

**CDL RI School Bus Practice Test 1**

# CDL RI School Bus Practice Test 1



1. What do the red flashing lights on an eight-light system bus signify to other  
**The school bus is stopped to pick up or discharge pupils.**

**EXPLANATION:** Red flashing lights on a school bus indicate that the bus is stopped to pick up or discharge students.

2. While looking through the interior flat mirror the driver should have a clear  
**All the students on board.**

**EXPLANATION:** The large flat mirror hanging above the driver's head is there for them to see all of the students onboard at one time.

3. How far prior to a bus pick up location must be the amber warning lights be  
**200 feet**

**EXPLANATION:** If the school bus is so equipped, activate alternating flashing amber warning lights at least 200 feet of approximately 5-10 seconds before the school bus stop or in accordance with state law.

4. If an unruly student is threatening the safety of others how should you handle the situation?

**Pull bus to the side of the road and firmly explain the rules and regulations to the unruly student.**

**EXPLANATION:** Tips on handling serious problem: Stop the bus parking in a safe location off the road perhaps a parking lot or a driveway, secure the bus, take the ignition key with you if you leave your seat, stand up and speak respectfully to the offender or offenders. Speak in a courteous manner with a firm voice. Remind the offender of the expected behavior. Do not show anger but do show that you mean business.

5. The school buses stop arm is to only be operated with the:

**Red Warning Lights**

**EXPLANATION:** Activate alternating red lights when traffic is a safe distance from the school bus and ensure stop arm is extended.

6. If a bus is being operated on a divided highway or a highway with four lanes or more which of the following describes the procedure for pick up and discharge of students?

**The students can only be picked up or dropped off on the resident side of the road.**

**EXPLANATION:** Students could only be picked up from the resident side of the road, meaning the right side, they will not allow students to cross a major highway to get to the bus.

7. When leaving a freeway, you should begin to slow down?

**100 feet in advance**

**EXPLANATION:** You should start to slow down at least 100 feet in advance.

8. When is required to stop a bus, look, listen, open the driver's side window and service door?

**Whenever the bus is stopped at a railroad crossing**

**EXPLANATION:** At the Crossing: Stop no closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet from the nearest rail, place the transmission in Park, turn off all radios and noisy equipment, silence the passengers, and open the service door and driver's window. Look and listen for an approaching train.

# RI School Bus Fact Sheet

9. In flat mirrors you should see?

**200 feet behind**

**EXPLANATION:** Ensure that the flat mirrors are properly adjusted so you can see: 200 feet of 4 bus lengths behind the bus, along the sides of the bus, and the rear tires touching the ground.

10. In flat mirrors you should see?

**200 feet behind**

**EXPLANATION:** Ensure that the flat mirrors are properly adjusted so you can see: 200 feet of 4 bus lengths behind the bus, along the sides of the bus, and the rear tires touching the ground.

11. Which of the following statements is true about students who must cross in front of the bus after exiting it?

The driver should make a U-turn, so those students won't have to cross in front of the bus after exiting it.

**While the driver signals that it is safe to proceed, the students should cross the street while remaining in the driver's view.**

When the driver signals that it is safe to proceed, the students should run across the street to reduce their exposure to danger.

**EXPLANATION:** Wait for your signal before crossing the roadway. Upon your signal, the students should: Cross far enough in front of the school bus to be in your view.

12. A passive railroad crossing

Doesn't have a crossbuck sign.

**Doesn't have any type of traffic control device.**

Is a railroad crossing at which you don't have to stop.

**EXPLANATION:** This type of crossing does not have any type of traffic control device. You must stop at these crossings and follow proper procedures. However, the decision to proceed rests entirely in the driver's hand.

13. As part of your vehicle inspection test, you will have to check \_\_\_\_\_ to be sure that it is undamaged, operating smoothly, and able to be closed securely

**An emergency exit**

**EXPLANATION:** As part of your vehicle inspection test, you will have to check one emergency exit to be sure that it is undamaged, operating smoothly, and able to be closed securely from the inside. You will also have to point out the other emergency exits and describe how they operate.

