

## PASSENGER PRACTICE TEST

1. Are you allowed to shift gears when crossing railroad tracks?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Only when the crossing has been marked exempt.
  
2. How many feet away must you stop your bus for railroad tracks?
  - a. At least 10 feet but not more than 50 feet from the crossing
  - b. At least 15 feet from the crossing
  - c. At least 15 feet but no more than 50 feet from the crossing
  
3. You are stopped for a railroad crossing. When may you open your doors?
  - a. You should open your forward door if that helps you see and hear
  - b. Never
  - c. You may open your emergency doors if it improves your view of the train
  
4. How far must you stop from the draw of a drawbridge?
  - a. At least 15 feet
  - b. At least 25 feet
  - c. At least 50 feet
  
5. Name a situation where you must not allow your bus to be fueled.
  - a. When the air temperature is below freezing
  - b. When the engine is turned off and the driver is absent
  - c. When in a closed building with riders on board?
  
6. Interstate what kind of report must you complete at the end of your shift?
  - a. You must complete a logbook page for each bus driven
  - b. You must make a list of names of all passengers transported
  - c. You must complete a written inspection report for each bus driven
  
7. Why should a driver count the number of students getting on a school bus?
  - a. Helps to know if the bus is overloaded
  - b. Helps to determine if some passengers will have to stand
  - c. Helps to know if everyone is on the bus or is safely away from it
  
8. Why is smooth handling of transmission and clutch a safety factor on busses?
  - a. Smooth handling always reduces driver fatigue
  - b. Quick stops or sharp turns can cause injuries to passengers
  - c. Both of the above
  
9. Which of the following can be stowed in the aisle on a school bus?
  - a. Book bags, calculators, and books
  - b. Lunches and coats and jackets
  - c. None of the above
  
10. Students planning to get off the school bus should not get up from their seat until?
  - a. The school bus driver has turned on the flashing red lights
  - b. The bus has come to a complete stop
  - c. The driver tells them to get up
  
11. What is a factor that most affects the amount of traction that your bus has?
  - a. The width of the road
  - b. The type and condition of the road surface
  - c. The brand name of your tires

12. In backing up which is more dangerous?
  - a. Backing to the left
  - b. Backing to the right
  - c. They are equally dangerous
  
13. One rule says that you should have how much following distance?
  - a. At least three seconds
  - b. At least four seconds
  - c. At least five seconds
  
14. When braking, when will a bus have the most traction?
  - a. When the wheels are rolling just short of locking up
  - b. During a skid
  - c. When the wheels have locked up
  
15. When driving down a steep hill which is best?
  - a. Shift down to a lower gear and not use your brakes
  - b. Shift down to a lower gear so that you will not use your brakes hard
  - c. Use your brakes only
  
16. If a posted speed is 45 MPH what is a safe speed for your bus?
  - a. It may be 45 miles per hour or it could be more
  - b. It will be exactly 45 miles per hour
  - c. It may be 45 miles per hour or it could be less
  
17. Which way will a bus lean if your are driving too fast on a banked curve?
  - a. It will lean toward the inside
  - b. It will lean in the direction of the turn
  - c. It will lean toward the outside
  
18. What should you do about speed if the road becomes slippery?
  - a. Reduce your speed gradually
  - b. Reduce your speed quickly
  - c. Stop immediately wherever you are
  
19. Chains are required to be installed on which wheels?
  - a. The front wheels
  - b. The drive wheels
  - c. The back wheels of a tandem
  
20. When may a disabled bus be towed to a safe place with passengers on board?
  - a. When the emergency exit is not working
  - b. Only if getting off the bus would be inconvenient for the passengers
  - c. Only if getting off the bus would be unsafe for the passengers
  
21. Can oxygen be carried on board by a passenger?
  - a. No, gases are not permitted on board
  - b. Yes, if special written permission is received from the DOT
  - c. Yes, if medically prescribed for and in the possession of a passenger
  
22. Can tear gas be transported on a bus?
  - a. No, irritating material may not be carried
  - b. Yes, if written permission is received from the DOT
  - c. Yes, if the containers meet certain packaging requirements

23. Which of these two items can be carried on a bus by a rider?
  - a. Car batteries
  - b. Gasoline
  - c. Neither one
  
24. Where must passengers who are standing remain while the bus is underway?
  - a. On buses where permitted they must stand at the back of the bus
  - b. On buses where permitted they must stand behind the standee line
  - c. Passengers are never allowed to stand on buses
  
25. Can the emergency exit door be opened when the bus is underway?
  - a. Never drive with an open emergency exit door
  - b. The emergency exit door must be open
  - c. The emergency exit door will be opened whenever the bus is stopped
  
26. If you should discharge an unruly passenger where should this be done?
  - a. Within the city limits of an incorporated city
  - b. Only at a bus terminal
  - c. At a place that is safe for them
  
27. Where else should you look while driving besides the road ahead?
  - a. Also scan the emergency exit door every few seconds
  - b. Also scan the emergency equipment to make sure that it is in place
  - c. Also scan the interior of the bus
  
