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**CDL TEMPORARY PERMIT  
PRACTICE TEST  
CLASS A & B**



- **GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (2-13)**
- **AIR BRAKES (14-16)**
- **COMBINATION VEHICLES (17-20)**
- **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (21-26)**
- **TANKER (27-29)**
- **DOUBLES & TRIPLES (30-33)**
- **PASSENGER BUS (34-36)**
- **ANSWERS (37-43)**

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

There are 100 questions on the General Knowledge Practice Test. You must pass a test similar to this test before you can take the other CDL Tests.

There is only one correct answer for each question. Answer all questions and CIRCLE your answers.

1. To prevent a load from shifting, there should be at least one tie down for every \_\_\_ feet of cargo.
  - a. 10
  - b. 15
  - c. 20
2. You are driving a 40 foot vehicle at 35 mph. The road is dry, and visibility is good. What is the least amount of space you should keep in front of your vehicle to be safe?
  - a. 2 seconds
  - b. 4 seconds
  - c. 6 seconds
3. You are traveling down a long, steep hill. Your brakes get so hot that they fail. What should you do?
  - a. Downshift
  - b. Pump the brake pedal
  - c. Look for an escape ramp or escape route.
4. The center of gravity of a load:
  - a. Should be kept as high as possible.
  - b. Can make a vehicle more likely to tip over on curves if it is high.
  - c. Is only a problem if the vehicle is overloaded.
5. Which of these statements about drinking alcohol is true?
  - a. a few beers have the same effect on driving as a few shots of whiskey or a few glasses of wine.
  - b. Coffee and fresh air will help a drinker sober up.
  - c. Not everyone who drinks is affected by alcohol.
6. What is the proper way to hold a steering wheel?
  - a. With both hands close together, near the top of the wheel.
  - b. With both hands close together, near the bottom of the wheel.
  - c. With your hands place on opposite sides of the wheel.
7. You do not have a Hazardous Materials Endorsement on your Commercial Driver's License. You can drive a vehicle hauling hazardous materials when?
  - a. The shipment will not cross state lines.
  - b. The vehicle does not require placards.
  - c. A person who has the Hazardous Materials Endorsement rides with you.

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

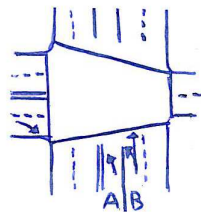
8. What is counter steering?
- Steering in the opposite direction from what other drivers expect you to.
  - Using the steering axle brakes to prevent over steering.
  - Turning the wheel back in the other direction after steering to avoid a traffic emergency.
9. Retarders:
- Reduce break wear.
  - Allow you to disconnect the steering axle brakes.
  - Are needed only if hazardous materials are being hauled.
10. While driving, ice builds up on your wipers and they no longer clean the windshield. You should:
- Keep driving, and turn your defroster on.
  - Keep driving, and spray the windshield with washer fluid.
  - Stop safely and fix the problem.
11. You are driving a new truck with a manual transmission. What gear will you probably have to use to take a long, steep downhill grade?
- The same gear you would use to climb the hill.
  - A lower gear than you would use to climb the hill.
  - A higher gear than you would use to climb the hill.
12. Which of these statements about driving in areas with strong winds is true?
- Winds are a big problem when a truck comes out of a tunnel.
  - You should drive alongside other vehicles to help break up the wind.
  - The lighter your vehicle, the less trouble you will have with the wind.
13. Cargo Inspections:
- are most often not the responsibility of the driver.
  - Should be performed after every break you take while driving.
  - Are needed only if hazardous materials are being hauled.
14. To help you stay alert while driving you should?
- Schedule trips for hours you are normally asleep.
  - Take cold medicine, if you have a cold.
  - Take short breaks before you get drowsy.
15. Which of these statements about double clutching and shifting is true?
- Double clutching should not be used when the road is slippery.
  - Double clutching should only be used with a heavy load.
  - You can use the tachometer to tell when to shift.
16. Which of these statements about cargo loading is true?
- The legal maximum weight allowed by a state can be considered safe for all driving conditions.
  - State laws dictate legal weight limits.
  - If cargo is loaded by the shipper, the driver is not responsible for overloading.

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

17. Which of these statements about marking a stopped vehicle is true?
- If a hill or curve keeps drivers behind you from seeing the vehicle within 500 feet, move the rear reflective triangle back down the road to give adequate warning.
  - You do not need to put out reflective triangles unless the vehicle will be stopped for 30 minutes or more.
  - The vehicle's taillights should be kept on to warn other drivers
18. Every time you leave your vehicle you should?
- Turn the steering wheel as far to the left as you can.
  - Apply the brake.
  - Leave it in gear (if it has a manual transmission).
19. A vehicle is loaded with very little weight on the drive axle. What may happen?
- Poor traction.
  - Damage to drive axle tires
  - Better handling.
20. Which of these best describes how you should use the brake pedal on a steep downhill grade?
- Light, steady pressure.
  - repeated strong pressure, then release.
  - With stronger pressure as the vehicle goes downhill.
21. Which of these statements about speed management is true?
- Empty trucks always stop in a shorter distance than fully loaded ones.
  - When you double your speed (go twice as fast), it will take twice the distance to stop.
  - You should choose a speed that lets you stop within the distance that you can see ahead.
22. Which of these statements about using turn signals is true?
- You do not need to use your turn signal when changing lanes in traffic on a four-lane highway.
  - When turning, you should signal early.
  - You should use your turn signal to mark your vehicle when it is pulled off on side of the road.
23. An enroute inspection should include checking for:
- Tire overheating and brake overheating.
  - Cargo securement.
  - Both of the above.
24. You are checking your tires for a pre-trip inspection. Which of these statements is true?
- Tires of mismatched sizes should not be used on the same vehicle.
  - Radial and bias-ply tires can be used together on the same vehicle.
  - A tread depth of 2/32 inch is safe for the front tires.
25. You are driving in the right lane of a four-lane, undivided road. You come over a hill and find a car stopped ahead in your lane. You do not have room to stop. The hill blocks your view to the rear. The shoulder is clear. Which of these is most likely the best action to take?
- Steer into the left lane.
  - Steer to the right.
  - Use hard braking and brace for collision.
26. If your vehicle catches fire while you are driving, you should:
- park in an open area
  - park where a building or trees shelter your vehicle from the wind
  - Increase your speed to put out the flames.

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

27. Which of these is a good thing to do when driving at night?
- Keep your speed slow enough that you can stop within the range of your headlights?
  - Look directly at oncoming headlights only briefly.
  - Keep your instrument lights brief.
28. How far ahead of the truck should a driver look while driving?
- 1 – 2 seconds
  - 5 – 8 seconds
  - 12 -15 seconds
29. You can see a marking on a vehicle ahead of you. The marking is a red triangle with an orange center. What does the marking mean?
- It may be a slow-moving vehicle.
  - The vehicle is hauling hazardous materials.
  - It is a law enforcement vehicle.
30. How do you test hydraulic brakes for leaks?
- Move the vehicle slowly and see if it stops when you put on the brakes.
  - Measure the free play in the pedal with a ruler.
  - Firmly push down the pedal for 5 seconds and see if it moves.
31. For this item, refer to the figure below. You are driving a long vehicle that makes wide turns. You want to make a left turn from Elm Street onto Oak Street. There are two left turn lanes (marked 'A' and 'B') on Elm Street. Oak Street is a four-lane street with two lanes in each direction. You Should:
- Use left turn lane 'A'.
  - Use left turn lane 'B'
  - Start in left turn lane 'A' and swing into left lane 'B' just before entering the intersection.

**LEFT TURN DIAGRAM (FOR USE WITH QUESTION 31)**

32. Cargo covers:
- Protect people from spilled cargo.
  - May be a safety requirement in some states.
  - Both of the above

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

33. Where or when should you test the stopping action of your service brakes?
- In a parking lot when the vehicle is not moving.
  - When the truck is moving at 5 mph.
  - At a special Brake Testing Center only.
34. Which of these statements about backing a heavy vehicle is true?
- You should avoid backing whenever you can.
  - Helpers should be out of the driver's sight and use only voice (spoken) signals to communicate with the driver.
  - It is safer to back toward the right side of the truck than toward the driver's side.
35. Which of these is not part of the pre-trip inspection of the engine compartment?
- Valve clearance.
  - Condition of hoses.
  - Worn electrical wiring insulation.
36. Which of these statements about managing space is true?
- Many accidents are caused by drivers keeping too much space in front of their vehicles.
  - Smaller vehicles require more space to stop than larger ones.
  - When the road is slippery, you need much more space to stop.
37. You must park on the side of a level, straight, two-lane road. Where should you place the reflective Triangles?
- 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 within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear, and one about 100 feet to the front of the vehicle.
  - One about 50 feet to the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear, and one about 100 feet to the front of the vehicle.
38. High beams should be:
- Used when it is safe and legal to do so.
  - Turned on when an oncoming driver does not dim his or her lights.
  - Dimmed at the time that you get within 100 feet of another vehicle.
39. Which of these statements about drugs is true?
- A driver can use any prescription drug while driving.
  - Use of drugs can lead to accidents and/or arrest.
  - Both of the above are true.
40. You wish to turn right from one two-lane, two-way street into another. Your vehicle is so long that you must swing wide to make the turn. Which of these figures shows how long the turn should be made?
- Figure A
  - Figure B
  - Figure C