14. Properly adjusted, the outside left and right side convex mirrors will let you

**At least one traffic lane on either side of the bus.**

**The front of the rear tires touching the ground.**

**EXPLANATION:** You should position these mirrors to see:

the entire side of the bus up to the mirror mounts,  
The front of the rear tires touching the ground,  
And at least one traffic lane on either side of the bus.

15. You can change the location of a school bus stop

**Only with the written approval of the school district.**

**EXPLANATION:** You should never change the location of a bus stop without written approval from the appropriate school district official.

# RI School Bus Fact Sheet

16. When you inspect the battery and battery box during your pre-trip vehicle inspection test, make sure that

The battery is secure, connections are tight with minimal corrosion, and cell caps are present.

The battery box and cover or door are secure.

EXPLANATION: Whenever located, see that battery(s) are secure, connections are tight, and cell caps are present. Battery connections should not show signs of excessive corrosion.

17. The left and right danger zones extend up to \_\_\_\_\_ from the left and right sides of the school bus.

10 feet

EXPLANATION: The danger zones may extend as much as 30 feet from the front bumper with the first 10 feet being the most dangerous, 10 feet from the left and the right sides of the bus and 10 feet behind the rear bumper of the school bus.

18. When driving a school bus in high winds, you should

Keep a strong grip on the steering wheel and try to anticipate gusts.

EXPLANATION: Strong winds affect the handling of the school bus! The side of a school bus acts like a sail on a sailboat. Strong winds can push the school bus sideways. They can even move the school bus off the road or, in extreme conditions, tip it over.

19. The convex, crossover, and flat mirrors should be viewed

In a logical sequence to ensure that a child or subject is not in any of the danger zones.

EXPLANATION: All mirrors should be viewed in a logical sequence to ensure that a child or object is not in any of the danger zones.

20. What is the "golden rule" for school buses when approaching and crossing railroad tracks?

Stop, look, and listen.

EXPLANATION:

At the Crossing:

stop no closer than 15 feet

And no farther than than 50 feet from the nearest rail,

Place the transmission in Park,

turn off all radios and noisy equipment,

silence the passengers,

open the service door and driver's window,

And look and listen for an approaching train.

21. Which of the following people can remove or suspendt students from riding

The school principal, superintendent, or the superintendet's designee.

EXPLANATION: Follow your school's procedures for discipline or refusal of rights to ride the bus. If you feel that the offense is serious enough that you cannot safely drive the bus, call for a school administrator or the police to come and remove the student.

# RI School Bus Fact Sheet

22. What would be considered proper procedure at a highway railroad crossing?  
**Do not shift gears while crossing railroad**  
**Turn warning light on**  
**EXPLANATION:** When approaching turn on the hazard lights, and do not shift when crossing the tracks.
23. What would be considered proper procedure at a highway railroad crossing?  
**Do not shift gears while crossing railroad**  
**Turn warning light on**  
**EXPLANATION:** When approaching turn on the hazard lights, and do not shift when crossing the tracks.
24. When getting onto a highway you should?  
**Keep your eyes on the car in front of you and watch mirrors for gaps.**  
**EXPLANATION:** When entering a highway, you should make sure there are no sudden changes by the car in front of you, while checking the mirrors for the proper gap to merge.
25. When is the use of alcohol, tobacco, and non-prescription drugs allowed on the school bus?  
**Never**  
**EXPLANATION:** The use of alcohol, tobacco, and non-prescription drugs should not be allowed on the school bus.
26. What do Anti-Lock Brakes do?  
**Prevent breaks from locking up when hard pressure is applied.**  
**EXPLANATION:** ABS is computerized system that keeps your wheel from locking up during hard brake applications.
27. While the bus is running when is the driver allowed to exit the bus?  
**Never**  
**EXPLANATION:** If the vehicle is running the driver is not allowed to leave the vehicle.
28. True statement about evacuation procedures with the school bus.  
**If time allows, notify the dispatch office about your situation, your location, and the type of assistance you need.**  
**EXPLANATION:** If time allows, notify dispatch office of evacuation location, conditions, and type of assistance needed.
29. When unloading students at a school, you should  
**Tell the students to remain seated until they are told to exit.**  
**EXPLANATION:** Have the students remain seated until told to exit.
30. The blind spot behind the bus may extend up to \_\_\_\_, depending on the length and width of the bus.  
**400 feet**  
**EXPLANATION:** The blind spot behind the bus extends 50 to 150 feet and could extend up to 400 feet depending on the length and width of the bus.
31. When can you put a misbehaving student off the bus?  
**Only at school or the student's designated bus stop.**  
**EXPLANATION:** Never put a student off the bus except at school or as his or her designated school bus stop. If you feel that the offense is serious enough that you cannot safely drive the bus, call for a school administrator or the police to come and remove the student.

