve at the rear of the trailer. When you do this, you should hear?

- a. Air escaping from the open valve.
- b. The service brakes will slowly move to the fully applied position.
- c. The emergency line valve will open and release air.
- d. None of the above.

22. Converter dollies:

- a. Have little braking power because they are small.
- b. Often do not have spring brakes.
- c. Usually need a glad hand converter.
- d. All of the above.

23. You are doing a walk around inspection of a double or triple trailer. You should be sure the converter dolly air tank drain valves are ___ and the pintle hook is ___.

- a. Open, latched.
- b. Open, free.
- c. Closed, latched.
- d. Closed, free.

24. When does the drivers manual advise disconnecting the steering axle brakes to help keep the vehicle straight.

- a. When the roads is dry.
- b. Any time you have to.
- c. When the road is slippery.
- d. Never.

25. You are visually checking the coupling of a converter dolly to the rear trailer.

How much space should be between the upper and lower fifth wheel?

- a. It depends on the road.
- b. None.
- c. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.
- d. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{3}{32}$ of an inch.

26. Which of these statements about quick steering movements and double / triple trailers is true.

- a. Counter steering is easier with doubles / triples than with most other vehicles.
- b. You should put on the brakes at the same time you perform quick steering movements.
- c. Double /triple trailer have no problem with a quick steering movement.
- d. Double / triple trailers flip over from quick steering movements.

27. Empty trucks:
- May have poor traction due to bouncing and wheel hopping.
 - Stop in the same distance as a fully loaded vehicle.
 - Require shorter stopping distances than a full vehicle.
 - Are the easiest to stop since there is no cargo shifting.
28. If you want to couple a second trailer to your combination vehicle, secure it by using?
- The trailer's spring brake and emergency air brake.
 - Wheel chocks.
 - Either of the above, if available.
 - None of the above.
29. Driving a truck with double or triple trailers require a driver to?
- Do both b & c.
 - Use special care in bad weather and mountain driving,
 - Allow more following distance than for smaller vehicles.
 - None of the above.
30. If you must drive through deep puddles or flowing water, which os these should you not do?
- Drive through quickly.
 - Use a lower gear.
 - Increase the engine RPM.
 - Take advantage of the water and let it wash your tires and wheels.
31. Some large trucks have large convex or spot mirrors.
- They make things look smaller and farther away than they really are.
 - Do not need to be checked as often as flat mirrors because they show a large area.
 - Are against the law.
 - Make things look closer and larger than they really are.
32. Which of these statements is true about seeing ahead?
- At highway speed you should be looking $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ahead of your vehicle.
 - Many drivers do not look far enough ahead of there vehicles.
 - Good drivers shift their attention back and forth, near and far.
 - All of the above.
33. When should you check your mirrors while making a lane change?
- After signaling the change.
 - Right after starting the lane change.
 - After completing the lane change.
 - All of the above.
34. Which of these statements about managing space to the sides is true?
- Always keep your vehicle to the right side of your lane.
 - You should avoid traveling next to other vehicles when possible.
 - High winds are not a problem for double triple trailers.
 - All of the above.
35. Which of these statements about handling of double / triples is true?
- The rear trailer of a 100 foot triple is less likely to turn over than a single semi trailer due to the crack the whip effect.
 - A triple bottom vehicle can stop quicker than a 5 axle tractor semi trailer due to off tracking.
 - A sudden movement with the steering wheel can result in a tipped over rear trailer.
 - None of the above.
36. You should check the height of the trailer before connecting a converter dolly to a second or third trailer. The trailer height is right when?
- The trailer will rise slightly when the converter dolly is backed under it.
 - The king pin rests on the fifth wheel.
 - The center of the king pin is lined up with the locking jaws of the fifth wheel.
 - All of the above.