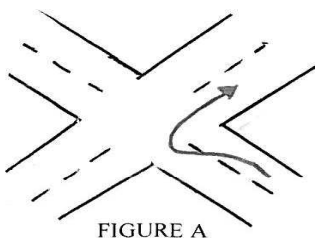


FIGURE A

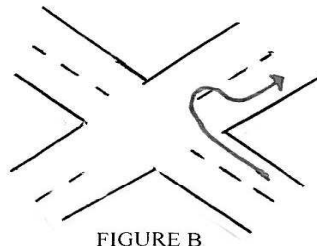


FIGURE B

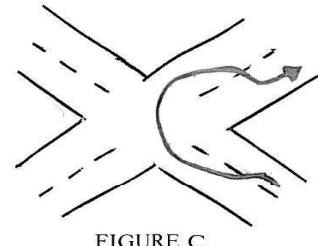


FIGURE C

RIGHT TURN SITUATIONS

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

41. Which of these is the most important thing to remember about emergency braking?
- Disconnecting the steering axle brakes will help keep your vehicle in a straight line during emergency braking.
  - If the wheels are skidding, you cannot control the vehicle.
  - Never do it without downshifting first.
42. Your truck is in a traffic emergency and may collide with another vehicle if you do not take action. Which of these is a good rule to remember at such a time?
- You can almost always turn to miss an obstacle more quickly than you can stop.
  - Stopping is always the safest action in a traffic emergency.
  - Leaving the road is always more risky than hitting another vehicle.
43. You are starting your vehicle from a stop. As you apply power to the driver wheels they start to spin. You should:
- Take your foot off the accelerator.
  - Press harder on the accelerator.
  - Try a lower gear.
44. The road you are driving on becomes very slippery due to glare ice. Which of these is a good thing to do in such a situation?
- Stop driving as soon as you can safely do so.
  - Downshift to stop.
  - Apply the brakes often to keep the linings dry.
45. What should you do when your vehicle hydroplanes?
- Accelerate slightly
  - Counter steer hard.
  - Release the accelerator.
46. To correct a drive-wheel braking skid, you should:
- Stop braking, turn quickly, and counter steer.
  - Increase braking
  - Increase braking, turn quickly, and counter steer.
47. Which of these statements about downshifting is true?
- 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 before you enter the curve.
  - When double-clutching, you should let the rpms decrease while the clutch is released and the shift lever is in neutral.
48. Which of these statements about tires and hot-weather driving is true?
- The air pressure of a tire decreases as the temperature of the tire increases.
  - If a tire is too hot to touch, you should drive on it to cool off.
  - You should inspect your tires every two hours or every 100 miles when driving in very hot weather.
49. Which fires can you use water to put out?
- Gasoline fires.
  - Electrical fires.
  - Tire fires.
50. Stab braking:
- Should never be used
  - Involves releasing the brakes only after the wheels lock up.
  - Involves steady pressure on the brake pedal without locking the wheels.

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

51. It takes the body about \_\_\_ hours to get rid of the alcohol in four drinks.

- a. 2
  - b. 4
  - c. 6
52. Cargo that can shift should have at least \_\_\_\_ tie down(s)
- a. One
  - b. Two
  - c. Three
53. When the roads are slippery, you should:
- a. Drive alongside other vehicles.
  - b. Make turns as gently as possible.
  - c. Stop and test the traction while going up hills.
54. If a straight vehicle (no trailer or articulation) goes into a front-wheel skid it will:
- a. Slide sideways and spin out.
  - b. Go straight ahead even if the steering wheel is turned.
  - c. Go straight ahead, but will turn if you turn the steering wheel.
55. Which of these statements about brakes is true?
- a. Brakes have more stopping power when they get very hot.
  - b. Brake drums cool very quickly when the vehicle is moving very fast.
  - c. The heavier a vehicle of the faster it is moving, the more heat the brakes have to absorb to stop it.
56. When driving through work zones, you should:
- a. Turn on your flashers and drive slowly.
  - b. Use your brake lights to warn drivers behind you.
  - c. Do both of the above.
57. You are driving a vehicle at 55 mph on dry pavement. About how much total stopping distance will you need to bring it to a stop?
- a. Twice the length of the vehicle.
  - b. Half the length of a football field.
  - c. The length of a football field.
58. You are driving a heavy vehicle. You must exit a highway using an off-ramp that curves downhill. You should:
- a. Slow down to a safe speed before the curve.
  - b. Slow to the posted speed limit for the off-ramp.
  - c. Wait until you are in the curve before downshifting.
59. Which of these is a good thing to remember when crossing or entering traffic with a heavy vehicle?
- a. Heavy vehicles need larger gaps in traffic than cars.
  - b. The best way to cross traffic is to pull the vehicle partway across the road and block one lane while waiting for other to clear.
  - c. Because heavy vehicles are easy to see, you can count on other drivers to move out of your way to slow down for you.
60. Which of these statements about certain types of cargo is true?
- a. Unstable loads such as hanging meat or livestock can require extra caution on curves.
  - b. Oversize loads can be hauled without special permits during times when the roads are not busy.
  - c. When liquids are hauled, the tank should always be filled completely.

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

61. Which of these statements about accelerating is true?
- a. Rough acceleration can cause mechanical damage.



- b. You should feel a “jerking” motion if you are accelerating your vehicle properly.
  - c. When traction is poor, more power should be applied to the accelerator.
62. Which of these statements about staying alert to drive is true?
- a. A half-hour break for coffee will do more to keep you alert than a half-hour nap.
  - b. There are drugs that can overcome fatigue.
  - c. Sleep is the only thing that can overcome fatigue.
63. A key principle to remember about loading cargo is to keep the load:
- a. To the front.
  - b. To the rear.
  - c. Balanced in the cargo area.
64. Which of these is a good thing to remember about using mirrors?
- a. You should look at a mirror for several seconds at a time.
  - b. Convex mirrors make things look larger and closer than they really are.
  - c. There are “blind spots” that your mirror cannot show you.
65. You are driving on a straight, level highway at 50 mph. There are no vehicles in front of you. Suddenly a tire blows out on your vehicle. What should you do first?
- a. Quickly steer onto the shoulder.
  - b. Begin emergency braking.
  - c. Stay off the brake until the vehicle has slowed down.
66. You are driving on a two-lane road. An oncoming driver drifts into your lane and is headed straight for you. Which of these is most often the best action to take?
- a. Hard braking.
  - b. Steer to the right.
  - c. Steer onto the left shoulder.
67. You are driving a truck with a manual transmission. You have to stop the truck on the shoulder while driving on an uphill grade. Which of these is a good rule to follow when putting it back in motion up the grade?
- a. Keep the clutch slipping while slowly accelerating.
  - b. Use the parking brake to hold the vehicle until the clutch engages.
  - c. Let the vehicle roll straight backwards a few feet before you engage the clutch.
68. Your vehicle has hydraulic brakes. While traveling on a level road you press the brake pedal and find that it goes to the floor. Which of these statements is true?
- a. You should not downshift if you have an automatic transmission.
  - b. Pumping the brake pedal may bring the pressure up so you can stop the vehicle.
  - c. The parking brake will not work either because it is part of the same hydraulic system.
69. A vehicle is loaded with most of the weight on the steering axle. What may result?
- a. Hard steering and possible damage to the tires.
  - b. Better handling
  - c. Too little traction on the steering axle.
70. Brake “fade”:
- a. Can be caused by the brakes getting very hot.
  - b. Can be corrected by letting up on the brakes for 1-2 seconds and then putting them on again.
  - c. Is a problem that only occurs with drum brakes.

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

71. You are driving a 40-foot vehicle at 50 mph. Driving conditions are ideal (dry pavement, good visibility). What is the least amount of space that you should keep in front of your vehicle to be safe?

- a. 3 seconds
  - b. 4 seconds
  - c. 5 seconds
72. Which of these statements about engine overheating is true?
- a. If your engine overheats within 20 miles of the end of your trip, you should complete the trip and then check the problem.
  - b. You should never shut off an overheated engine until it cools.
  - c. You should never remove the radiator cap on a pressurized system until the system has cooled.
73. You do not have a Hazardous Materials Endorsement on your Commercial Driver's License. You are asked to deliver hazardous materials in a placarded vehicle. You should:
- a. Refuse to haul the load.
  - b. Take the placards off the vehicle.
  - c. Haul the load, but only to the nearest place where a driver with a Hazardous Materials Endorsement can take over.
74. You should stop driving:
- a. After 5 hours.
  - b. After 9 hours.
  - c. Whenever you become sleepy.
75. Which of these is a good thing to do when steering to avoid a crash?
- a. Apply the brakes while turning.
  - b. Steer with one hand so that you can turn the wheel more quickly.
  - c. Do not turn any more than needed to clear what is in your way.
76. If you must driving through deep puddles or flowing water, which of these steps can help keep your brakes working?
- a. Driving through quickly.
  - b. Gently putting on the brakes while driving through the water.
  - c. Applying hard pressure on both the brake pedal and accelerator after coming out of the water.
77. You are checking your wheels and rims for a pre-trip inspection. Which of these statements is true?
- a. Rust around wheel nuts may mean that they are loose.
  - b. Cracked wheels or rims can be used if they have been welded.
  - c. A vehicle can be safely driven with one missing lug nut on a wheel.
78. As the Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) goes up, what happens?
- a. The drinker more clearly sees how alcohol is affecting him/her.
  - b. Judgment and self-control are affected.
  - c. The drinker can sober up in less time.
79. If you need to leave the road in a traffic emergency you should:
- a. Try to get all wheels off the pavement.
  - b. Brake hard as you leave the road.
  - c. Avoid braking until your speed has dropped to about 20 mph.
80. Which of these statements about downshifting for a long downhill grade is true?
- a. It should not be done with automatic transmissions.
  - b. It allows engine compression and friction to help slow the vehicle.
  - c. The proper time to downshift is just after the vehicle starts down the hill.

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

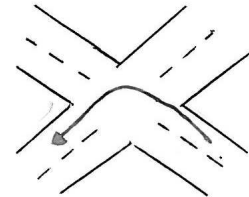
81. Which of these statements about cold-weather driving is true?
- a. An engine can overheat when the weather is very cold.
  - b. Windshield washer antifreeze should be used.

