

WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR DRIVERS

APPLICANT _____

DATE _____

EXAMINEE _____

INSTRUCTIONS All of the questions contained herein are based on the United States Department of Transportation's Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. Applicants for the position of commercial driver are required to take the examination.

Each question has four answers but only one is right. Your job is to read all of the answers and then to pick the one answer you believe is right. Mark an "X" in the space next to the answer you choose. Do not pick more than one answer for each question.

Here is a sample question to show you what is to be done:

- The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations were written for:
1. vehicle makers
 2. drivers only
 3. carriers only
 4. drivers and carriers

The right answer is number 4, "drivers and carriers," so you would mark an "X" in the space next to answer number 4.

Finally, be sure to answer every question and do not skip any pages. Keep in mind that most of the regulations covered here apply to commercial bus and truck drivers and are different from what is required of passenger car drivers. Again, pick only one answer for each question. There is no time limit on the examination, but try to work as fast as you can.

1. §391.32 A motor carrier who is also a driver (owner-operator):
1. is not covered by the safety regulations.
 2. must obey only those parts of the regulations which cover drivers.
 3. must obey only those parts of the regulations which cover motor carriers.
 4. must obey both the parts covering drivers and the parts covering motor carriers.

2. §391.11(b)(1) With only a few exceptions, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations say a driver must be:
1. at least 18 years old.
 2. at least 19 years old.
 3. at least 20 years old.
 4. at least 21 years old.

3. §391.15(c)(2)(3) A driver cannot drive a motor vehicle:
1. for one year after a first offense conviction for a felony involving a commercial motor vehicle operated by the driver.
 2. for one year after a first offense conviction for driving a commercial vehicle under the influence of alcohol or narcotics.
 3. for one year after a first offense conviction for leaving the scene of an accident which resulted in personal injury or death.
 4. for one year after a first offense conviction for any of the above.

4. §391.21(b)(7)(8)(10) Every driver applicant must fill out an application form giving:
1. a list of all vehicle accidents during the previous 3 years.
 2. a list of all motor vehicle violation convictions and bond forfeits (except for parking) during the previous 3 years.
 3. a list of names and addresses of all employers during the previous 3 years.
 4. all of the above.

5. §391.27(a)(b) At least once a year, a driver must fill out a form listing all motor vehicle violations (except parking) occurring during the previous 12 months. The driver must fill out the form:
1. even if there were no violations.
 2. only if convicted.
 3. only if convicted or had forfeited bond or collateral.
 4. only if the carrier requires it.

6. §391.33(a)(2) If a driver applicant has a valid certificate showing successful completion of a driver's road test:
1. the carrier must accept it.
 2. the carrier may still require the applicant to take a road test.
 3. the carrier cannot accept it.
 4. the carrier may request a road test waiver from the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety.

7. §391.41(b)(5) A person with breathing problems which may affect safe driving:
1. cannot drive.
 2. cannot drive unless the vehicle has an emergency oxygen supply.
 3. cannot drive unless another driver is along.
 4. cannot drive except on short runs.

8. §391.41(b)(7) Persons with arthritis, rheumatism, or any such condition which may affect safe driving:
1. cannot drive unless they are checked by a doctor before each trip.
 2. cannot drive.
 3. cannot drive except when they are free of pain.
 4. cannot drive unless another driver is along.

9. §391.41(b)(8) Persons who have ever had epilepsy:
1. cannot drive unless another driver is along.
 2. cannot drive.
 3. cannot drive on long runs.
 4. cannot drive without monthly medical examinations.

10. §391.41(b)(9)(12)(13) In order to be able to drive, a driver:
1. must not have any mental, nervous or physical problem likely to affect safe driving.
 2. must not use an amphetamine, narcotic or any habit-forming drug.
 3. must not have a current alcoholism problem.
 4. must not have or use any of the above.

11. §391.45(c) If a driver gets an injury or illness serious enough to affect the ability to perform duties, the driver:
1. must report it at the next scheduled physical.
 2. cannot drive again.
 3. must take another physical and be recertified before driving again.
 4. must wait at least 1 month after recovery before driving again.

12. §392.2 A driver may not drive faster than posted speed limits:
1. unless the driver is sick and must complete the run quickly.
 2. at any time.
 3. unless the driver is passing another vehicle.
 4. unless the driver is late and must make a scheduled arrival.

13. §392.3 When a driver's physical condition while on a trip requires the driver to stop driving, but stopping would not be safe, the driver:
1. must stop anywhere.
 2. may try to complete the trip, but as quickly as possible.
 3. may continue to drive to the home terminal.
 4. may continue to drive, but must stop at the nearest safe place.