37. You want to hook your combination to a second trailer that has no spring brakes. To do this with out wheel chocks you should?
- Make sure the trailer will roll freely when coupling.
 - Hook the trailer electric cord to a portable generator for braking power.
 - Supply air to the trailer system with the tractor and then disconnect the emergency line.
 - Couple the trailer to the tractor, everything is ok.
38. Which of these is not a good thing to do when driving on slippery roads?
- Use the engine brake or retarder.
 - Use a light touch on the accelerator and the brake pedals.
 - Keep other traffic out of your side space.
 - None of the above.
39. Which of these will result in the best control on curves?
- There is really no need to slow down for curves.
 - Downshift after you enter the curve.
 - Braking during the turn.
 - Slowing to a safe speed before entering the curve, then accelerate slightly during the curve.
40. Before you can supply air to the air tanks of a second trailer you need to?
- Open the shut off valve at the rear of the first trailer and close the shut off valve at the rear of the second trailer.
 - Close the shut off valve at the rear of both trailers.
 - Open the shut off valve at the rear of both trailers.
 - None of the above.

CDTS, Inc.
Tanker Practice Test

- A tank vehicle is a vehicle used to transport:
 - Any liquid or liquefied gaseous material in a permanently attached tank.
 - A portable tank having a capacity of 100 gallons or more.
 - A tanker trailer for hauling liquids with no baffles.
 - All of the above.
- Hauling liquids in tanks requires special skills because:
 - Of the high center of gravity and liquid movement.
 - Of low center of gravity and liquid movement.
 - Of the special design of the trailers.
 - Of the products they are designed to haul.
- You must know the outage requirements when:
 - Unloading a tanker.
 - Loading a tanker.
 - Hauling liquids in bulk.
 - None of the above.
- The amount of liquid to load into a tanker depends on:
 - The amount the liquid will expand.
 - Weight of the liquid.
 - Legal weight limits.
 - All of the above.
- Unbaffled tanks are used for hauling:
 - Gas.
 - Food products.
 - Acids.
 - Very heavy liquids.

6. Smooth bore tankers are more difficult to drive because?
 - a. They only have two baffles.
 - b. They have nothing to slow down the flow of the liquid.
 - c. They only have bulkheads.
 - d. There is a surge only when stopping.

7. Use of baffles are sometimes forbidden because:
 - a. They are hard to clean when hauling acid.
 - b. Of sanitations requirements.
 - c. They will not meet outage requirements.
 - d. None of the above.

8. Tests have shown that tankers will turn over at posted:
 - a. Off ramp speed.
 - b. On ramp speed.
 - c. Speeds on highway curves.
 - d. All of the above

9. Bulkheads are?
 - a. Used to slow down the movement of liquids in transit.
 - b. For hauling quantities of different amount in tanks.
 - c. Used only when hauling food stuffs.
 - d. Full of holes used for equalizing loads.

10. Liquid surge is most dangerous in tanks:
 - a. With bulkheads.
 - b. With baffles.
 - c. Partially filled
 - d. Loaded to full capacity.

11. Tanks that haul milk are:
 - a. Baffles with holes.
 - b. Bulkheads.
 - c. Bulkheads with holes.
 - d. Smooth bore tanks.

12. Because a tankers load is so high off the ground:
 - a. It will be top heavy.
 - b. It will have a high center of gravity.
 - c. It will roll over easily.
 - d. All of the above.

13. The person in charge of loading and unloading a cargo tank with hazardous material must be within ___ feet of the tank?
 - a. 5.
 - b. 25.
 - c. 50.
 - d. 100.

14. Never park a tanker carrying explosives "A" or "B" within ___ feet of the traveled part of the road:
 - a. 5.
 - b. 10.
 - c. 25.
 - d. 50.

15. Dense liquids may require that you only partially fill the tank. The amount of liquid to load into a tank depends on:
 - a. Legal limits.
 - b. The weight of the liquid.
 - c. The amount the liquid will expand in transit.
 - d. All of the above.