- c. Exhaust system leaks are less dangerous in cold weather.
82. Controlled braking:
- a. Can be used while you are turning sharply.
  - b. Involves locking the wheels for short periods of time.
  - c. Is used to keep a vehicle in a straight line when braking.
83. When looking ahead of your vehicle while driving you should look:
- a. To the right side of the road.
  - b. To the left side of the road.
  - c. Back and forth, near and far.
84. Which of these is not a good rule to follow when caring for injured at an accident scene?
- a. If qualified person is helping them, stay out of the way unless asked to assist.
  - b. Keep injured persons cool.
  - c. Move severely injured persons if there is a danger due to fire or passing traffic.
85. Escape ramps are:
- a. Used to stop runaway vehicle.
  - b. For tankers only.
  - c. For combination vehicles only.
86. When driving at night, you should:
- a. Adjust your speed to keep your stopping distance within your sight distance.
  - b. Look to the left side of the road when a vehicle is coming toward you.
  - c. Drive faster when your low beams are on.
87. For your safety, when setting out reflective triangles you should:
- a. Carry the triangles on your side.
  - b. Hold the triangles between yourself and oncoming traffic.
  - c. Keep them out of sight while you walk to the spots where you set them out.
88. When should you wear seat belts?
- a. Any time you are in a moving vehicle.
  - b. Only in states where it is required by law.
  - c. Only when engaged in interstate commerce.
89. How do you correct a rear-wheel accelerated skid?
- a. Apply more power to the wheels.
  - b. Stop accelerating.
  - c. Apply the brakes.
90. Which of these statements about vehicle fires is true?
- a. If the cargo in a van or a box trailer catches on fire you should open the cargo doors as soon as you can.
  - b. If your engine is on fire, you should open the hood as soon as you can.
  - c. A burning tire should be cooled with water.
91. Hydroplaning:
- a. Only occurs at speed above 50 mph.
  - b. Cannot occur when driving through a puddle.
  - c. Is more likely if tire pressure is low.

**General Knowledge Practice Test**

92. Which of these statements about overhead clearance is true?
- a. You should assume posted clearance signs are correct.
  - b. The weight of a vehicle changes its height.

- c. If the road surface causes your vehicle to tilt toward objects at the edge of the road, you should drive close to the shoulder.
93. The most common cause of serious vehicle skids is:
- Driving too fast for road conditions.
  - Poorly adjusted brakes.
  - Bad tires.
94. Which of these is a good rule to follow when using a fire extinguisher?
- Keep as close to the fire as possible.
  - Stay downwind of the fire.
  - Aim at the base of the fire.
95. Heavy vehicles must sometimes travel more slowly than other traffic. Which of these is not a good rule to follow when you are driving such a vehicle?
- Signal other drivers when it is safe for them to pass you.
  - Stay to the right.
  - Turn on the flashers if it is legal to do so.
96. The parking brake should be tested while the vehicle is:
- Parked
  - Moving forward slowly.
  - Going downhill.
97. The most important reason for being alert to hazards is so:
- Accident reports will be accurate.
  - Law enforcement personnel can be called.
  - You will have time to plan your escape if the hazard becomes an emergency.
98. If you are being tailgated, you should:
- Increase your following distance.
  - Flash your brake lights.
  - Signal the tailgater when it is safe to pass you.
99. For this question refer to the figure to the right. You are driving a long vehicle that makes wide turns. You want to turn left from Pine Street onto Cedar Street. Both are two-lane, two-way streets. You should:
- Begin turning your vehicle as soon as you can enter the intersection.
  - Begin turning your vehicle when you are halfway through the intersection.
  - Begin the turn with your vehicle in the left lane of Pine Street.



Left Turn Diagram  
(For Use With Question 99)

100. While driving you see a small (1-foot square) cardboard box ahead in your lane. You should:
- Steer around it without making a sudden or unsafe move.
  - Brake hard to avoid hitting it.
  - Hit it with your vehicle to knock it off the road.

### Air Brakes Practice Test

Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Air braking takes more time than hydraulic braking because air:
  - a. Brakes use different brake drums.
  - b. Takes more time to flow through the lines than hydraulic fluid.
  - c. Is always leaking through airline fittings.
2. Modern air brake systems contain three different systems. The systems are the service, parking, and \_\_\_\_\_ brake.
  - a. Emergency
  - b. Foot
  - c. Drum
3. If your truck has dual parking control valves, you can use pressure from a separate tank to:
  - a. Release the spring emergency parking brakes to move a short distance.
  - b. Apply more brake pressure if the main tank is getting low.
  - c. Stay parked twice as long with your service air pressure.
4. The driver must be able to see a warning before air pressure in the service air tanks falls below \_\_\_\_ psi.
  - a. 40
  - b. 60
  - c. 80
5. The brake pedal in an air brake system:
  - a. Controls the speed of the air compressor.
  - b. Always needs to be held down halfway during normal driving.
  - c. Controls the air pressure applied to the brakes.
6. If your vehicle has an alcohol evaporator, it is there to:
  - a. Rid the wet tank of alcohol that condenses and sits at the bottom.
  - b. Eliminate the need for daily tank draining.
  - c. Reduce the risk of ice in air brake valves in cold weather.
7. All vehicles equipped with air brakes have:
  - a. A hydraulic system, in case the air system falls.
  - b. A supply pressure gauge.
  - c. An air use gauge.
8. If you do not have automatic tank drains, how often should you drain the oil and water from the bottom of compressed air storage tanks?
  - a. At the end of each day of driving?
  - b. Once a week
  - c. Every other week
9. To check the free play of manual slack adjusters on S-cam brakes, you should park on:
  - a. Level ground with the parking brake on, then apply the service brake.
  - b. Level ground, chock the wheels, and release the parking brake.
  - c. Level ground and drain off air pressure before adjusting.

### Air Brakes Practice Test

10. Of the choices below, the first thing to do when a low air pressure warning comes on is:
  - a. Stop and safely park as soon as possible.
  - b. Shift to the next higher gear.

- c. Open the air supply control valve.
11. If you must make an emergency stop, brake so you:
    - a. Use the full power of the brakes and lock them.
    - b. Can steer and your vehicle stays in a straight line.
    - c. Use the hand brake first.
  12. The air compressor governor controls:
    - a. When the brake chambers release pressure.
    - b. Air pressure applied to the brakes.
    - c. When air is pumped into the air tanks.
  13. The braking power of the spring brakes:
    - a. Is not affected by the condition of the services brakes.
    - b. Can only be tested by highly trained brake service people.
    - c. Depends on whether the service brakes are in adjustment.
  14. If your vehicle has an alcohol evaporator, every day during cold weather you should:
    - a. Check the alcohol level and fill the evaporator if needed.
    - b. Change the Alcohol.
    - c. Clean the air filter with alcohol.
  15. During normal driving, spring brakes are usually held back by:
    - a. Bolts or clamps.
    - b. Air pressure.
    - c. Spring pressure.
  16. The application pressure gauge shows how much air pressure you:
    - a. Have used in this trip.
    - b. Have in the air tanks.
    - c. Are applying to the brakes.
  17. In air brake vehicles, the parking brakes should be used:
    - a. As little as possible.
    - b. Any time the vehicle is parked.
    - c. To hold your speed when going downhill.
  18. Your brakes are fading when:
    - a. You have to push harder on the brake pedal to control your speed on a downgrade.
    - b. The brake pedal feels spongy when you apply pressure.
    - c. You release pressure on the brake pedal and speed increases.
  19. Why should you drain water from compressed air tanks?
    - a. The low boiling point of water reduces braking power.
    - b. Water can freeze in cold weather and cause brake failure.
    - c. To keep the air compressor oil clean.
  20. Your vehicle has a dual air brake system. If a low air pressure warning comes on for the secondary system, you should:
    - a. Bring the vehicle to a safe stop and continue only when the system is fixed.
    - b. Reduce your speed, and test the remaining system while driving.
    - c. Reduce your speed, and drive to the nearest garage for repairs.

### **Air Brakes Practice Test**

21. The air loss rate for a straight truck with the engine off and the brakes on should not be more than:
  - a. 1 psi in 30 seconds.
  - b. 2 psi in 45 seconds.

- c. 3 psi in one minute.
22. The brake system that applies and releases the brakes when the driver uses the brake pedal is the \_\_\_\_\_ brake system.
- Service
  - Parking
  - Drum
23. Emergency stab braking is when you:
- Press hard on the brake pedal and apply hand valve fully until you stop.
  - Apply the hand valve for one second, then push hard on the pedal.
  - Brake as hard as you can, release the brake when the wheels lock, then put on the brakes again when the wheels start rolling.
24. A straight truck air brake system should not leak at a rate of more than \_\_\_\_ psi per minute with the engine off and the brakes released.
- 6
  - 4
  - 2
25. Before driving a vehicle with a dual air system, allow time for the air compressor to build up a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ psi pressure in both the primary and secondary systems.
- 25
  - 50
  - 100
26. The supply pressure gauge shows how much pressure:
- You have used in this trip.
  - Is in the air tanks.
  - Is going to the brake chambers.
27. Which of the following makes total stopping distance longer for air brakes than hydraulic brakes?
- Brake lag.
  - Perception distance
  - Reaction time distance.
28. Total stopping distance for air brakes is longer than that for hydraulic brakes due to distance.
- Perception
  - Reaction
  - Brake lag
29. If the air compressor develops a leak, what keeps the air in the tank?
- The one-way check valve.
  - The emergency relay valve.
  - The tractor protection valve.
30. The most common type of foundation brake found on heavy vehicle is the:
- Disc brake.
  - Wedge drum brake
  - S-cam drum brake

## Combination Vehicles Practice Test

The questions on this test are about driving combination vehicles safely. You must pass this test if you want to drive a combination truck such as a tractor semi-trailer, double trailer rig, or triple trailer rig.

There is only one correct answer for each question. Answer all questions. Mark your answer on the answer sheet provided.

1. Before you back under a trailer, make sure the:
  - a. Trailer brakes are locked.
  - b. Tractor protection valve is normal.
  - c. Air brakes are off.
  
2. You are coupling a tractor to a semi-trailer and have backed up but are not under it. What should you hook up before backing under?
  - a. The electrical service cable
  - b. The emergency and service air lines
  - c. Nothing: back up and lock the fifth wheel.
  
3. You should not back a tractor under a trailer until the whole air system is:
  - a. At normal pressure
  - b. Bled down to half the maximum pressure.
  - c. Between 60 and 80 psi.
  
4. When you get ready to back under the semi-trailer you should line up.
  - a. About 12 degrees off the line of the trailer.
  - b. The kingpin to engage the driver's side locking jaw first.
  - c. Directly in front of the trailer.
  
5. You are coupling a semi-trailer to your tractor but have not yet backed under. The trailer is at the right height when:
  - a. The kingpin is about 1 ¼ inches above the fifth wheel.
  - b. The end of the kingpin is even with the top of the fifth wheel.
  - c. It will be raised slightly when the tractor is backed under it.
  