14. §392.5(a)(1) A driver may not drink or be under the influence of any alcoholic beverage (regardless of alcoholic content):

1. within 4 hours before going on duty or driving.
2. within 6 hours before going on duty or driving.
3. within 8 hours before going on duty or driving.
4. within 12 hours before going on duty or driving.

15. §392.7 A driver must be satisfied that service and parking brakes, tires, lights and reflectors, mirrors, coupling and other devices are in good working order:

1. at the end of each trip.
2. before the vehicle may be driven.
3. only when the driver considers it necessary.
4. according to schedules set by the carrier.

16. §392.8 The following must be in place and ready for use before a vehicle can be driven:

1. at least one spare fuse or other overload protector of each type used on the vehicle.
2. a tool kit containing a specified list of hand tools.
3. at least one spare tire for every four wheels.
4. a set of spark plugs.

17. §392.9(a)(3) If any part of the cargo or anything else blocks a driver's front or side views, arm or leg movements, or the driver's access to emergency equipment, the driver:

1. can drive the vehicle, but must report the problem at the end of the trip.
2. cannot drive the vehicle.
3. can drive the vehicle, but only at speeds under 40 miles per hour.
4. can drive the vehicle, but only on secondary roads.

18. §392.9a Any driver who needs glasses to meet the minimum visual requirements:

1. must drive only during daylight hours.
2. must always wear glasses when driving.
3. must always carry a spare pair of glasses.
4. must not drive a motor vehicle.

19. §392.9b A driver may drive with a hearing aid:

1. if the driver always has it turned on while driving.
2. if the driver always carries a spare power source for it.
3. if the driver can meet the hearing requirements when the hearing aid is turned on.
4. if all of the above requirements are met.

20. §392.10(a) A driver required to stop at a railroad crossing should bring the vehicle to a stop no closer to the tracks than:

1. 5 feet.
2. 10 feet.
3. 15 feet.
4. 20 feet.

21. §392.10(a) Shifting gears is not permitted:

1. when traveling faster than 35 miles per hour.
2. when moving across any bridge.
3. when crossing railroad tracks.
4. when traveling down a hill steeper than 10 degrees.

22. §392.13 A driver of a motor vehicle, not required to stop at drawbridges without signals, must:

1. drive at a rate of speed which will permit a stop before reaching the lip of the draw.
2. sound the horn before crossing.
3. proceed across without reducing speed.
4. slow down only if directed by an attendant.

23. §392.15(a) When turning a vehicle a driver should begin flashing the turn signals:

1. at least 50 feet before turning.
2. at least 60 feet before turning.
3. at least 75 feet before turning.
4. at least 100 feet before turning.

24. §392.16 Which of the following is true:

1. if a seat belt is installed in the vehicle, a driver must have it fastened before beginning to drive.
2. a driver may or may not use the seat belt, depending on the driver's judgment.
3. seat belts are not necessary on heavier vehicles.
4. a driver must use the seat belt only if required by the carrier.

25. §392.21 When a motor vehicle cannot be stopped off the traveled part of the highway, the driver:

1. must keep driving.
2. may stop, but shall get as far off the traveled part of the highway as possible.
3. may stop, but shall make sure that the vehicle can be seen as far as possible to its front and rear.
4. may stop if the driver has to, but should do both 2 and 3 above.

26. §392.22(b)(1) If a vehicle has a breakdown, the driver must place one emergency signal:

1. 100 feet in front of the vehicle in the center of the lane it occupies.
2. 100 feet in back of the vehicle in the center of the lane it occupies.
3. 10 feet in front or back of the traffic side.
4. at all of the above locations.

27. §392.22(b)(1)(i) If a vehicle has a breakdown on a poorly-lit street or highway, the driver shall place on the traffic side:

1. a reflective triangle.
2. a lighted red electric lantern.
3. a red reflector.
4. any one of the above.

28. §392.22(b)(2)(iii) No emergency signals are required for a vehicle with a breakdown if the street or highway lighting is bright enough so it can be seen at a distance of:

1. 100 feet.
2. 200 feet.
3. 500 feet.
4. 750 feet.

29. §392.22(b)(2)(v) If a vehicle has a breakdown and stops on a poorly-lit *divided or one way* highway, the driver must place one emergency signal:

1. 200 feet in back of the vehicle in the center of the lane it occupies.
2. 100 feet in back of the vehicle on the traffic side of the vehicle.
3. 10 feet in back of the vehicle on the traffic side of the vehicle.
4. at all of the above locations.