16. A portable tank mounted on a truck or trailer must be at least how many gallons to require you to have a tanker endorsement on your commercial drivers license?
- 100.
 - 250.
 - 500.
 - 1000.
17. You are on level ground, why would you keep your foot on the brake pedal at a stop sign?
- So the vehicle won't roll backwards.
 - So the vehicle won't roll forwards.
 - Because the surge of the liquid in the tanks could cause the vehicle to move forward or backward.
 - All of the above.
18. What is used to divide a large tank into several smaller tanks?
- Baffles.
 - Smooth boring.
 - Bulkheads.
 - None of the above.
19. In what type of tank is the liquid surge the most noticeable?
- Smooth bore.
 - Bulkhead.
 - Baffled.
 - All of the above.
20. Liquids expand as they heat up. You as the driver must leave room for this expansion of the liquid. What is the term used to describe this expansion?
- Dry bulk.
 - Surge.
 - Smooth bore.
 - Outage.
21. What is the major cause of surge?
- Poor driving habits.
 - High center of gravity.
 - Partially filled tanks.
 - Mechanical failure.
22. Driving a tanker may require special equipment, it may include?
- Grounding cables.
 - Vapor recovery systems.
 - Emergency shut off systems.
 - All of the above.
23. A tanker with a high center of gravity is preferred over a tanker with a low center of gravity.
- True.
 - False.
24. A tank vehicle is described as a vehicle that is used to carry liquids or gases of ___ gallons or more.
- 100.
 - 500.
 - 1000.
 - 2000.
25. You are driving a tanker that is $\frac{3}{4}$ full. If you are forced to brake hard what can you expect to happen?
- The vehicle will be pushed forward by the liquid surge.
 - The vehicle will be pushed backwards by the liquid surge.
 - The vehicle will be pushed forward and then backward by the liquid surge.
 - The vehicle will be pushed backward and then forward by the liquid surge.

CDTS, INC.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEST

1. To transfer class "A" & "B" explosives, a driver must have written instructions which include:
 - a. Route plan.
 - b. Names and telephone number to contact in an emergency.
 - c. The nature of the explosive, and the actions to take in an emergency.
 - d. All of the above.

2. When handling packages of explosives you must:
 - a. Keep bystanders at least 100 feet away.
 - b. Roll the packages carefully with no sharp or jarring actions.
 - c. Never use hooks or other metal tools.
 - d. None of the above.

3. To find out if a shipment includes a hazardous product, you should:
 - a. call your company.
 - b. Open all packages and containers.
 - c. Look at the shipping license.
 - d. Look at the shipping papers.

4. A vehicle contains 500 lbs. each of explosive "A" & "B". Federal law requires that the vehicle be placarded with:
 - a. No placards are required.
 - b. Explosive "A" placards.
 - c. Explosive "B" placards.
 - d. Both A and B placards.

5. Who is responsible for checking that the shipper has correctly named, labeled and marked a hazardous materials shipment?
 - a. D.O.T.
 - b. Shipper.
 - c. Manufacturer.
 - d. Carrier.

6. What signals may be used to warn of a stopped vehicle which has a flammable liquid?
 - a. Flashlight.
 - b. Flares.
 - c. Fuses.
 - d. Reflective triangles

7. When hauling hazardous materials, you must stop your vehicle and check any dual tires at least once every _____ which ever comes first.
 - a. 1 hour or 100 miles.
 - b. 2 hours or 200 miles.
 - c. 2 hours or 100 miles.
 - d. 3 hours or 150 miles.

8. The basic description of a hazardous product must include the hazard class, the identification number, and its proper shipping name. Which of them must appear first on the shipping papers?
 - a. Customer certification.
 - b. The hazard class.
 - c. The proper shipping name.
 - d. The identification number.

9. When transporting radioactive material, the total transport index of all packages in a single vehicle must not exceed:
 - a. 5.
 - b. 50.
 - c. 10.
 - d. 15.