6. How should you test the tractor semi-trailer connection for security?
  - a. Put the tractor in gear and pull ahead with a sharp jerk.
  - b. Pull gently forward in low gear against the locked trailer brakes. Then look at it carefully.
  - c. Rock the trailer back and forth with the trailer brakes locked.
  
7. If the service air line comes apart while you are driving a combination vehicle, but the emergency line stays together, what will happen right away?
  - a. The emergency tractor brakes will come on.
  - b. The trailer's air tank will exhaust through the open line.
  - c. Nothing is likely to happen until you try to apply the brakes.
  
8. Which part of the kingpin should the locking jaws close around?
  - a. The shank
  - b. The head
  - c. The base
  
9. When should you use the hand valve to park a combination vehicle?
  - a. To park at loading docks
  - b. To park on a grade
  - c. Never



**Combination Vehicles Practice Test**

10. The fifth wheel locking lever is not locked after the jaws close around the kingpin. This means that:
- You can set the fifth wheel for weight balance.
  - The parking lock is off and you may drive away.
  - The coupling is not right and should be fixed before driving the coupled unit.
11. The air leakage rate for a combination vehicle (engine off, brakes on) should be less than \_\_\_\_ psi per minute.
- 2
  - 3
  - 4
12. You supply air to the trailer tanks by:
- Pushing in the trailer air supply valve.
  - Pulling out the trailer air supply valve.
  - Connecting the service line glad hand.
13. You have coupled with a semi-trailer. In what position should you put the front trailer supports/landing gear before driving away?
- Raised ½ way with the crank handle removed.
  - Fully raised with the crank handle secured in its bracket.
  - Three turns off the top with the crank handle secured in its bracket.
14. In normal driving, some drivers use the hand valve before applying the brake pedal to prevent a jack-knife. Which of these statements are true?
- It should not be done.
  - It results in less skidding than using the brake pedal alone.
  - It is the best way to brake and keep the truck in a straight line.
15. The air leakage rate for a combination vehicle (engine off, brakes off) should be less than \_\_\_\_ psi per minute.
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
16. Why should you be sure that the fifth wheel plate is greased as required?
- To ensure good electrical connections.
  - To prevent steering problems.
  - To reduce heat and noise.
17. A driver crossed the air lines when hooking up to an old trailer. What will happen?
- If the trailer has no spring brakes, you can drive away, but you will not have trailer brakes.
  - The hand valve will apply the tractor brakes instead of the trailer brakes.
  - The brake pedal will work the trailer spring brakes instead of the air brakes.
18. Air lines on a combination vehicle are often colored to keep them from getting mixed up. The emergency line is \_\_\_\_; the service line is \_\_\_\_.
- Red;blue
  - Black; Yellow
  - Blue; Red
19. There are two things that a driver can do to prevent a roll-over. They are; (1) Keep the cargo as close to the ground as possible; and (2)
- Make sure that the brakes are properly adjusted.
  - Go slowly around turns.
  - Keep the fifth wheel's free play as tight as possible.

**Combination Vehicles Practice Test**

20. After you supply air to the trailer, make sure the air lines are not crossed and the trailer brakes are working. This is done by?
- Turning on the parking brakes from the cab.
  - Applying and releasing the trailer brakes and listening for brake sounds.
  - Lifting the brake pedal.
21. Semi-trailers made before 1975 that are equipped with air brakes:
- Are easier to brake because they are heavier.
  - Usually need a glad hand converter.
  - Often do not have spring brakes.
22. Which of these statements is true?
- Always delay braking a heavy vehicle until you have no other choice.
  - Light vehicles need more braking power to stop than heavy ones.
  - “Bobtail” tractors can take longer to stop than a combination vehicle loaded to the maximum gross weight.
23. Why should you lock the tractor glad hands (or dummy couplers) to each other when you are not towing a trailer?
- The connected brake circuit becomes a back up air tank.
  - It will keep dirt and water out of the lines.
  - If you did not, you could never build system pressure.
24. You are coupling a tractor and semi-trailer and have connected the air lines. Before backing under the trailer, you should:
- Supply air to the trailer system, then pull out the air supply knob to lock the trailer brakes.
  - Make sure that the trailer brakes are off.
  - Apply the brakes twice to alert others.
25. The hand valve should be used:
- Only with the foot brake.
  - To test the trailer brakes.
  - Only when the trailer is fully loaded.
26. The safety catch for the fifth wheel locking lever must be \_\_\_\_ for a coupling to be complete.
- Over the locking lever.
  - Under the locking lever.
  - Through the locking lever.
27. The front trailer supports/landing gear are up and the trailer is resting on the tractor. Make sure:
- There is enough clearance between the tops of the tractor tires and the nose of the trailer.
  - There is enough clearance between the tractor frame and the landing gear.
  - Both A and B are correct.
28. Your emergency air line breaks or gets pulled apart while you are driving. The loss of pressure will cause the:
- Emergency trailer brakes to come on.
  - Air compressor to unload instead of pumping air.
  - Trailer supply valve to open.
29. You have a major leak in the service line and you put on the brakes.
- Trailer emergency brakes to come on.
  - Trailer tank pressure to be lost.
  - Tractor spring brakes to lock on.

### Combination Vehicles Practice Test

30. You are driving a combination vehicle when the trailer breaks away, pulling apart both air lines. You would expect:
- a. The tractor to lose all air pressure.
  - b. The tractor protection valve to close.
  - c. The trailer supply valve to stay open.
31. You are about to back your tractor under a semi-trailer. The trailer is at the right height when the:
- a. Trailer landing gear is fully extended.
  - b. End of the kingpin is even with the top of the fifth wheel.
  - c. Trailer will be lifted slightly when the tractor backs under it.
32. How much space should be between the upper and lower fifth wheel after coupling?
- a. At least ½ inch.
  - b. None
  - c. Just enough to see light through it.

### Hazardous Materials Practice Test

1. A vehicle placarded for hazardous materials must have placards on \_\_\_\_ sides.
- a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 4
2. You are behind the wheel of a truck carrying a shipment of hazardous material. The shipping papers must be in a pouch on the driver's door or in?
- a. A box under the driver's seat.
  - b. Clear view within your reach.
  - c. The truck's glove compartment.
3. Who is responsible for finding out what permits or special routes you will need to haul hazardous materials?
- a. The driver
  - b. The carrier
  - c. The shipper.
4. Who is responsible for packaging, labeling, and preparing the hazardous material shipping papers for a common carrier?
- a. Shipper
  - b. Carrier
  - c. Driver
5. There are two listed that lists drivers, shippers, and carriers use to find out if a material is a regulated product. One of these lists is the?
- a. List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities.
  - b. EPA Dangerous Materials Table.
  - c. Shippers List of Transportable Quantities.
6. NO ONE may smoke within 25 feet of any vehicle that contains explosives, oxidizers, or:
- a. Poisons.
  - b. Flammable materials.
  - c. Compressed gases.

**Hazardous Materials Practice Test**

7. If an X or an RQ is in the HM column of a shipping paper entry, the:
- Material listed on that line is the largest part of the shipment.
  - Entry refers to the materials that must be top loaded.
  - Shipment is regulated by hazardous material regulations.
8. Only one of these shipping paper descriptions for a hazardous material is in the right order. Which one is it?
- Corrosive material, Hydrochloric acid, UN 1789
  - Hydrogen Bromide, Non-flammable gas, UN1048
  - Hexane, UN 1208, Flammable liquid
9. A truck carrying explosives has crashed with another vehicle. You should not pull them apart until:
- The shipper's loading foreman is present.
  - The explosives have been placed at least 200 feet away from the Vehicles and occupied buildings.
  - At least 30 minutes have passed.
10. You may not park a vehicle carrying hazardous materials within \_\_\_\_ feet of an open fire.
- 100
  - 200
  - 300
11. The transport index of a radioactive material:
- Is another way of writing the weight of the package.
  - Tells the degree of control needed during transportation.
  - Is something that only the shipper needs to worry about.
12. When hauling hazardous materials, you must stop your vehicle and check any dual tires at least once every \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ whichever is less.
- 1 hour or 50 miles
  - 2 hours or 100 miles
  - 3 hours or 150 miles
13. To stop for railroad tracks, you should stop \_\_\_\_ feet before the nearest track.
- 5 to 20
  - 10 to 35
  - 15 to 50
14. You are transporting hazardous materials. When you are not behind the wheel, the shipping papers must be on the driver's seat or:
- In the pouch on the driver's door.
  - With you.
  - On the dashboard in clear view.
15. If hazardous materials is spilling from your vehicle, do not move your vehicle:
- Any more than 500 feet.
  - In an upwind direction.
  - Any more than safety requires.
16. You are going to be hauling hazardous materials over a route you do not know well. When should you check the route and get the permits needed for this trip?
- Before starting the trip.
  - While you are still on a part of the route that you know.
  - Within 24 hours of the finish of the trip.

**Hazardous Materials Practice Test**

17. Carriers must give each driver who transports Class A or B explosive:
- An extra fire bottle.
  - The consignee's phone number.
  - A copy of FMCSR part 397.
18. You should stop before crossing a railroad grade if your vehicle is carrying \_\_\_ of chlorine.
- 110 gallons
  - 100 gallons
  - Any amount
19. You are hauling hazardous materials and you find that one of your tires is leaking. You must:
- Continue at reduced speed, and check the tire every 25 miles.
  - Stop at the nearest safe place and fix it.
  - Report it to your carrier immediately.
20. When shippers package hazardous materials, they must certify that this was done according to the regulations. The only exception is when:
- The shipper is a private carrier; carrying their own product.
  - The shipment is a hazardous waste.
  - The driver is given a sealed cargo compartment.
21. When fueling a placarded vehicle, someone must always be;
- Within 10 feet of the pump with a fire extinguisher.
  - At the nozzle, controlling the fuel flow.
  - At the emergency power shut-off for the pump.
22. Animals and human food stuff should not be loaded in the same vehicle with:
- Poisons.
  - Flammable Gases.
  - Explosives.
23. A driver who transports radioactive materials and has to follow a certain route must have had special training by the carrier within the last \_\_\_ years.
- 2
  - 3
  - 4
24. Whenever your vehicle is placarded, do not drive near open fires unless you:
- Are equipped with fire sprinklers.
  - Have LTL of a nonflammable materials.
  - Can safely pass the fire without stopping.
25. When there is hazardous materials emergency, you should:
- Keep people away and warn them of danger.
  - Prevent smoking and keep open flames away.
  - Do both of the above.
26. Which signals may be used to warn of a stopped vehicle that contains explosives?
- Signal Fires
  - Reflective Triangles
  - Flares or fuses.