# RI School Bus Fact Sheet

32. Before leaving, make sure the students are in plain view

**At least 10 to 15 feet away from the side of the bus.**

**EXPLANATION:** Tell the students to exit the bus and walk at least 10 feet away from the side of the bus to a position when the driver can plainly see all students.

33. You have stopped your bus to load students. Before you signal them to approach the bus, you should.

**Check for traffic once more.**

**EXPLANATION:** Monitor all mirrors continuously

34. Why is it so critical for you to understand the loading and unloading

**Because so many students are killed each year while getting on or off school buses.**

**EXPLANATION:** More students are killed while getting on or off a school bus each year than are killed as passengers inside of a school bus. As a result, knowing what to do before, during, and after loading or unloading students is critical.

35. In an emergency, you should consider NOT evacuating students from your

**If their injuries might be worsened by moving them.**

**If they would be exposed to downed power lines or other hazards.**

**EXPLANATION:** A decision to evacuate should include consideration of the following conditions: fire or danger of fire; smell of raw or leaking fuel; the chance the bus could be hit by other vehicles; downed power lines; exposing students to speeding traffic, severe weather, or a dangerous environment; when moving a student complicate injury; or a hazardous spill.

36. To load students after you have stopped the school bus,

**Count the number of students at the bus stop and make sure that all of them board the bus.**

**EXPLANATION:** Count the number of students at the bus stop and be sure all board the bus. If possible, know names of students at each stop. If there is a student missing, ask the other students where the student is.

37. Which school bus accidents should be reported.

**All**

**EXPLANATION:** All school bus accidents must be reported whether or not they involve death, injury, or property damage.

38. Who is responsible for handling discipline problems on your school bus?

**The Bus Driver "You"**

**EXPLANATION:** Tips on handling serious problems: follow your school's procedures for discipline of refusal or rights to ride the bus, stop and park in a safe location off the road, secure the bus taking the ignition key with you if you leave your seat.

39. An active railroad crossing is

**a railroad crossing that has a traffic control device.**

**EXPLANATION:** This type of crossing has a traffic control device installed at the crossing to regulate traffic at the crossing. These active devices include flashing red lights, with or without bells and flashing red lights with bells and gates.

# RI School Bus Fact Sheet

<sup>40</sup> The tail swing of a school bus can be as much as

**3 feet**

**EXPLANATION:** A school bus can have up to a three-foot tail swing. You need to check your mirrors before and during any turning movements to monitor the tail swing.

<sup>41</sup> In addition to spare electrical fuses (if equipped), three red reflective triangles, and a working fire extinguisher, emergency equipment for a school

**A first-aid kit and a body fluid cleanup kit.**

**EXPLANATION:**

In addition to checking for spare electrical fuses,

Three red reflective triangles,

And a properly charge and rated fire extinguisher,

School bus drivers must also inspect the following emergency equipment:

Emergency Kit Body,

And Fluid Cleanup Kit.

# RI School Bus Fact Sheet

42 How could one distinguish a blind person among other pedestrians?

**Will be carrying a white cane**

EXPLANATION: A white cane is typically used by the blind to help them find their way around without tripping.