10. You are hauling 2000 pounds of phosphoric acid. You should not park within ____ feet of the traveled portion of the highway unless it is in the cause of normal operation for a brief period.
- 5.
 - 10.
 - 12.
 - 15.
11. Your vehicle contains explosives, oxidizers, or flammables. No one may smoke within ____ feet.
- 15.
 - 20.
 - 25.
 - 30.
12. When fueling a placarded vehicle, someone must always be.
- Supervising the fueling operation.
 - At the nozzle, controlling the fuel flow.
 - At the emergency shut off for the pumps.
 - Close to the vehicle in case of an emergency.
13. You have a hazardous cargo and you are inspecting the vehicle, The shipping papers must be on the drivers seat in clear view or:
- In the drivers door pouch.
 - With you.
 - On the dashboard in clear view.
 - On the steering wheel.
14. When transporting chlorine in cargo tanks, you must have:
- Hazardous material shipping papers.
 - An approved gas mask.
 - An emergency kit for containing leaks in fittings on the dome cover plate.
 - All of the above.
15. A drivers dated certificate of radioactive materials training must be:
- Certified by the D.O.T.
 - In the carriers files.
 - Red with the D.O.T. crest.
 - In the drivers immediate possession.
16. If Hazardous materials is spilling from your vehicle, you must not move your vehicle:
- call your company.
 - More than 500 feet.
 - Off of the roadway.
 - More than safety allows.
17. Who is responsible for packaging, labeling, and preparing the hazardous material shipping papers for a common carrier?
- Shipper.
 - Carrier.
 - Driver.
 - D.O.T.
18. If an entry on a shipping paper has bold, highlighted or printed in another color :
- You must not load the material with food or medical supplies.
 - The material is a hazardous material.
 - The material is fragile and must be top loaded.
 - You must placard the vehicle.

19. The intent of the hazardous materials regulations has three parts. Two of these are to ensure safe drivers and equipment and to communicate the risk. What is the third?
- To tax shippers correctly.
 - To contain the material.
 - To allow state enforcement.
 - None of the above.
20. Only one of these shipping paper description is correct:
- Hydrogen bromide non-flammable gas lin 1048.
 - UN 1787 Corrosive material hydrochloric acid.
 - Corrosive material hydrochloric acid UN 1787.
 - Hexane UN 1208 flammable liquid.
21. The hazard class of a 2 liter bottle of material is flammable liquid. If the description also says poison inhalation hazard, how should you placard the vehicle?
- Placard the vehicle poison only. No other hazardous material is present.
 - Placard with both poison and flammable.
 - Placard with poison and remove all other placards.
 - Do not placard the vehicle.
22. You may not park your vehicle within ____ feet of an open flame.
- 200.
 - 300.
 - 500.
 - 400.
23. A vehicle that requires placards must display the placards:
- Front of the vehicle.
 - Both sides of the vehicle.
 - Rear of the vehicle.
 - All of the above mentioned places on the vehicle.
24. You as the driver are allowed to smoke with in how many feet of the vehicle if it is loaded with a flammable liquid.
- 50 feet.
 - As the driver I can smoke around the vehicle.
 - I can smoke anywhere, but must keep all other people at least 50 feet away.
 - 25 feet.
25. If there is an RQ before or after the HEMS description on the shipping papers, The RQ means that:
- The material has a value of more them \$2500.00.
 - The material is in a package containing no other materials.
 - The materials are registered quality materials only.
 - The carrier must report any spills of this liquid.
26. If your vehicle is placarded, how do you handle rail road crossings?
- Slow down to make sure there is nothing coming, then cross with caution.
 - Stop at least 100 feet from the nearest rail. Look bith ways and proceed across the tracks as fast as you can.
 - Stop between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail. Look both ways, turn off all noise producing devices in the truck. When the tracks are clear, cross without shifting any gears.
 - Stop between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail. Look both ways, proceed across the tracks and call your dispatcher.
27. If the words Forbidden appears on the hazardous materials class column of an entry in the Hazardous materials table:
- The carrier may not open the container or package.
 - A common carrier must never transport the product.
 - A shipment of that product must never be shipped in quantities greater than its RQ.
 - This type of shipment can never be shipped in quantities greater than its transport index allows.

28. If your vehicle is loaded with class "A" explosives, where can you park the vehicle?
 - a. Anywhere, as long as the driver can see the load.
 - b. Only in a safe haven.
 - c. With-in 100 feet of the building as long as it can be seen in a straight line.
 - d. It can never be left unattended by the driver.

29. Can you as a driver haul hazardous materials with out having a hazardous materials endorsement on your CDLO license?
 - a. No.
 - b. Yes as long as you don't get caught.
 - c. Yes, if the amount of the hazardous material product does not exceed 2500 pounds.
 - d. Yes, if the amount on your vehicle does not require placards.

30. What is the size of a hazardous materials label?
 - a. 12 inches square.
 - b. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches square turned on end in a diamond.
 - c. They can be any size.
 - d. None of the above.