30. §392.25 Lighted flame-producing emergency signals, including fuses:

1. may not be used with vehicles carrying Class A or B explosives.
2. may not be used with tank vehicles, loaded or empty, which are used to carry flammable liquids or gas.
3. may not be used with any vehicle using compressed gas as a fuel.
4. may not be used with any of the above.

31. §392.30(a) A driver is required to turn on vehicle lights:

1. from one-half hour before sunset to one-half hour *before* sunrise.
2. from one-half hour before sunset to sunrise.
3. from one-half hour *after* sunset to one-half hour *before* sunrise.
4. from sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

32. §392.32(a)(b) When lights are required on the highway, a driver shall use the high beam:

1. except when within 500 feet of an on-coming vehicle or a vehicle the driver is following.
2. except when within 400 feet of an on-coming vehicle or a vehicle the driver is following.
3. except when within 200 feet of an on-coming vehicle or a vehicle the driver is following.
4. except when within 100 feet of an on-coming vehicle or a vehicle the driver is following.

33. §392.32(a) When lights are required, a driver may use lower beam lights:

1. when fog, dust, or other such conditions exist.
2. when approaching tunnels or bridges.
3. when driving on one-way highways.
4. when within 1,000 feet of business areas or where people live.

34. §392.40 Every driver involved in an accident must follow the safety regulation procedures whenever an injury or death is involved or if:

1. the accident is caused by the driver and property damage of over \$2,000.00 results.
2. property damage of over \$2,000.00 results, no matter who is at fault.
3. property damage of over \$100.00 results.
4. property damage of any kind results.