28. Can looking ahead prevent accidents with cars going in same direction?
  - a. You can see changes in the traffic flow early enough to make adjustments
  - b. You can see objects that are far away better than those that are close
  - c. You can see where passengers are waiting for your bus in time to stop
  
29. If you have to move quickly to avoid an accident you want to know?
  - a. Whether all of your passengers are wearing seat belts
  - b. Where your passengers are seated
  - c. Where other vehicles are around your bus
  
30. Which can cause the most dangerous driving condition in poor weather?
  - a. Rain
  - b. Ice
  - c. Snow
  
31. How do you certify corrected defects on your pre-trip inspection?
  - a. Skip these items on your pre-trip inspection
  - b. Sign the previous driver report
  - c. Assume that the shop has handled these items
  
32. During a pre-trip inspection what are some items that you must check?
  - a. The standee line
  - b. The service brakes – parking brake – steering – lights- reflectors – tires
  - c. The number of bandages in first aid kits
  
33. On which wheels may buses have recapped or regrooved tires?
  - a. On all wheels
  - b. On all wheels except the front wheels
  - c. On all wheels except the drivers

34. What are three items of emergency equipment you must have on a bus?
  - a. A fire extinguisher, first aid kit and tire irons
  - b. Reflectors and stretchers and hydraulic jacks
  - c. Reflectors fire extinguisher and spare electric fuses
  
35. Before driving who must inspect the emergency equipment?
  - a. The shop
  - b. The driver
  - c. The dispatcher
  
36. It is illegal to transport passengers if you have consumed?
  - a. An intoxicating beverage within two hours
  - b. An intoxicating beverage within four hours
  - c. An intoxicating beverage within eight hours
  
37. May passengers leave carry-on baggage in a doorway or in the aisle?
  - a. Yes, unless there is a printed notice prohibiting it
  - b. No, unless no other space is available
  - c. No, there should be nothing in a doorway or the aisle that might trip riders
  
38. What shapes are hazardous material labels?
  - a. Diamond-shaped
  - b. Round
  - c. Rectangular
  
39. What is the maximum weight of hazardous materials allowed on a bus?
  - a. One hundred pounds
  - b. Five hundred pounds
  - c. One thousand pounds
  
40. What is the total weight of hazardous materials of one class allowed on a bus?
  - a. One hundred pounds
  - b. Five hundred pounds
  - c. One thousand pounds
  
41. You should never bring your bus into the stop to pick up students until?
  - a. There is no traffic in the area
  - b. A parent is present
  - c. The students have lined up properly
  
42. What should you do before the students are allowed to start toward the bus?
  - a. The bus should be stopped and the door should be opened
  - b. The students should have seen your bus and are aware that it is approaching
  - c. You should be slowing down approaching the bus stop
  
43. Why should you always count the number of students waiting for your approaching bus?
  - a. The school receives state moneys based upon the number of students
  - b. You will know when everyone has boarded the bus or gotten safely away from it
  - c. You are required to make written reports
  
44. Busses parked in line at the school should be parked so that?
  - a. Evacuation drills can be held that utilizes the front and back exits
  - b. Students will not have to walk very far between their classroom and the bus
  - c. No one can walk between the busses

45. You must know the student loading areas on your school bus route because?
- You load or unload passengers only in designated areas
  - Loading and unloading areas are not allowed near railroad tracks
  - Both of these
46. Students who have to cross the road after leaving the bus should walk?
- Behind the bus only
  - Far enough in front of the bus so that the driver can see them
  - In front of the bus but as close to the bus as possible
47. Usually the best position for a bus when students are crossing the road is?
- On the left side of the road
  - On the right edge of the roadway
  - In the middle of the road
48. What is the only real control that you have over students leaving the school bus?
- Turning off the engine
  - Opening the door
  - Threatening them with punishment
49. Employees using drugs and alcohol have several times as many accidents?
- Twice as many
  - Three to four times as many
  - Five times as many
50. Which will make you tire earlier?
- You do not like what you are doing
  - You have exercised beforehand
  - You are hungry
51. What should you do when driving for a long period?
- Keep the window rolled down
  - Take regular breaks
  - Drink coffee
52. Which of these can fully recharge the body?
- Coffee and stretching your legs
  - Just coffee
  - None of these
53. Should you start to pass another vehicle before a no-passing zone?
- Yes, if you begin your pass before you reach the solid yellow lines
  - Only if the pass can be completed safely before the no-passing zone
  - Yes, if no oncoming traffic is coming
54. On a two-lane road can you pass a car that is passing another vehicle?
- Yes
  - Yes, only if the person knows you are passing them
  - No
55. Why must you be careful when passing a heavy vehicle going downhill?
- The other driver cannot see you as easily as he can when going uphill
  - The heavy vehicle may be picking up speed
  - It is illegal to pass a vehicle going downhill