31. What is the size of a hazardous materials placard?
 - a. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches turned on end in a diamond.
 - b. Any size.
 - c. 12 inches square.
 - d. None of the above.

32. Who has responsibilities for refusing shipment of leaking packages?
 - a. Shipper.
 - b. Carrier.
 - c. Driver.
 - d. All of the above.

33. Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division. White Phosphorus?
 - a. Class 1.3
 - b. Class 2.3
 - c. Class 4.2
 - d. Class 6.2

34. Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division. Uranium?
 - a. Class 3
 - b. Class 5
 - c. Class 6
 - d. None of the above.

35. What is the letter that states that a shipment has been prepared according to the rules?
 - a. Form 172.101
 - b. 49 CFR 171.180
 - c. Shippers Certification.
 - d. HMR 101

36. Who has the responsibility for determining the correct placards to use when shipping a hazardous material product?
 - a. Shipper
 - b. Carrier.
 - c. Driver.
 - d. None of the above.

37. Describe the non-flammable gas placard?
 - a. White lettering and logo on an orange background.
 - b. White lettering and logo on a yellow background.
 - c. White lettering and logo on a green background.
 - d. White lettering and logo on a red striped background.

38. Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division. Gasoline?
- Class 1
 - Class 2
 - Class 3
 - Class 4
39. Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division. Battery acid.
- Corrosive.
 - Combustible Liquid.
 - Flammable Liquid.
 - Oxidizers.
40. On a hazardous material placard, the class appears?
- In the left corner.
 - In the right corner.
 - In the top corner.
 - In the bottom corner.
41. Which item should only be loaded into closed cargo spaces unless in fire/water resistant packaging and covered with a fire/water resistant tarp?
- Class 1.
 - Class 4.
 - Class 5.
 - All of the above.
42. What type of fire extinguisher is required for placarded vehicle?
- A : B
 - A : C
 - B : C
 - B :D.
43. B : C fire extinguishers are for what type of fires?
- Electrical and burning liquids.
 - Use on burning wood, paper and cloth.
 - Burning liquids only.
 - All fires regardless of fuel.
44. The transportation of class "A" & "B" explosives requires a steel floor liner not less than 1/16 of an inch.
- True.
 - False.
45. To determine the placard to use on your vehicle, you must know the:
- Materials hazard class.
 - Amount being shipped.
 - Amount of all materials of all classes on your vehicle.
 - All of the above.

CDTS, Inc.
SCHOOL BUS ENDORSEMENT TEST

1. Before crossing any highway-rail crossing in a school bus, be sure the bus has enough containment to completely clear the railroad tracks. As a general rule how much space is considered an acceptable amount of containment for a school bus?
- The length of the bus plus 25 feet.
 - The length of the bus plus 15 feet.
 - The length of the bus plus 10 feet.

2. Why should a post-trip inspection performed?
 - a. To check for sleeping students or articles left on the bus.
 - b. To check for mechanical/damage or vandalism to the bus.
 - c. Any of the above.

3. The properly adjusted outside left and right side convex mirrors allow visibility in what area?
 - a. The entire side of the bus up to the front tires at ground level, in front of the rear tires touching the ground, and at least one traffic lane on either side of the bus.
 - b. The area directly in front of the bus.
 - c. Front of the rear tires touching the ground, the entire side of the bus up to the mirror mounts, and at least one traffic lane on either side of the bus.

4. What is the value of the overhead inside rearview mirror?
 - a. It is used to monitor passenger activity inside the bus.
 - b. It is used to monitor the driver's appearance.
 - c. It is used to provide visibility directly in back of the bus.

5. What is an example of a mandatory evacuation?
 - a. There is no radio communication with base.
 - b. There are community adults on the scene.
 - c. The bus is stalled on or adjacent to a railroad highway crossing.

6. When should you activate your alternating flashing amber warning lamps?
 - a. Activate alternating flashing amber warning lamps 100 to 300 feet before the school bus stop.
 - b. Activate alternating flashing amber warning lamps 300 to 500 feet before the school bus stop.
 - c. None of the above.