43 When, according to the pupil transportation operation and safety rules, are the four-way hazard lights suppose to be used?

1. **When approaching a railroad crossing**

2. **When stopped or parked along a road due to a breakdown.**

3. **When backing up or turning around.**

EXPLANATION: Four-way flashers or hazard lights are to be use

At a railroad crossing,

When parked along the road from breakdown,

And whenever you are backing up or turning around.

44 When is the only time the red warning lights can be used?

**Whenever the bus is picking up or discharging students**

EXPLANATION: The red flashing lights are for picking up and discharging students only.

45 Front tire tread depth should be at least?

**4/32"**

EXPLANATION: Front axle or steer axle tires must have a tread depth of a least 4/32 of an inch.

46 What color are all school buses painted?

**National School Bus Glossy Yellow**

EXPLANATION: The National Highway Transportation Safety Administration issue guidelines to the states on pupil transportation safety. One of these guidelines is that all school buses should be

painted National School Glossy Yellow

47 When several students are exiting the bus, the driver should count the students, if one is missing?

**Get off the bus and locate the student**

EXPLANATION: Count the number of students while unloading to confirm the location of all students before pulling away from the stop. If you cannot account for a student outside the bus, secure the bus, and check around and underneath the bus.

48 Before you proceed through a railroad crossing, make sure that your bus will have enough containment to completely clear the railroad tracks. As a general rule, adequate containment is

**The length of the bus plus 15 feet.**

EXPLANATION: As a general rule, add 15 feet to the length of the school bus to determine an acceptable amount of containment or storage area.

49 What is the most important reason for performing a school bus inspection?

**For safety as required by federal, state, and local laws.**

EXPLANATION: The purpose of a school bus inspection is to ensure safety. A vehicle defect found during an inspection could save your problems later. Federal and state laws require drivers to inspect their vehicles.

# RI School Bus Fact Sheet

50 During your post-trip inspection of your school bus, you should check whether the seats are clean.

**For mechanical or operational problems**

For litter on the floor.

**EXPLANATION:** During your post-trip inspection, you should check all the mechanical and operational systems of the school bus for any problems. Immediately report any problems to your supervisor or school authorities.

51 In most states, school buses are equipped with \_\_\_\_\_ warning light system to control traffic at school bus stops.

**An eight-light**

**EXPLANATION:** Federal regulations require school buses to be equipped with a warning light system.

Each bus must have

Two flashing red lights in front and

Two flashing red lights in the rear,

And optionally two flashing amber lights in front

And two in the rear.

52 The front danger zone extends up to \_\_\_\_\_ from the front bumper of the school bus.

**30 feet**

**EXPLANATION:**

The danger zones may extend as much as 30 feet from the front bumper with the first 10 feet being the most dangerous, 10 feet from the left and right sides of the bus and 10 feet behind the rear bumper of the school bus.

53 When approaching a school bus stop, you should

**Activate your alternating flashing lights.**

**Check all mirrors constantly.**

**EXPLANATION:** When approaching the stop, you should:

(1) Approach cautiously at a slow rate of speed;

(2) Look for pedestrians, (3) traffic, or other (4) objects before, during, and after coming to a stop; (5) continuously check all mirrors,

(6) activate alternating flashing amber warning lights at least 200 feet or approximately 5-10 seconds before the school bus stop or in accordance with state law.

54 Is the bus driver allowed to pick up or discharge students at other than their assigned locations?

**Only if the school district allows and a written note from a parent has been received.**

**EXPLANATION:** If the school district allows this, and there is a written note from the parent, then yes, the driver can discharge at another location.

55 Who is the person responsible for the daily pre-trip bus inspections?

**The school bus driver**

**EXPLANATION:** The bus driver is responsible for performing



1. Which of the following can remove or suspend a student from riding  
**The school principal, superintendent, or the superintendent's designee.**

**EXPLANATION:** Follow your school's procedures for discipline or refusal of rights to ride the bus. If you feel that the offense is serious enough that you cannot safely drive the bus, call for a school administrator or the police to come and remove the student.