56. Why is it harder to pass at night?
- You cannot judge distance as well because of oncoming headlights
  - Your own headlights do not give you enough light to pass
  - Other drivers cannot see you at night
57. When passing a vehicle at night what is important to remember?
- Have your highbeams on
  - Use your lowbeams
  - Flash your lights
58. Before passing many drivers make the mistake of?
- Following too far behind
  - Following too closely
  - Turning their blinker on too soon
59. Where should you check before passing?
- Check only what is in front of you
  - Check only what is to the side of you
  - Check in your mirrors, over your shoulder, and behind you
60. Why should you be aware of a car in front of a car you will be passing?
- It may try to pass also
  - It might get a flat tire
  - To be sure you can safely return to your lane after completing the pass
61. Why does it require more time for the eyes to adjust at night?
- There is less light at night
  - Different parts of the eyes are used
  - Both of the above
62. When are drivers more likely to be tired?
- When they first get up in the morning
  - After lunch
  - At night
63. What may be the only notice that drivers following you have at night?
- Your taillights
  - Your back bumper
  - Your rear window
64. When can your rear view mirrors be a handicap to you at night?
- When they make other objects seem closer than they are
  - When the glare of other headlights in them blinds you
  - When they do not show your blind spots
65. If you are trying to avoid the glare of oncoming headlights you:
- Are looking to the right edge of the road and could miss tinted windshields
  - Are looking to the right edge of the road and could miss fog light
  - Are looking to the right edge of the road and could miss a threat from the left
66. Which of the following is much harder to judge at night?
- The time
  - Your strength
  - Distance

67. Should you cross over to the far left lane as soon as you enter a freeway?
- Yes as long as you are careful
  - No work over to the left lane when it is safe to do so
  - Yes but if you have an accident it is your fault
68. What should you do if you miss your freeway off ramp?
- Put the vehicle in reverse and go back to the off ramp
  - Cross over the median and make a U-turn
  - Take the next off ramp
69. When you are on the freeway – if you can do so safely maintain a speed?
- That is the average of other drivers
  - That is slower than the other drivers
  - That is faster than the other drivers
70. Why is it important to keep a safe following distance on the freeway?
- So you will not get a ticket for tailgating
  - So you can adjust quickly if traffic comes to a complete stop
  - So you will save fuel
71. When can you park on the freeway?
- When you need to stop to look at a map
  - When you need to get out and stretch your legs
  - Only in emergencies
72. If red is reflected back from the pavement markings you are going?
- In the right direction on the freeway
  - To be coming to the end of the freeway
  - In the wrong direction on the freeway
73. When entering the freeway your best strategy is to?
- Try to keep your speed low
  - Merge at or close to the speed of traffic on the freeway
  - Stop until there is a spot to enter
74. When preparing to turn left how should you keep your wheels pointing?
- To the left
  - To the right
  - Straight ahead
75. What is the best tactic to use before crossing an intersection?
- Look right – then left – then right again.
  - Look left – then right – then left again
  - Look to the rear – then ahead and then to the rear again
76. What is a yield sign?
- A yield sign tells you to stop
  - A yield sign tells you to slow down and be ready to stop
  - A yield sign tells you to slow down to ten miles per hour
77. How should an intersection with flashing red lights be treated?
- As if it was controlled by stop signs
  - As if it was a two way intersection
  - No special treatment must be given to the intersection

78. The light turns green and as the car ahead starts forward you?
- Wait a moment so that you will have a safe following distance
  - Proceed as closely as possible behind that car
  - Stop at the limit line to make sure it is safe
79. How does failing to look far enough in front of you affect your driving?
- It can cause your vehicle to weave in and out
  - It can cause you to stop too smoothly
  - It can cause you to be in the wrong gear
80. Why is it often difficult to look far enough ahead when driving at night?
- There is too much light inside your vehicle
  - The glare from oncoming headlights may force you to look to the shoulder
  - The pavement tends to be drier and shines more at night
81. At night your ability to steer a vehicle is reduced because?
- You can not see as well
  - You may not be able to look down the road far enough
  - Both of the above
82. Since you must know what is in front of you how should you use your eyes?
- You should be gazing straight ahead at all times
  - You should either be looking at your dashboard or looking straight ahead
  - You should be shifting your view every few seconds
83. How often should you look in your rear view mirrors?
- Several times per minute
  - Only when you are changing lanes or backing up
  - Once a minute
84. What is a warning that you are getting tired?
- You are watching out for everything around you
  - You are beginning to look in one place too long
  - Both of the above
85. Can your ability to look around you be handicapped by what you see?
- No, you will continue to keep your eye moving at all times
  - No, you are only interested in the vehicles that could be a threat to you
  - Yes, certain things will attract your attention more than others
86. A vehicle that is straddling lanes is possible sign of a drunk driver?
- Yes
  - Yes, only if it is at night
  - No
87. Is it OK to have a drink if you are still under the maximum allowed?
- Yes, because you are not legally drunk
  - Yes, because you are still able to drive
  - No, because you do not know you can drive safely
88. What type of drug is alcohol?
- A stimulant
  - A depressant
  - An opiate



89. How is your reaction time affected by alcohol?

- a. It is speeded up
- b. It stays the same
- c. It slows down

90. Can your performance be affected the day after you have been drinking?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Only if you drank a large amount

**Key:**

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