7. At a railroad crossing, the bus is required to stop at the stop line or, if there is no clearly marked stop line, what is the required minimum and maximum stopping distance?
 - a. No closer than 15 feet and no farther than 30 feet, where you have the best view of the tracks.
 - b. No closer than 10 feet and no farther than 40 feet, where you have the best view of the tracks.
 - c. No closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet from the nearest rail, where you have the best view of the tracks.

8. Why is proper adjustment and use of all mirrors so vital to the safe operation of the school bus?
 - a. In order to observe the danger zone around the bus.
 - b. In order to clear up blind spots around the bus.
 - c. In order to observe the danger zone around the bus and look for students, traffic, and other objects in this area.

9. Where does the properly adjusted outside left and right side flat mirror enable visibility?
 - a. Along the sides of the bus and the rear tires touching the ground.
 - b. 200 feet or 2 bus lengths behind the bus.
 - c. Along the sides of the bus, 200 feet or 4 bus lengths behind the bus, and the rear tires touching the ground.

10. Where are children in the most danger outside of the school bus?
 - a. The area to the left of the bus because of passing vehicles.
 - b. The front and rear areas of the bus.
 - c. Anywhere outside the bus defined as the danger zone.

11. What do the outside left and right side cross view mirrors do?
 - a. They are used to see the "danger zone" area directly in front of the bus.
 - b. Presents a view of people and objects that does not accurately reflect their size and distance from the bus.
 - c. All the above.

12. Who should make the final decision that it is safe to proceed across a passive crossing?
 - a. The school bus driver.
 - b. The dispatcher.
 - c. None of the above.

13. All mirrors should be viewed in what manner?

- a. Simultaneously every 4 seconds.
- b. In a logical sequence checking traffic and passengers every 5 seconds.
- c. In a logical sequence to insure that a child or object is not in any of the danger zones.

14. Where are blind spots on the bus?

- a. In the rear of the bus and could extend up to 400 feet depending on the width of the bus.
- b. Immediately below and in front of each mirror and directly in back of the rear bumper.
- c. Both a & b above.

15. Why is understanding the loading or unloading procedure so critical?

- a. Because only high school students understand how to cross the road..
- b. Because more students are killed while getting on or off a school bus each year.
- c. Because motorists ignore students walking to school.

16. What should you do if you have lost ABS control at one or more wheels?

- a. Call dispatch to report the problem.
- b. Drive normally because you still have regular brakes but have system serviced soon.
- c. Drive faster so your ABS yellow malfunction lamp will go out.

17. How far should students exit the bus and walk to?

- a. The distance it takes to clear the danger zone.
- b. At least 10 feet away from the side of the bus.
- c. At least 8 feet away from the side of the bus.

18. What is a passive Railroad Crossing?

- a. A Railroad Crossing that is no longer in use.
- b. A Railroad Crossing that does not have any type of traffic control device.
- c. A Railroad Crossing that has a traffic control device installed at the crossing to regulate traffic.

19. If the driver is evacuating the bus due to a stall or entrapment on railroad tracks what is the appropriate course of action?

- a. Get everyone out of the bus and off the tracks immediately.
- b. Move everyone from the bus at an angle away, which is both away from the tracks and toward the approaching train.
- c. All of the above.

20. How should you brake in a bus with ABS Brakes?

- a. Pump the brakes in an emergency situation.
- b. Apply the brakes, as usual.
- c. Apply the brakes and back off the brakes prior to the final brake, to stop.

21. Which of the following items are prohibited on a school bus?

- a) guns;
- b) large class projects;
- c) both a & b above.

22. How often should you check your mirrors?

- a) only before each trip;
- b) every 5-8 seconds;
- c) every 12-15 seconds;

23. How far ahead should you look while driving?

- a) 6 -8 seconds;
- b) 12 -15 seconds;
- c) 18 -20 seconds;