2. What would be considered proper procedure at a highway railroad

**Turn warning lights on  
Do not shift gears while crossing railroad.**

**EXPLANATION:** When approaching turn on the hazard lights, and do not shift when crossing the tracks.

3. Keep getting onto a highway you should?

**Keep your eyes on the car in front of you and watch mirrors for gaps.**

**EXPLANATION:** When entering a highway, you should make sure there are no sudden changes by the car in front of you, while checking the mirrors for the proper gap to merge.

4. When is the use of alcohol, tobacco, and none-prescription drugs allowed on the school bus?

**Never**

**EXPLANATION:** The use of alcohol, tobacco, and non-prescription drugs should not be allowed on the school bus.

5. What do Anti-Lock Brakes do?

**Prevent breaks from locking up when hard pressure is applied.**

**EXPLANATION:** ABS is a computerized system that keeps your wheel from locking up during hard brake applications.

6. While the bus is running when is the driver allowed to exit the bus?

**Never**

**EXPLANATION:** If the vehicle is running the driver is not allowed to leave the vehicle.

7. True statement about evacuation procedures

**If time allows, notify the dispatch office about your situation, your location, and the type of assistance you need.**

**EXPLANATION:** If time allows, notify dispatch office of evacuation location, conditions, and type of assistance needed.

8. When unloading students at a school, you should

**Tell the students to remain seated until they are told to exit.**

**EXPLANATION:** Have the students remain seated until told to exit.

9. The blind spot behind the bus may extend up to \_\_\_\_\_, depending on the length and width of the bus.

**400 feet**

**EXPLANATION:** The blind spot behind the bus extends 50 to 150 feet and could extend up to 400 feet depending on the length and width of the bus.

10. When can you put a misbehaving student off the bus?

**Only at school or the student's designated bus stop.**

**EXPLANATION:** Never put a student off the bus except at school or at his or her designated school bus stop. If you feel that the offense is serious enough that you cannot safely drive the bus, call for a school administrator or the police to come and remove the student.

11. Before leaving, make sure the students are in plain view.

**At least 10 to 15 feet away from the side of the bus.**

**EXPLANATION:** Tell students to exit the bus and walk at least 10 feet away from the side of the bus to a position where the driver can plainly see all students.

12. You have stopped your bus to load students. Before you signal them to approach the bus, you should

**Check for traffic once more.**

**EXPLANATION:** Monitor all mirrors continuously.

13. Why is it so critical for you to understand the loading and unloading procedures?

**Because so many students are killed each year while getting on or off school bus**

**EXPLANATION:** More students are killed while getting on or off a school bus each year than are killed as passengers inside of a school bus. As a result, knowing what to do before, during, and after loading or unloading students is critical.

14. In an emergency, you should consider NOT evacuating students from your school bus

**If their injuries might be worsened by moving them.**

**If they would be exposed to downed power lines or other hazards.**

**EXPLANATION:** A decision to evacuate should include consideration of the following conditions: 1-fire or danger; 2-smell or raw or leaking fuel; 3- the chance the bus could be hit by other vehicles; 4- downed power lines; 5- exposing students to speeding traffic, 6-severe weather, 7-or a dangerous environment; 8-when moving a student complicate injury; 9- or a hazardous spill.

15. To load students after you have stopped the school bus,

**Count the number of students at the bus stop and make sure that all of them board the bus.**

**EXPLANATION:** Count the number of students at the bus stop and be sure all board the bus. If possible, know names of students at each stop. If there is a student missing, ask the other students where the student is.

16. Which school bus accidents should be reported?

**All**

**EXPLANATION:** All school bus accidents must be reported whether or not they involve death, injury, or property damage.

17. Who is responsible for handling discipline problems on your school

**You "the driver"**

**EXPLANATION:** Tips on handling serious problems: 1-follow your school's procedures for discipline or refusal of rights to ride the bus, 2-stop and park in a safe location off the road, 3-secure the bus taking the ignition key with you if you leave your seat.