**Hazardous Materials Practice Test**

27. When transporting chlorine in cargo tanks, you must have:
- An approved gas mask.
  - An emergency kit for controlling leaks in fittings on the dome cover plate.
  - Both A and B
28. If the word “Forbidden” appears in the hazard class column of an entry in the hazardous materials table:
- A common carrier must never transport the material.
  - A shipment of that material must never be larger than the RQ.
  - The carrier may not open the package or container.
29. When handling packages of explosive, you must:
- Never use hooks or other metal tools.
  - Keep bystanders 100 feet away.
  - Double wrap wet boxes in plastic to prevent staining.
30. A railroad crossing is ahead of you and you are handling hazardous material. When you stop for the crossing, you can stop as far away as \_\_\_\_ feet from the nearest rail.
- 25
  - 50
  - 75
31. Who is responsible for safely transporting a hazardous material shipment without delay and keeping the shipping papers in the right place?
- The driver
  - The carrier
  - The shipper
32. The basic description of a hazardous material includes the hazard class, the ID number, and the proper shipping name. Which one must appear first on the shipping paper?
- The hazard class
  - The proper shipping name
  - The identification number
33. Class A explosives must not be transported in a combination vehicle if the vehicle includes:
- Two or more trailers.
  - A 200-inch wheelbase trailer.
  - A placarded cargo tank.
34. You find an overheated tire during an enroute inspection. If you are hauling hazardous materials, you must:
- Wait at least 2 hours before continuing your trip.
  - Cool the tire, then check it every 2 hours.
  - Remove the tire and place it a safe distance from the vehicle.
35. The power unit of a placarded vehicle must have a fire extinguisher with a UL rating of \_\_\_\_ B:C or more.
- 5
  - 10
  - 15
36. A properly prepared Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest:
- Must be signed and carried by anyone transporting a hazardous waste.
  - Is the same as any other shipping paper.
  - Is required only if there is a loss of cargo during transport.

**Hazardous Materials Practice Test**

37. With most hazardous materials, you may park within 5 feet of the road briefly, if your work requires it. The materials that are the exception and do not allow parking this close to the road are:
- Explosives A and B.
  - Corrosives and oxidizers.
  - Acids and poisons.
38. The intent of hazardous materials regulations is to ensure safety, to contain the material, and:
- To tax shippers correctly.
  - To communicate the risk.
  - To allow state enforcement.
39. To find out if a shipment includes hazardous materials, you should:
- Open and inspect every package and container.
  - Check for a fence around the loading dock.
  - Look at the shipping papers.
40. You have a vehicle without racks to hold cylinders or compressed gas. You may load such cylinders only if they are:
- Loaded upright or lying down flat and braced.
  - Bundled loosely together with steel strapping.
  - Less than half of the load.
41. A vehicle contains 500 pounds each of explosive A and B. You must have:
- “Explosives A” placards.
  - “Dangerous” placards.
  - “Blasting Agents” placards.
42. An “X” in the HM column of a shipping paper entry means:
- The material is not a hazardous material.
  - This is an exception to the Hazardous Materials Regulations.
  - The entry is for a hazardous material.
43. Which of the following must drivers have in their possession while transporting Class A or B explosives?
- The carrier’s insurance policy
  - The written route plan
  - Both of the above.
44. The total transport index of all radioactive material packages in a single vehicle must not exceed \_\_\_\_.
- 10
  - 50
  - 100
45. Who is responsible for checking to be sure the shipper correctly named, labeled, and marked a hazardous materials shipment?
- Shipper
  - Manufacturer
  - Carrier
46. If there is an RQ before or after the item description on the shipping paper, it means the:
- Material has an insurance value of over \$1,000.00
  - Material is in a package containing no other materials.
  - Carrier must report any spill of this material.

### Hazardous Materials Practice Test

47. You have loaded a hazardous material into a cargo tank. What must you do before you move the vehicle?
  - a. Call CHEMTREC by phone and tell them where you are going.
  - b. Have the loading observers sign the shipping papers.
  - c. Close all manholes and valves. Be sure they are free of leaks.
  
48. A hazard class name or ID number may not be used to describe a:
  - a. Non-hazardous material.
  - b. Reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
  - c. Hazardous waste.
  
49. If you are in an accident involving hazardous materials, you should:
  - a. Tell only the Emergency Response Team about the hazard.
  - b. Keep all people far away and upwind of the accident.
  - c. Prevent a panic by acting like nothing is wrong.
  
50. You do not have a Hazardous Materials endorsement on your Commercial Drivers License. When can you legally haul hazardous material?
  - a. Only if it is a non-placarded material
  - b. Only when the load is placarded
  - c. Only when the shipment does not cross the state lines.

### Tanker Vehicles Practice Test

#### SUMMARY

The Tank Vehicles Test measures what a driver needs to know to drive tanker trucks safely. You must pass the Tank Vehicles Test to obtain a tanker endorsement on your CDL. Your state will probably require you to answer 80 percent (80%) of the questions correctly to pass this written knowledge test.

The questions on this test are for your practice. They are similar to the questions on your state's test.

1. Side-to-side surge can cause:
  - a. Suspension system failure.
  - b. Over speeding
  - c. A rollover.
  
2. What does liquid surge do to handling of a tanker?
  - a. Surge raises the wind drag of the truck.
  - b. It can move the truck in the direction the liquid waves move.
  - c. Surge lets you turn corners tighter.
  
3. Hauling liquids in tankers requires special care for two reasons.
  - a. Flat
  - b. Wide
  - c. High
  
4. How would you expect a truck with a cargo tank that has baffles to handle on the road?
  - a. The truck will seem heavier than it really is.
  - b. There will be less front-to-back surge than there is in a tanker without baffles.
  - c. The truck will handle the same as a tanker without baffles.
  
5. You need to be very careful when driving smooth bore tankers. This is especially true when you are:
  - a. Starting or stopping.
  - b. Loading and unloading.
  - c. Hauling milk or other food products.



**Tanker Vehicle Practice Test**

6. Empty trucks:
  - a. Stop quicker when you use only the emergency or parking brake.
  - b. Have better traction when stopping than full trucks.
  - c. May require a longer stopping distance than full trucks.
7. When you unload the smaller tanks of a tank with bulkheads, be careful to check your:
  - a. Distribution of weight.
  - b. Air to fuel ratio.
  - c. Water content.
8. The best way to take a curve with a tanker is to slow to a safe speed before entering the curve, then \_\_\_\_ as you go through it.
  - a. Speed up slightly.
  - b. Brake lightly.
  - c. Downshift twice
9. The liquid in a tank with baffles can still have what kind of surge?
  - a. Side-to-side
  - b. Top-to-bottom
  - c. Front-to-back
10. You should be very cautious when driving smooth bore tankers, especially when you are:
  - a. Going uphill or downhill.
  - b. Starting or stopping.
  - c. Driving against the wind.
11. You should know the outage needed for the liquids you carry because:
  - a. Some of the heaviest liquids do not need any outage.
  - b. Tank baffles are not always legal with outage.
  - c. Some liquids expand more than others when they get warm.
12. When you load the small tanks of a cargo tank equipped with bulkheads, you should check the:
  - a. Water content.
  - b. Air to fuel ratio.
  - c. Distribution of weight.
13. Baffles in liquid cargo tanks do not usually prevent \_\_\_\_ surge.
  - a. Side-to-side
  - b. Top-to-bottom
  - c. Front-to-back
14. You are driving on a clear night. You must dim your headlights from high to low. You should adjust your speed so that you can stop within:
  - a. The distance you will travel in the next 15 seconds.
  - b. The distance you can see ahead.
  - c. The length of your vehicle.
15. When your cargo tank has baffles, what handling effect do you expect?
  - a. There will be less side-to-side surge than there is in a tank without baffles.
  - b. There will be less front-to-back surge than there is for a tank.
  - c. There will be a slower surge than quick surge.

**Tanker Vehicle Practice Test**

16. Hauling liquids in tank vehicles requires special care for two reasons.
  - a. Liquid movement.
  - b. Extreme weight.
  - c. Uneven expansion.
  
17. When should the driver of a tanker that has lost its brakes use a truck escape ramp?
  - a. Only if the tank has baffles
  - b. Always.
  - c. Never
  
18. You are driving a tanker truck. The front wheels begin to skid. Which of these is most likely to occur?
  - a. You will continue in a straight line and keep moving forward no matter how you steer.
  - b. Liquid surge will pull the tank from the truck.
  - c. The truck will roll over.
  
19. An emergency forces you to stop your tanker quickly or crash. You should:
  - a. Lock the brakes with the pedal and hold it there.
  - b. Use only the emergency brakes.
  - c. Use controlled or stab braking.
  
20. Which of these statements about emergency steering and tankers is true?
  - a. A tanker is easier to counter-steer than most vehicles.
  - b. Use only the emergency brakes.
  - c. You should wrap your thumbs around the steering wheel before Starting a quick steering movement.
  
21. Outage means:
  - a. Liquid weight.
  - b. How fast the liquid tanks drain.
  - c. Allowance for expansion of liquid.
  
22. Liquid-tight separators between compartments inside tanks are called:
  - a. Bulkheads.
  - b. Baffles.
  - c. Barriers.
  
23. The amount of liquid to load into a tank depends on:
  - a. The amount the liquid will expand in transit.
  - b. The legal weight limits.
  - c. Both of the above factors.
  
24. Separators, with openings or holes in the, that are between compartments in a tank are called:
  - a. Bulkheads.
  - b. Baffles.
  - c. Barriers.
  
25. Which of these statements about stopping distance and speed is true?
  - a. You need about two times as much stopping distance at 40 mph as at 20 mph.
  - b. Wet roads can double stopping distance at any speed.
  - c. Both of the above are true.

This completes the Tank Vehicles Practice Test. Did you answer all 25 questions? Your state's tanker test will probably contain 15 to 20 similar questions.