24. What school bus accidents must be reported?

- a) none
- b) only if there is injury
- c) all

25. Pupils must walk at least how many feet in front of a school bus to cross the road?
- 8ft
 - 10 ft
 - 12 ft
26. A school bus driver doesn't have to wear a seat belt while loading or unloading students.
- True
 - False
27. When approaching a school bus stop you should activate your overhead amber lights how far from the bus stop?
- 100 ft
 - 200 ft
 - 300 ft
28. Only some school bus drivers are required to participate in In-service training programs.
- True
 - False
29. Inspection of buses are made one or more times a year in order to determine whether the school bus can be used to safely transport school children.
- True
 - False
30. School bus drivers must have a commercial driver's license and:
- passenger and combination vehicle endorsements. b) school bus and passenger endorsements.
 - air brake and tank endorsements.
31. What is the most important reason for doing a school bus inspection?
- To give the mechanic something to do.
 - To assist the principal with their reports
 - for safety/ required by Federal, State and local laws.
32. Each state board of education is charged with the primary responsibility of rules and regulations regarding pupil transportation.
- True b) False
33. What is the definition for reaction distance?
- the distance the driver travels before they realize there is a discipline problem.
 - the distance they travel after applying the brakes.
 - the distance traveled while moving their foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal.
34. Immediately after stopping you should:
- Tell the children to stand back until you are ready for them to load.
 - Open entrance door slightly to activate the stop arms and overhead red warning lights.
 - Get the children onto the bus as quickly as possible.
35. In addition to checking for spare electrical fuses, three red reflective triangles, and a properly charged and rated fire extinguisher, school bus drivers must also inspect the following emergency equipment:
- three red burning flares, safety belts in all seats.
 - three flares of any type and alcohol.
 - three red burning flares, a nine-item first-aid kit.
36. Make sure that emergency bus doors, roof hatches or push out windows used for emergency evacuation are not damaged and operate smoothly and close securely.
- True
 - False

37. A battery/box check is important. The battery must be secure, connections must be tight and cell caps must be present. In addition these items should be checked:

- a) battery connections should show signs of excessive wear.
- b) battery connections should not show signs of excessive corrosion, but the battery box and cover or door is unimportant.
- c) battery connections should not show signs of excessive corrosion and the battery box and cover or door should not be damaged and should be secure.

38. When checking a handicap lift the things that you should look for are:

- a) leaking, damaged or missing wheel chairs.
- b) leaking, damaged, or missing parts and explain how lift should be checked for correct operation. Lift must be fully retracted and latched.
- c) leaking, damaged, or missing parts and explain how lift should be checked for correct operation. Lift must be 25 percent retracted and latched.

39. Check that the entry door is not damaged and:

- a) operates smoothly and closes securely from the outside.
- b) operates smoothly and closes securely from the inside.
- c) operates smoothly and closes securely from a remote location.

40. A school bus driver must also check the alternately flashing amber lights indicator, if equipped, the alternately flashing red lights indicator and the strobe light indicator, if equipped.

- a) True
- b) False

41. On a two-way street or highway, only vehicles moving in the same direction as the school bus must stop for a legally stopped school bus displaying red loading lights and stop signal arm.

- a) True
- b) False

42. When vehicles are traveling in the same direction as a legally stopped school bus displaying red loading lights and extended stop arm, they do not have to stop if the street or highway is a four-lane which is divided by an unpaved (grassy) median at least five-feet wide.

- a) True
- b) False

43. When vehicles are traveling in the same direction as a school bus displaying red loading lights and extended stop arm, they must stop if the street or highway is a four-lane which is divided by a raised median.

- a) True
- b) False

44. Vehicles must remain stopped until all red loading lights have been turned off.

- a) True
- b) False

45. When vehicles are traveling in the same direction as a school bus displaying its yellow warning lights that has not yet come to a complete stop, they must stop if the street or highway is a four-lane which is divided by an unpaved (grassy) median at least five-feet wide.