18. An active railroad crossing is

**A railroad crossing that has a traffic control device.**

**EXPLANATION:** This type of crossing has a traffic control device installed at the crossing to regulate traffic at the crossing. These active devices include flashing red lights, with or without bells and flashing red lights with bells and gates.

19. The tail swing of a school bus can be as much as

**3 feet**

**EXPLANATION:** A school bus can have to a three-foot tail swing. You need to check your mirrors before and during any turning movements to monitor the tail swing.

20. In addition to spare electrical fuses (if equipped), three red reflective triangles, and a working fire extinguisher, emergency equipment for a school bus includes

**A first-aid kit and a body fluid cleanup kit.**

**EXPLANATION:** In addition to checking for 1-spare electrical fuses, 2-three red reflective triangles, and 3-a properly charge and rated fire extinguisher, school bus drivers must also inspect the following emergency equipment: 4-Emergency Kit Body, and 5-Fluid Cleanup Kit.



1. How could one distinguish a blind person among other pedestrians?

**Will be carrying a white cane**

**EXPLANATION:** A white cane is typically used by the blind to help them find their way around without tripping.

2. When, according to the pupil transportation operation and safety rules, are the four-way hazard lights supposed to be used?

- **When approaching a railroad crossing**
- **When stopped or parked along a road due to a breakdown**
- **When backing up or turning around**

**EXPLANATION:** Four-way flashers or hazard lights are to be used at railroad crossing, when parked along the road from a breakdown, and whenever you are backing up or turning around.

3. When is the only time the red warning lights can be used?

**Whenever the bus is picking up or discharging students.**

**EXPLANATION:** The red flashing lights are for picking up and discharging students only.

4. Front tire tread depth should be at least?

**4/32"**

**EXPLANATION:** Front axle or steer axel tires must have a treat depth of at least 4/32 of an inch.

5. What color are all school buses painted?

**National School Bus Glossy Yellow**

**EXPLANATION:** The National Highway Transportation Safety Administration issue guidelines to the states on pupil transportation safety. One of these guidelines is that all school buses should be painted National School Bus Glossy Yellow.

6. When several students are exiting the bus, the driver should count the students, if one is missing?

**Get off the bus and locate the student**

**EXPLANATION:** Count the number of students while unloading to confirm the location of all students before pulling away from the stop. If you cannot account for a student outside the bus, secure the bus, and check around and underneath the bus.

7. Before you proceed through a railroad crossing, make sure that your bus will have enough containment to completely clear the railroad tracks. As a general rule, adequate containment is

**The length of the bus plus 15 feet.**

**EXPLANATION:** As a general rule, add 15 feet to the length of the school bus to determine an acceptable amount of containment or storage area.

8. What is the most important reason for performing a school bus

**For safety as required by federal, state, and local laws.**

**EXPLANATION:** The purpose of school bus inspection is to ensure safety. A vehicle defect found during an inspection could save you problems later. Federal and state lawss require drivers to inspect their vehicles.

9. During your post-trip inspection of your school bus, you should check

**For mechanical or operational problems**

**EXPLANATION:** During your post-trip inspection, you should check all the mechanical and operational systems of the school bus for any problems. Immediately report any problems to your supervisor or school authorities.

10. In most states, school buses are equipped with \_\_\_\_\_ warning lights system to control traffic at school bus stops.

**An eight-light**

**EXPLANATION:** Federal regulations require school buses to be equipped with a warning light system. Each bus must have 1-two flashing red lights in front and 2-two in the rear, and optionally 3-two flashing amber lights in front and 4-two in the rear.

11. The front danger zone extends up to \_\_\_\_\_ from the front bumper of the school bus.

**30 feet**

**EXPLANATION:** The danger zones may extend as much as 30 feet from the front bumper with the first 10 feet being the most dangerous, 10 feet from the left and right sides of the bus and 10 feet behind the rear bumper of the school bus.