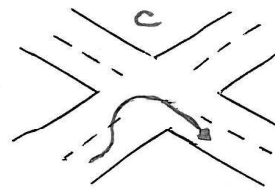
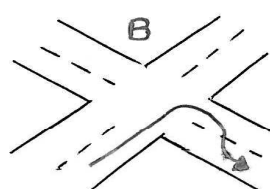
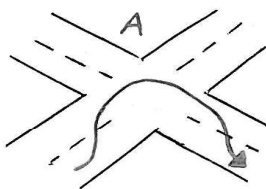
## Doubles/Triples Practice Test

The questions on this test are for your practice. They are similar to the questions you will be asked by your state. You must pass the Doubles/Triples Test to receive the endorsement on your CDL. This is a test of the knowledge required to drive double and triple trailer units safely.

1. When driving with more than one trailer, which trailer should be the first one behind the tractor?
  - a. The shortest trailer.
  - b. The heaviest trailer.
  - c. The lightest trailer.
  
2. Which of these statements about quick steering movements and doubles/triples is true?
  - a. Doubles/triples flip over from quick steering moves more easily than many other vehicles.
  - b. You should put on the brakes at the same time you perform quick steering movements.
  - c. Counter-steering is easier with doubles/triples than with most other vehicles.
  
3. You are driving a 100 foot twin trailer combination at 50 mph. The road is dry and the visibility is good. You should keep at least \_\_\_\_ seconds of space ahead of you.
  - a. 9
  - b. 10
  - c. 11
  
4. You should check the height of the trailer before connecting a convertor dolly to a second or third trailer. The trailer height is right when:
  - a. The trailer will be raised slightly when the convertor dolly is backed under it.
  - b. The center of the kingpin lines up with the locking jaws.
  - c. The kingpin rests on the fifth wheel.
  
5. You are driving a 100-foot truck with double trailers at 30 mph. The road is dry. Visibility is good. You should keep at least \_\_\_\_ seconds of space ahead of you.
  - a. 9
  - b. 10
  - c. 11
  
6. With the hand valve on, you should test the trailer brakes by opening the service line valve at the rear of the rig. When you do this, you should hear:
  - a. The emergency line valve open and release air.
  - b. The service brakes slowly move to the fully applied position.
  - c. Air escape from the open valve.
  
7. Empty trucks:
  - a. Require shorter stopping distances than full ones.
  - b. May have poor tractions due to bouncing and wheel lockup.
  - c. Are the easiest to stop since there is no shifting cargo.
  
8. Which of these is not a good thing to do when driving on slippery roads?
  - a. Use the engine brake or speed retarder.
  - b. Keep other traffic out of your side space.
  - c. Use a light touch on the accelerator and brake pedals.
  
9. Which of these statements about handling doubles and triples is true?
  - a. A triple bottom rig can stop quicker than a 5-axle tractor semi-trailer due to off-tracking.
  - b. 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.
  - c. A sudden movement with the steering wheel can result in a tipped over rear trailer.

**Doubles/Triples Practice Test**

10. Before you can supply air to the air tanks of a second trailer, you need to:
  - a. Close the shut-off valves at the rear of both trailers.
  - b. Open the shut-off valves at the rear of both trailers.
  - c. Open the shut-off valves at the rear of the first trailer, and close the shut-off valves at the rear of the second trailer.
  
11. You are driving with double trailers and must use your brakes to avoid a crash. For emergency braking you should:
  - a. Push the brake pedal as hard as you can and hold it there.
  - b. Use controlled or stab braking.
  - c. Use only the trailer brakes.
  
12. If you want to couple a second trailer to your combination vehicle, secure it by using:
  - a. The trailer's spring brakes and emergency air brakes.
  - b. Wheel chocks.
  - c. Either of the above, if available.
  
13. How can you be sure you supplied air to a second trailer?
  - a. Go to the rear of the second trailer and open the emergency line shut-off.
  - b. Watch each trailer's air gauge for a drop of 30 psi.
  - c. Apply the hand valve at 10 mph. You should stop in the same distance as a truck with one trailer at 5 mph.
  
14. What is likely to happen if the pintle hook is unlocked while the dolly is still under the second trailer?
  - a. The air lines will rupture.
  - b. The dolly tow bar may fly up.
  - c. Nothing will happen unless the rig rolls forward.
  
15. Converter dollies:
  - a. Often do not have spring brakes.
  - b. Have little braking power because they are small.
  - c. Usually need a glad hand converter.
  
16. You want to hook your combination to a second trailer that has no spring brakes. To do this without wheel chocks you should:
  - a. Supply air to the trailer air system with the tractor and then disconnect the emergency line.
  - b. Make sure the trailer will roll freely when coupling.
  - c. Hook the trailer electric cord to a portable generator for braking
  
17. You wish to turn right from one two-lane, two-way street to another. The truck is too long to turn without swinging wide. You should turn like it shows in:
  - a. Figure A.
  - b. Figure B.
  - c. Figure C.



**Doubles/Triples Practice Test**

18. Which of these statements about managing space to the sides is true?
- Always keep your vehicle to the right side of your lane.
  - High winds are not a problem for doubles and triples.
  - You should avoid traveling next to others when possible.
19. The best way to stop all skids is to:
- Restore traction to the tires.
  - Use stab or controlled braking.
  - Counter-steer and accelerate.
20. Some large trucks have convex or “spot” mirrors. These mirrors:
- Are against the law in most states.
  - 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 larger area.
21. Driving a truck with double or triple trailers requires a driver to:
- Allow more following distance than for smaller vehicles.
  - Use special care in bad weather and mountain conditions.
  - Do both of these things.
22. The crack-the-whip effect that troubles trucks with trailers is most likely to tip over:
- The rear trailer of a triple.
  - The rear trailer of a double.
  - A full trailer behind a truck.
23. 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?
- It depends on the load.
  - None.
  - $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.
24. You are driving a set of doubles. A set of trailers wheels goes into a skid. Which of these is most likely to occur?
- The rig will continue to move in a straight line no matter how much the steering wheel is turned.
  - The rig will stay in a straight line but slide sideways.
  - You will have a trailer jackknife.
25. You are doing a walk-around inspection of a double or triple trailer rig. You should be sure the converter dolly air tank drain valves are \_\_\_\_ and the pintle hook is \_\_\_\_.
- Open; free
  - Closed; latched
  - Open; latched

### **Transporting Passenger Practice Test**

This test must be taken by all CDL applicants desiring to obtain a Transporting Passenger endorsement. **Directions:** Same as General Knowledge Test; circle the correct answer.

1. Buses may have recapped or re-grooved tires:
- On any or all of the wheels.
  - Only when the average speed will be less than 40 mph.
  - Only on the front wheels.
  - Anywhere except the front wheels.

### **Transporting Passenger Practice Test**

2. If a rider wants to bring a car battery or a can of gasoline or kerosene aboard your bus, you should:
  - a. Not allow them to do it.
  - b. Tell them they must go to the rear of the bus.
  - c. Instruct them to sit next to an open window.
  - d. Have the rider pay a second fare.
3. Which of the following types of emergency equipment must you have on your bus?
  - a. Reflectors, fire extinguisher, accident reporting kit.
  - b. Hydraulic jack, fire extinguisher, signal flares.
  - c. Fire extinguisher, spare electric fuses, reflectors.
  - d. Spare electric fuses, fire extinguisher, and accident reporting kit.
4. You must not allow rider to stand:
  - a. Between the wheel wells.
  - b. In front of the standee line.
  - c. Within two feet of an emergency exit.
  - d. Within two feet of any window.
5. Your bus is disabled. The bus, with riders aboard, may be towed or pushed to a safe place only:
  - a. By another bus with its 4 way flashers on.
  - b. By a 27,000 GVWR or larger tow truck.
  - c. If the distance is less than 500 yards.
  - d. If getting off the bus would be more risky for the riders.
6. When inspecting your bus, you must make sure that:
  - a. Every handhold and railing is secure.
  - b. Rider signaling devices are working.
  - c. Emergency exit handles are secure.
  - d. All of the above.
7. When is it best to wear your seat belt?
  - a. Only when you will be driving over 35 mph.
  - b. Only if required by company policy.
  - c. Only if your bus holds more than 27 people.
  - d. Always.
8. Which of these statements about speed management and braking is true?
  - a. Stopping time increases one second for each 10 mph over 20 mph.
  - b. You need about four times as much stopping distance at 40 mph as at 20 mph.
  - c. The total stopping distance of a bus is the distance it takes to stop once the brakes are put on.
  - d. The posted speed limit will always allow you to stop safely.
9. With passengers onboard, you must never fuel your bus:
  - a. With a higher grade of fuel.
  - b. In a closed building.
  - c. Without a static chain.
  - d. With any of the windows open.
10. When stopping for railroad tracks, you must stop no closer than how many feet before the nearest track?
  - a. 5
  - b. 10
  - c. 15
  - d. 20
11. You may sometimes haul small-arms ammunition, emergency shipments of drugs or hospital supplies on a bus. The total weight of all such hazardous material must not be greater than:
  - a. 100 pounds
  - b. 250 pounds
  - c. 500 pounds

- d. 750 pounds
12. How many folding aisle seats are permitted in a bus that is not carrying farm workers?
- 0
  - 4
  - 6
  - 8
13. If there is no traffic light or attendant, how far from the draw of a drawbridge must you stop?
- 5 feet
  - 10 yards
  - 50 feet
  - 100 feet
14. A bus may carry baggage or freight in the passenger area only if it is secured and meets which of the following requirements?
- The driver can move freely and easily
  - Any rider can use all exits
  - Riders are protected from falling or shifting packages
  - All of the above.
15. If your bus is equipped with an emergency exit door, it must:
- Be secured when the bus is being driven.
  - Always have a red door light turned on.
  - Not have any signs, stickers or marking near it
  - All of the above.
16. Which one of the following types of cargo must never be carried on a bus with a passenger?
- Small arms ammunition (ORM-D).
  - Tear gas.
  - Emergency hospital supplies.
  - Emergency drug shipments.
17. When you discharge an unruly passenger, you must choose a place that is:
- Off the regular route.
  - Dark and poorly lighted.
  - As safe as possible, or the next stop.
  - The most convenient.
18. When should you check your mirrors for a lane change?
- Before and after signaling the change.
  - Right after starting the lane change.
  - After completing the lane change.
  - All of the above.
19. The reason you must be alert for road hazard is so:
- Accident reports will be accurate.
  - Law enforcement personnel can be called.
  - You will have time to plan your escape if the hazard becomes an emergency.
  - You can help impaired drivers.
20. How many seats may be placed in the aisle if the bus is a charter and is carrying agricultural (farm) workers?
- 0
  - 8
  - 6
  - 4