- a) True
- b) False

CDTS Answer Sheet All Tests

General Knowledge Test.	Air Brakes Test.	Combination Vehicle Test	Passenger Test	Doubles/ Triples Test
1. b	51. c	1. c.	1. c.	1. a.
2. b	52. c	2. a.	2. a.	2. c.
3. a	53. b	3. c.	3. c.	3. c.
4. a	54. b	4. b.	4. c.	4. a.
5. b	55. b	5. b.	5. c.	5. a.
6. c.	56. c	6. a.	6. b.	6. d.
7. a	57. d	7. b.	7. b.	7. a.
8. c	58. d	8. c.	8. b.	8. d.
9. d	59. d	9. c.	9. c.	9. c.
10. a	60. b	10. a.	10. c.	10. a.
11. a	61. d	11. b.	11. b.	11. a.
12. c	62. c	12. c.	12. b.	12. c.
13. a	63. d	13. b.	13. c.	13. b.
14. d	64. b	14. c.	14. b.	14. c.
15. c	65. c	15. c.	15. b.	15. a.
16. a	66. c	16. c.	16. a.	16. b.
17. a	67. a	17. c.	17. b.	17. c.
18. a	68. d	18. c.	18. a.	18. c.
19. a	69. d	19. c.	19. c.	19. d.
20. d	70. a	20. b.	20. b.	20. b.
21. c	71. b	21. c.	21. b.	21. a.
22. c	72. c	22. c.	22. c.	22. b.
23. d	73. d	23. c.	23. a.	23. c.
24. b	74. d	24. b.	24. a.	24. d.
25. c	75. d	25. a.	25. b.	25. b.
26. b	76. d	26. a.	26. c.	26. d.
27. b	77. b	27. c.	27. b.	27. a.
28. c	78. a	28. a.	28. c.	28. d.
29. b	79. a	29. a.	29. b.	29. a.
30. c	80. c	30. b.	30. c.	30. d.
31. d	81. b	31. a.	31. b.	31. d.
32. a	82. c	32. c.	32. c.	32. d.
33. b	83. a	33. a.	33. a.	33. d.
34. a	84. d	34. c.	34. a.	34. a.
35. b	85. b	35. c.	35. c.	35. c.
36. a	86. a	36. c.	36. a.	36. d.
37. b	87. b	37. b.	37. b.	37. c.
38. C	88. b	38. c.	38. a.	38. a.
39. b	89. a	39. b.	39. b.	39. d.
40. b	90. b	40. a.	40. c.	40. a.
41. b	91. a	41. c.	41. c.	
42. a	92. d	42. a.	42. b.	
43. a	93. c	43. c.	43. c.	
44. c	94. a	44. c.	44. c.	
45. a	95. d	45. a.	45. a.	
46. b	96. d		46. c.	
47. c	97. a		47. a.	
48. b	98. a		48. a.	
49. a	99. d		49. c.	
50. d	100. b		50. b.	
	101. a.			

Tanker Test

- 1. a.
- 2. a.
- 3. d.
- 4. d.
- 5. b.
- 6. b.
- 7. b.
- 8. d.
- 9. a.
- 10. c.
- 11. d.
- 12. d.
- 13. b.
- 14. a.
- 15. d.
- 16. d.
- 17. d.
- 18. c.
- 19. a.
- 20. d.
- 21. c.
- 22. d.
- 23. b.
- 24. c.
- 25. c.

Hazardous Materials Test

- 1. d.
- 2. c.
- 3. d.
- 4. b.
- 5. d.
- 6. d.
- 7. c.
- 8. c.
- 9. b.
- 10. a.
- 11. b.
- 12. b.
- 13. a.
- 14. d.
- 15. d.
- 16. d.
- 17. a.
- 18. b.
- 19. b.
- 20. a.
- 21. b.
- 22. c.
- 23. d.
- 24. d.
- 25. d.
- 26. c.
- 27. b.
- 28. b.
- 29. d.
- 30. d.
- 31. a.
- 32. c.
- 33. c.
- 34. d.
- 35. c.
- 36. a.
- 37. c.
- 38. c.
- 39. a.
- 40. d.
- 41. d.
- 42. c.
- 43. a.
- 44. b.
- 45. d.

School Bus Test

- 1. b
- 2. c
- 3. c
- 4. a
- 5. c
- 6. a
- 7. c
- 8. c
- 9. c
- 10. c
- 11. c
- 12. a
- 13. c
- 14. c
- 15. b
- 16. b
- 17. b
- 18. b
- 19. c
- 20. b
- 21. c
- 22. c
- 23. b
- 24. c
- 25. b
- 26. b
- 27. c
- 28. b
- 29. a
- 30. b
- 31. c
- 32. a
- 33. c
- 34. c
- 35. c
- 36. a
- 37. c
- 38. b
- 39. b
- 40. a
- 41. b
- 42. b
- 43. a
- 44. a
- 45. b