12. When approaching a school bus stop, you should

**Activate your alternating flashing amber lights.**

**Check all mirrors constantly.**

**EXPLANATION:** When approaching the stop, you should:

1-approach cautiously at the slow rate of speed;

2-look for pedestrians, 3-traffic, or 4-other objects before, during, and after

coming to stop; 5-continuously check all mirrors;

6-activate alternating flashing warning lights at least 200 feet or approximately 5-10 seconds before the school bus stop or in accordance with state law.

13. Is the bus driver allowed to pick up or discharge students at other than their assigned locations?

**Only if the school district allows and a written note from a parent has been received.**

**EXPLANATION:** If the school district allows this, and there is a written note from the parent, then yes, the driver can discharge at another location.

14. Who is the person responsible for the daily pre-trip bus inspections?

**The school bus driver**

**EXPLANATION:** The bus driver is responsible for performing the pre-trip inspection daily.

15. Students may never walk within how many feet of the bus at any

**10**

**EXPLANATION:** The danger zone is the area on all sides of the bus where children are in the most danger of being hit, either by another vehicle or their own bus. The danger zones may extend as much as 30 feet from the front bumper with first 10 feet being the most dangerous, 10 feet from the left and right sides of the bus and 10 feet behind the rear bumper of the school bus.

16. After you decide on the best type of evacuation, what must you do

- Notify the dispatch office of the evacuation
- Dangle the radio telephone or microphone out of the driver's window for later use.
- **Secure the bus**

**EXPLANATION:** Secure the bus by: 1- Placing transmission in Park, 2-setting parking brakes, 3- shut off the engine, 4-remove ignition key, and 5-activate hazard-warning lights.

17. Most states require school bus drivers to take a physical examination

- **annually**

**EXPLANATION:** Most states require school bus drives to have an annual physical (including a vision test) to confirm that they are still fit to perform the duties of a school bus driver.

18. Which mirror let you view the front danger zone?

- **The crossover mirrors**
- The flat mirrors
- The convex mirrors

**EXPLANATION:** Crossover Mirrors are mounted on both left and right front the corners of the bus. They are used to see the front bumper "danger zone" area directly in front of the bus that is not visible by direct vision.

19. During your vehicle inspection test, you must check that the entry door is undamaged. Also check that it

**Operates smoothly and closes securely from the inside.**

**EXPLANATION:** Check that the entry door is not damaged, operates smoothly, and closes securely from the inside.

20. During your vehicle inspection test, if your school bus is equipped with an handicap lift, you should check

**That no parts are missing, leaking, or damaged and the lift is fully retracted and latched.**

**EXPLANATION:** If equipped with a handicap lift, look for 1-leaking, 2-damage, or 3-missing parts and 4-explain how lift should be checked for correct operation. 5-Lift must be fully retracted and 6-latched securely.



1. When under the age of 21 years old a driver will be considered

**Zero Tolerance**

**EXPLANATION:** There is a zero-tolerance policy for having alcohol in your system as the driver of a school bus.

2. The right front mirror should be adjusted to see?

**The right front tire meeting the ground.**

**EXPLANATION:** Ensure that the mirrors are properly adjusted so you can see:

1-The entire area in front of the bus from the front bumper at ground level to a point where direct vision is possible, direct vision and mirror view should overlap, the right and left front tires touching the ground, and the area from the front of the bus to the service door.

3. You **MUST** evacuate everyone from your school bus if

**The bus is stalled on a railroad track but there is no train in sight.**

**EXPLANATION:** The driver must evacuate the bus when:

1-the bus is on fire or 2-is a threat of a fire, 3-the bus is stalled on or adjacent to a railroad, 4-highway crossing, the position of the bus may change and increase the danger, there is an imminent danger of collision, and 5- there is a need to quickly evacuate because of a hazardous material spill.

4. Immediately after stopping, you should first

**Activate the alternating flashing red lights and ensure that the stop arm is extended.**

**EXPLANATION:** The driver must evacuate the bus when:

1-the bus is on fire or 2-is a threat of a fire, 3-the bus is stalled on or adjacent to a railroad, 4-highway crossing, the position of the bus may change and increase the danger, there is an imminent danger of collision, and 5- there is a need to quickly evacuate because of a hazardous material spill.