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

**Answer Key for Air Brakes Practice Test**

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. C	6. C	7. B	8. A
9. B	10. A	11. B	12. C	13. C	14. A	15. B	16. C
17. B	18. A	19. B	20. A	21. C	22. A	23. C	24. C
25. C	26. B	27. A	28. C	29. A	30. C		

**Answer Key for Combination Vehicles Practice Test**

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. C	6. B	7. C	8. A
9. C	10. C	11. C	12. A	13. B	14. A	15. C	16. B
17. A	18. A	19. B	20. B	21. C	22. C	23. B	24. A
25. B	26. A	27. C	28. A	29. A	30. B	31. C	32. B

**Answer Key for Hazardous Materials Practice Test**

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. A	6. B	7. C	8. B
9. B	10. C	11. B	12. B	13. C	14. A	15. C	16. A
17. C	18. C	19. B	20. A	21. B	22. A	23. A	24. C
25. C	26. B	27. C	28. A	29. A	30. B	31. A	32. B
33. C	34. C	35. B	36. A	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. A
41. A	42. C	43. B	44. B	45. C	46. C	47. C	48. A
49. B	50. A						

**Answer Key for CDL Tank Vehicles Test**

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. C	7. A	8. A	
9. A	10. B	11. C	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. A	
17. B	18. A	19. C	20. B	21. C	22. A	23. C	24. B	25. B

**Answer Key for Doubles/Triples Practice Test**

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. A	5. B	6. C	7. B	8. A
9. C	10. C	11. B	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. A	16. A
17. B	18. C	19. A	20. B	21. C	22. A	23. B	24. C
25. B							

**Answer Key for Transporting Passenger Practice Test**

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. D	6. D	7. D	8. B
9. B	10. C	11. C	12. A	13. C	14. D	15. A	16. B
17. C	18. D	19. C	20. B				



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**CDL WRITTEN EXAMINATION GENERAL KNOWLEDGE  
KEY FACTS**

1. One leaf of a spring, broken or missing is enough to make a vehicle dangerous.
2. Brake shoes or pads should not have oil, grease, or brake fluid on them.
3. There are three types of vehicle inspections, pre-trip, enroute and after-trip.
4. Rough acceleration causes mechanical damage.
5. Use mirrors to check on tire, other traffic when merging, and the trailer in turns.
6. If there are exhaust leaks or steering fluid leaks they should be fixed before driving.
7. Items inspected enroute should include tires, brakes, and cargo securement.
8. Backing is always dangerous, should be done towards the drivers side and a helper used, if possible.
9. If one fourth of a spring leaves are broken or missing its illegal to drive the vehicle.
10. Mismatched tire size should not be used on the same vehicle.
11. Required emergency equipment includes fire extinguishers, warning devices, and spare electrical fuses if the truck uses them.
12. Radial and bias ply tires should not be used on the same vehicle.
13. Inspection under the hood includes oil level, the condition of belts and hoses, and damaged electrical wiring.
14. Steering wheels are not allowed to have more than 10 degrees of play.
15. When starting out on an uphill grade, keep the vehicle from rolling back with the parking brake.
16. Remember there are blind spots that a mirror can't show.
17. Keep both hands on the steering wheel on opposite sides.
18. Turn signals should be used early.
19. Warning devices are placed 10 ft, 100 ft, and 200 ft. to the rear on a four lane divided highway.
20. Retarders are to slow the vehicle and reduce brake wear.
21. A heavy vehicle going 55 M.P.H. on dry pavement needs the length of a football field to stop.

22. If traction is poor, a retarder can cause skidding.
23. If a hill or curve prevents other drivers from seeing you from 500 ft. behind when broken down, move the rear warning device back.
24. On slippery roads, slow down gradually or stop as soon as is safe, if on ice.
25. When passing, tap your horn, assume the other driver doesn't see you, and drive to avoid a crash.
26. Tachometers can be used to help with shifting and double-clutching.
27. The heavier a vehicle and the faster it is going, the greater the stopping distance.
28. Down shift before entering curves.
29. When setting out warning devices, keep them between you and traffic.
30. Hydroplaning can occur at any speed. It is more likely with thin tire tread or low air pressure.
31. Headlights should be on whenever visibility is reduced.
32. Use the horn only when necessary, it startles other drivers.
33. A driver should be looking 12 – 15 seconds ahead or about a quarter mile.
34. Drivers should flash their brake lights to warn others when you must slow or stop for something ahead.
35. If there are two left turn lanes, use the right hand turn lane.
36. When driving in cold weather check tires every two hours or 100 miles.
37. When driving in hot weather check tires every two hours of 100 miles.
38. On wet roads reduce speed by one third, on snow by one half.
39. Never remove a hot radiator cap.
40. A vehicles height changes with its weight.
41. When in traffic, driving the same speed as traffic is safest, if not at an illegal speed.
42. High beams should be used when safe and legal to do so.
43. When being tailgated you should increase your following distance.
44. On slippery roads, it takes longer to stop and is harder to turn without skidding, therefore turn and slow down as gently as possible.
45. To dry brakes, apply gentle brake pressure for a short distance while driving.

46. When entering or crossing traffic, remember how large a gap is needed for a heavy vehicle.
47. In hot weather be extra careful of oil level, fan belt tightness, and avoid high speeds.
48. When turning right from one two lane street to another two lane street, swing wide after you're into the intersection.
49. When turning left from one two lane street to another two lane street, begin turning halfway through the intersection.
50. At 35 M.P.H. a 40 foot vehicle needs 4 seconds space between it and the vehicle ahead, under good conditions.
51. Drive slow enough at night to stop within the range of your headlights.
52. In an oncoming driver drifts into your lane, steer to the right.
53. Brake fade is generally caused by hot brakes.
54. Escape ramps are designed to prevent damage to vehicle.
55. Controlled braking is used to keep a vehicle in a straight line.
56. Counter steering is turning the wheel back in the other direction after steering to avoid an emergency.
57. When steering to avoid a crash, turn no more than is needed to clear what's in your way, and do not apply the brakes when turning.
58. A red triangle with an orange center marks a slow moving vehicle.
59. When driving in work zones, slow down, use your flashers, and warn drivers behind you with your brake lights.
60. If the wheels are skidding when braking, you cannot control the vehicle.
61. Newer trucks should go down long downhill grades in a gear lower than they came up.
62. When using a curved downhill exit ramp slow down before the curve.
63. If you leave the road, avoid braking until your speed is under 20 m.p.h.
64. If you run on to the shoulder, try to stop before coming back on the highway.
65. If an emergency you can almost always turn quicker than you can stop.
66. At an accident scene keep the injured warm, stop heavy bleeding, move them if there is danger of fire or passing traffic. Don't give first aid that you're not qualified to give.
67. If a tire blows out, stay off the brake, until you have slowed down.

68. Water won't put out an electrical fire or gasoline fire.
69. If the brake pedal goes to the floor with hydraulic brakes, pump the pedal to try and bring the pressure back up.
70. Truck fires can be started by under inflated tires, loose fuel connections, or electrical shorts.
71. A:B:C: fire extinguishers can be used on electrical fires, burning liquids, and burning cloth.
72. A vehicle can skid if turned to sharply, over accelerated, or there is not enough weight on the front axle.
73. In a front wheel skid a vehicle tends to move in a straight direction even if the wheels are turned.
74. If rear wheels slip during acceleration, let off the throttle.
75. A drive wheel braking skid can be corrected by stopping the braking, turning quickly, and counter-steering if needed.

**CDL WRITTEN EXAMINATION**

**COMBINATION VEHICLES TEST  
KEY FACTS**

1. Color coded air lines are service blue, and emergency red.
2. Always check that the trailer brakes are locked before backing under a trailer.
3. To help prevent a rollover load cargo as close to the ground as you can, and go slow around turns.
4. A fifth wheel must be kept greased to prevent steering problems.
5. You should not use the hand valve during normal driving, to try and prevent a jackknife.
6. If you cross the air lines on an old trailer without spring brakes, you could pull the trailer but won't have any trailer brakes.
7. When a service air line breaks or comes off, generally nothing happens till the brakes are applied.
8. Never use the hand valve as a parking brake.
9. A tractor bobtailing takes longer to stop than a loaded combination vehicle.
10. Glad hands hooked together, or to dummy couplers keep water and dirt out of the air lines.
11. When backing under a trailer, the height is correct when the trailer rises only slightly to hook
12. Many trailers made before 1975 do not have spring brakes.
13. Hand valves should only be used to test trailer brakes.
14. The trailer air supply valve supplies air to the trailer air tanks.
15. Breaking an emergency air line, or both air lines will close the tractor protection valve and cause the trailer brakes to come on.
16. Always line up directly in front of a trailer before backing under it.
17. Make sure the trailer brakes are working by applying and releasing them.
18. Fifth wheel jaws should always close around the kingpin shank
19. If the fifth wheel locking lever did not lock, the coupling is bad and must be fixed.
20. The fifth wheel safety catch must be over the locking lever for a correct coupling.
21. Trailer air lines are to be connected before backing under a trailer.
22. After hooking, pull gently on the kingpin with the trailer brakes locked.
23. Landing gear and its supports must clear the tractor frame.

24. After pressurizing the trailer air tanks, set the trailer brakes again before backing under the trailer.
25. There should be no space between the upper and lower fifth wheels.
26. Trailer supports or dollies should always be raised fully and the crank handle secure before moving.
27. There must be adequate clearance between the tractor tires and the nose of the trailer.
28. After pushing in the trailer supply valve, wait till the air system is at normal pressure before moving the tractor.
29. Always visually check the coupling of combination units.