5. If a railroad crossing signal is malfunctioning, you should

**Call your dispatcher and ask for instructions.**

**EXPLANATION:** If there is no police officer, and you believe the signal is malfunctioning, call your dispatcher to report the situation and ask for instructions on how to proceed.

6. At a railroad crossing, you must stop at the stop line, If there is no stop line, you must stop

**Between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail**

**EXPLANATION:** Stop no closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet from the nearest rail, where you have the best view of the tracks.

7. You're about to unload students at a bus stop. Tell them that once they've exited the bus, they should

**Walk 10 to 15 feet from the side of the school bus.**

**EXPLANATION:** Tell students to exit the bus and walk at least 10 feet away from the side of the bus to a position where the driver can plainly see all students.

8. When loading or unloading students, you should check your mirrors  
Before entering traffic.

**Constantly**

After all students have entered or exited the bus.

**EXPLANATION:** Monitor all mirrors continuously.

9. When approaching a railroad crossing you should turn on the hazards?

**At least 200 feet from the railroad crossing**

**EXPLANATION:** Activate hazard lights approximately 200 feet before the crossing. Make sure your intentions are known.

10. When is the most dangerous time during a bus ride?

**Loading and unloading students**

**EXPLANATION:** When loading or unloading students they can be three times more likely to be injured.

11. True statement about the special danger of loading and unloading

**Tell students to leave any dropped objects, move out of the danger zones, and get your attention to retrieve the objects.**

**EXPLANATION:** Students should be told to leave any dropped object and move to a point of safety out of the danger zones and attempt to get the driver's attention to retrieve the object.

12. When approaching a bus stop on a multilane roadway, you should maintain your position \_\_\_\_\_ of the rightmost lane.

**Toward the right edge**

**EXPLANATION:** Move as far as possible to the right on the traveled portion of the roadway.

13. While you're loading students, if you cannot account for a student, what should you do?

**Secure the bus, take the key, and check around and underneath the bus for the student.**

**EXPLANATION:** If you cannot account for a student outside, secure the bus, take the key, and check around and underneath the bus.

14. How can a driver determine if a bus is equipped with Anti-Lock

**When the key is turned on an ABS. Light will come on and off**

**EXPLANATION:** Your school bus has a yellow ABS malfunction lamp on the instruments panel if it is equipped with ABS

15. If the bus is on fire, you must

**Evacuate the students downwind of the bus.**

**EXPLANATION:** Lead students upwind of the bus if fire is present.

16. Is the bus driver allowed to crack or open the service door prior to stopping to pick up a pupil?

**No**

**EXPLANATION:** The door needs to remain shut until the bus has come to a complete stop to pick up or drop off a student.

17. You should activate your alternating flashing amber warning lights \_\_\_\_\_ depending on the laws and regulations of your state.

**100 to 300 feet before the school bus stop**

**EXPLANATION:** If the school bus is so equipped, activate alternating flashing amber warning lights at least 200 feet or approximately 5-10 seconds before the school bus stop or in accordance with state law.

18. As part of your post-trip inspection of your bus, check for each of the following EXCEPT

**Dirt or shoeprint on the floor**

**EXPLANATION:** Make sure that all emergency exits are not damaged, operated smoothly, and close securely from the inside.

19. In an emergency, you MUST evacuate everyone from your school

- **If the position of the bus may change and further increase the danger.**
- **If the bus is on fire.**

**EXPLANATION:** The driver must evacuate the bus when:

1-the bus is on fire, or threat of fire, 2-the bus is stalled on or adjacent to a railroad highway crossing, 3-the position of the bus may change and increase the danger, 4-there is an imminent danger of collision, or 5-there is a need to quickly evacuate because of a hazardous materials spill.

20. When turning around at a railroad crossing a driver should?

**Turn on hazards**

**EXPLANATION:** Hazard lights would be required for both the turnaround, and the railroad crossing.