**CDL WRITTEN EXAMINATION**



**(866) 932-3436**

Last Revised 2/18/2010

## **AIR BRAKE KNOWLEDGE KEY FACTS**

1. The brake pedal controls how much air is supplied to put on the brakes.
2. The most common type of foundation brakes on heavy vehicles are S-Cam brakes.
3. All vehicles with air brakes must have an air supply pressure gauge.
4. Modern air brake systems combine three systems. They are the service, parking, and emergency brake systems.
5. Anytime a low air pressure device comes on, you should come to a safe stop and continue only when the system has been fixed.
6. The brake pedal applied and releases the service brakes.
7. Spring brakes are dependent on the service brakes being in adjustment.
8. On vehicles with dual parking control valves, air pressure from a separate tank can be used to release the emergency and or parking brakes to move a short distance.
9. The air compressor governor controls when air is pumped into the air tanks.
10. An application pressure gauge shows how much air is being applied to the brakes.
11. The air tank supply pressure gauge shows how much air is in the air tanks.
12. During normal driving spring brakes are held back by air pressure.
13. Air tanks with manual drains must be drained, at the end of each day.
14. Water can freeze in the air brake system causing brake failure.
15. An alcohol evaporator reduces the chance of ice in the air brake valves.
16. During cold weather, alcohol evaporators should be checked and filled to the proper level everyday.
17. Parking or emergency brakes must be held in position by mechanical pressure, such as spring pressure.
18. With a straight truck or bus, with the engine off and the brakes released. The air brake system should not leak at a rate faster than 2 psi per minute. Add 1 psi for combination vehicles.
19. On a straight truck or bus, with the engine off and brakes applied. The air brake system should not leak at a rate faster than 3 psi per minute. Add 1 psi for combination vehicles.

20. Emergency stab braking is pressing on the brake pedal as hard as you can, releasing when the wheels lock up, and when the wheels start to roll again putting on the brakes fully again.
21. It takes longer to use air brakes, because air takes more time to flow through the lines than hydraulic fluid does.
22. When checking the free play of slack adjusters, park on level ground, chock the wheels, and release the parking brakes.
23. A driver must be able to see a low air pressure warning device come on before air pressure in the service air tank drops below 60 psi.
24. Total stopping distance for air brakes is longer because of brake lag.
25. With air brake equipped vehicles, the parking brakes must be used any time the vehicle is parked. This is regardless of whether the vehicle is attended or not.
26. Your brakes are fading when it takes harder brake pressure to control your speed on a downgrade.
27. When testing the service brakes you should not have any delayed stopping action, any unusual feel, or a pull to one side.
28. When making an emergency stop, brake so you can steer and keep your vehicle in a straight line.
29. Using a low gear and light steady pedal pressure uses less air than fanning, the brake linings will stay cooler, and helps keep the vehicles at a constant speed on long downhill grades.
30. When a low pressure warning device comes on, you must stop and park safely as soon as possible.

**CDL WRITTEN EXAMINATION**



**TANK ENDORSEMENT  
KEY FACTS**

1. Tankers can turn over at the posted speed limit for curves. Take curves well below posted speeds.
2. Tankers transporting food products are usually “smooth-bore” because of sanitary regulations.
3. Baffled tanks have holes in the internal bulkheads to help control surge.
4. You must consider. “outage”, weight of liquid; and legal weight limits, when loading dense liquids.
5. Extreme caution must be used with “smooth-bore” tanks, especially when stopping and starting.
6. Tanks require special skills because of the high center of gravity, and liquid movement.
7. Liquid surge is the movement of liquid in a partially filled cargo tank.
8. Bulkheads divide a large cargo tank into smaller tanks. Caution must be taken with weight distribution, when loading or unloading tanks with bulkheads.
9. “Outage” is the space that must be left when loading a tank, to accommodate the expansion of liquids as they warm.
10. Liquid tanks are especially easy to roll over.
11. It is the drivers’ responsibility to know the “outage” needed when hauling liquids in bulk.
12. On a slippery surface, surge can shove a stopped tank out into an intersection.
13. Side to side surge can still roll a baffled tank, especially on curves.
14. Unbaffled tanks are called “smooth-bore tanks”, and have nothing to control surge.

**CDL WRITTEN EXAMINATION**

## **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS KEY FACTS**

1. It is the shippers' responsibility to prepare the shipping papers, correctly label, and properly package a hazardous materials shipment.
2. The intent of the hazardous regulations is to insure safe drivers and equipment, communicate the risk, and contain the material.
3. No smoking is allowed within 25 feet of a vehicle placarded with flammables, oxidizers, or explosives, or when this vehicle is being loaded or unloaded.
4. If a vehicle is loaded with explosives and is involved in a crash with another vehicle, the vehicles may not be pulled apart until the explosives have been placarded 200 feet away from the vehicles and occupied buildings.
5. It is not allowed to use a hazard class name, hazardous materials shipping name, or I.D. number to describe non-hazardous materials.
6. The listing of what is a hazardous material is found in the Hazardous Materials Table, and the list of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities.
7. Do not park a vehicle containing hazardous materials within 300 feet of a fire.
8. If a vehicle has enough hazardous materials to require a placard, the placards must be on all four sides.
9. Placarded vehicles with dual tires must be checked every 2 hours or 100 miles, whichever is less.
10. If there is an X or an RQ in the HM column of a shipping paper then the material shown on that line must be a material regulated by the hazardous materials regulations.
11. The cargo compartment of vehicles carrying explosives must not have loose floorboards, sharp points, or a cargo heater.
12. The correct order of a hazardous materials description on a shipping paper is (1) Proper Shipping Name, (2) Hazard Class, and (3) I.D. Number.
13. To provide the proper amount of control, radioactive materials have a total transport index to determine spacing in feet, from film, people, cargo, and compartment partitions. The total transport index may not exceed 50.
14. Placarded vehicles must stop no closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet from rail crossings.
15. A vehicle spilling hazardous materials must not be moved any more than safety requires.

16. Special routes to be used, or the need for permits, are to be determined by the driver before leaving.
17. Vehicles carrying any amount of chlorine must stop for rail crossings.
18. When materials are described as Poison inhalation hazard, you must use poison placards in addition to any other hazard class. Even small amounts.
19. Poisons must not be loaded in the same vehicle as human or animal foodstuffs.
20. If the driver has left a vehicle carrying hazardous materials, the shipping papers must be left on the drivers' seat or in the drivers' door pouch.
21. Drivers transporting Class A or B explosives must have:
  - The shipping papers
  - Written Emergency Instructions
  - A written route plan
  - A copy of FMCSR part 397
22. Do not drive with leaking or flat tires, except to the nearest safe place.
23. Remove overheated tires and place a safe distance from the vehicle.
24. There must always be someone in control of the fuel nozzle when fueling a placarded vehicle.
25. Drivers that transport route controlled radioactive material must receive special training at every 2 years, and carry a dated certificate.
26. Placarded vehicles may pass open fires only when they can do so safely without stopping.
27. Compressed gas cylinders must be loaded upright, horizontal, or in racks attached to the Vehicle, or in boxes that will prevent overturning.
28. If the driver leaves a placarded vehicle in the care of another person, that person must be:
  - Awake and able to move the vehicle
  - Know what to do in an emergency
  - Stay within 100 feet of the vehicle
  - Have a clear view of the vehicle
29. The use of hooks or other metal tools is forbidden when handling explosives.
30. Flares, fuses, or signal fires may not be used for a vehicle without containing explosives, flammable liquids, flammable gas, or empty tanks that hauled flammable liquids or gasses.

31. Vehicles transporting chlorine in cargo tanks, must have an approved gas mask, and an emergency kit for controlling leaks in dome cover plates and fittings.
  
32. The minimum UL rating for the fire extinguisher of a placarded vehicles power unit is 10 B.C.
  
33. It is prohibited to carry class A or B explosives in triples, or in combinations where any of the units is a placarded cargo tank.
  
34. It is the driver's responsibility for hazardous materials being transported safely, without delay, and that shipping papers are kept in the right place.
  
35. If the word forbidden appears in the hazard class column of the Hazardous Materials Table, You must not transport the material.
  
36. Explosives A and B must never be parked within 5 feet of the roadway.
  
37. If transporting a hazardous waste, there must be a properly prepared and signed Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest carried at all times.
  
38. In a hazardous materials emergency:
  - Warn others of the danger
  - Keep people away and upwind
  - Prevent Smoking
  - Keep open flames away
  
39. When hazardous materials is leaking, but not spilling, drive to the closest area you can get help. Call emergency personnel if needed.
  
40. When hauling both explosives A and B, an explosives A placard must be used.
  
41. Items marked by an RQ before or after an item description, in the event of a spill, must be reported to the government.
  
42. When hauling hazardous materials in a cargo tank, close all manholes and valves, and check for any leaks before moving the vehicle.

**CDL WRITTEN EXAMINATION  
DOUBLES/TRIPLES  
KEY FACTS**

1. To test that the service brakes are working and getting air all the way to the rear trailer, pull the hand valve on, and open the service line valve at the rear of the last trailer. You should hear and feel air escaping from the valve.
2. To calculate the number of seconds of space needed ahead of your truck, the rule is 1 second every 10 feet of vehicle length, for speeds 40 M.P.H. or less. For speeds over 40 M.P.H., you must add an additional 1 second.
3. When hooking a converter dolly to a trailer, the correct height for the trailer is such that it will be lifted only slightly when the converter dolly is back under it.
4. Doubles and triples should always be connected with the heaviest trailer in front and the lightest in the rear.
5. As the number of trailers increases and/or the length of the combination increases, the crack-the-whip effect increases and the likelihood of the rear trailer tipping over increases. This crack the whip effect makes the last trailer more sensitive to any sudden movement.
6. To hook a second or third trailer it must be secured by spring brakes, emergency brakes or wheel chocks.
7. To test that the air is supplied to a rear trailer, open the emergency line shut off valve at the rear of the last trailer.
8. In order to supply air to a second trailer, the valve at the rear of the first trailer must be open and the valve at the rear of the second trailer closed.
9. Never unlock a pintle hook with the converter dolly still under the trailer. The two bars may fly up.
10. Generally converter dollies do not have spring brakes. The parking brakes depend on air pressure to activate.
11. If the trailer wheels on a double or triple combination go into a skid, generally a trailer jackknife will occur.
12. On trailers without spring brakes, the parking brakes must have air pressure in the trailer air tank to lock this type of parking brakes.