35. §392.41 If a driver strikes a parked vehicle, the driver should first:
1. stop and call the local police.
 2. stop and call the carrier.
 3. stop and try to find the driver or owner of the parked vehicle.
 4. stop and estimate the damages.
36. §392.42 When a driver receives notice of license or permit revocation, suspension or other withdrawal action, the driver must:
1. notify the carrier within 72 hours.
 2. notify the carrier within one week.
 3. notify the carrier before the end of the next business day.
 4. take no action since the carrier will get a notice.
37. §392.61 Except in emergencies, no driver shall allow a vehicle to be driven by any other person:
1. except by those the driver knows are capable.
 2. except on roads with little or no traffic.
 3. except by those allowed by the carrier to do it.
 4. unless the driver goes along with the person driving.
38. §392.64 A person may ride inside a vehicle's closed body or trailer:
1. only on short runs.
 2. only if there is an easy way to get out from the inside.
 3. only if the inside of the body or trailer is lighted.
 4. only if there is no cargo in it.
39. §392.66 If carbon monoxide is inside a vehicle or if a mechanical problem may produce a carbon monoxide danger, the vehicle:
1. may be sent out and driven so long as the windows are left open.
 2. may not be sent out or driven.
 3. may be sent out and driven only if the carrier decides the vehicle has to be used.
 4. may be sent out and driven on short runs.
40. §392.68 No motor vehicle shall be operated out of gear:
1. except when fuel must be saved.
 2. except on hills which are less than 20 degrees.
 3. except when it is necessary for stopping or shifting gears.
 4. except when the vehicle's speed is under 25 miles per hour.
41. §393.1(a) Under the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, no vehicle may be driven:
1. until a list of all missing or defective equipment has been prepared and given to the carrier.
 2. until all equipment has been inspected and replacements for defective parts have been ordered.
 3. unless all missing equipment is to be replaced no later than the end of the vehicle's next run.
 4. until it meets all of the equipment requirements of the regulations.
42. §393 Minimum requirements for lighting, reflecting and electrical equipment and devices on buses and trucks:
1. are set by the vehicle makers.
 2. are set by the National Safety Council.
 3. are specified in the safety regulations.
 4. are set by the trucking associations.
43. §393.18(a)(b) Every motor vehicle which has a load sticking out over its sides must be specifically marked with flags and lamps. Additional flags and lamps must be added if the load or tailgate sticks out beyond the rear of the vehicle by more than:
1. 2 feet.
 2. 4 feet.
 3. 6 feet.
 4. 8 feet.
44. §393.41(a) Every vehicle shall have a parking brake system which will hold it, no matter what its load:
1. on any grade on which it is operated which is free from ice and snow.
 2. on all grades under 15 degrees which are free from ice and snow.
 3. on all grades under 20 degrees which are free from ice and snow.
 4. on all grades under 25 degrees which are free from ice and snow.
45. §393.77(b)(6) A portable heater may not be used in any vehicle cab:
1. unless the heater is secured.
 2. unless the heater is of the electric filament type.
 3. at any time.
 4. without approval from the carrier.
46. §395.3(a) A driver is not generally allowed to drive for more than:
1. 6 hours following 8 straight hours off duty.
 2. 8 hours following 8 straight hours off duty.
 3. 10 hours following 8 straight hours off duty.
 4. 12 hours following 8 straight hours off duty.
47. §395.3(a) Most drivers of large vehicles are *not* allowed to drive:
1. after they have been *on duty* for 16 hours.
 2. after they have been *on duty* for 15 hours.
 3. after they have been *on duty* for 14 hours.
 4. after they have been *on duty* for 12 hours.
48. §395.3(b) Generally, a driver may not be "on-duty":
1. for more than 40 hours in any 7 straight days.
 2. for more than 50 hours in any 7 straight days.
 3. for more than 60 hours in any 7 straight days.
 4. for more than 70 hours in any 7 straight days.
49. §395.7 When a driver is riding in a vehicle, but is not driving and has no other responsibility, such time shall be counted as:
1. on-duty time.
 2. on-duty time unless the driver is allowed 8 straight hours off duty upon arrival at the destination.
 3. on-duty time unless the driver is allowed 6 straight hours off duty upon arrival at the destination.
 4. on-duty time unless the driver is allowed 4 straight hours off duty upon arrival at the destination.
50. §395.8(f)(1) Every driver must prepare an original and one copy of the driver's record of duty status which must be kept current by updating it:
1. every time a change of duty status is made.
 2. every 24 hours.
 3. every 8 hours.
 4. at the end of each trip.
51. §395.8(f)(2) Except for the name and main address of the carrier, all entries relating to the driver's record of duty status:
1. must be printed in ink or typed.
 2. must be made by the carrier dispatcher.
 3. must be made in front of a witness.
 4. must be in the driver's handwriting.
52. §395.8(f)(5) and (h)(2) Which of the following is required to be put in a driver's record of duty status?
1. time spent in a sleeper berth.
 2. total hours in each duty status.
 3. origin and destination.
 4. the name and make of the vehicle.
53. §395.11 If any emergency delays a run which could normally have been completed within hours of service limits, the driver:
1. must still stop driving when the hours of service limits is reached.
 2. may drive for 1 extra hour.
 3. may drive for 2 extra hours.
 4. may finish the run without being in violation.
54. §395.13 A driver declared "Out of Service":
1. must take a road test before driving again.
 2. must wait 72 hours before driving again.
 3. must appeal to the Director of the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety to drive again.
 4. can drive again only after hours of service requirements are met.
55. §396.7 If a vehicle on a trip is in a condition likely to cause an accident or breakdown:
1. the driver should report it at the end of the run so repairs can be made.
 2. the driver should drive at lower speeds for the rest of the run.
 3. the driver should stop immediately unless going on to the nearest repair shop is safer than stopping.
 4. the driver should change the route so as to get away from heavily traveled roads.
56. §396.9(c) If authorized Federal inspectors find a vehicle which is likely to cause an accident or breakdown:
1. it will be reported to the carrier for repair as soon as the vehicle is not scheduled.
 2. it will be reported to the carrier for repair at the end of the trip.
 3. it will be marked with an "Out of Service Vehicle" sticker and not driven until repairs are made.
 4. the driver will be held responsible and declared "Out of Service."

57. §396.9(c)(4) If the driver personally makes repairs on an "Out of Service" vehicle:

1. the work must be approved by a mechanic.
2. the driver must complete and sign a "Certification of Repairman" form.
3. the work must be approved by a supervisor.
4. the work must be approved by a Federal inspector.

58. §397.3 Department of Transportation regulations covering the driving and parking of vehicles containing hazardous materials:

1. replace State and local laws.
2. prevent States and cities from having their own laws.
3. must be obeyed even if State or local laws are less strict or disagree.
4. should not be obeyed if State or local laws disagree.

59. §397.5(c) A vehicle which contains hazardous materials *other than* Class A or B explosives must be attended at all times:

1. by the driver.
2. by the driver except when involved in other driver duties.
3. by the driver or a person chosen by the driver.
4. by the driver or a police officer.

60. §397.5(d)(1) A vehicle containing Class A or B explosives or other hazardous materials on a trip is "attended":

1. when the person in charge is anywhere within 100 feet of the vehicle.
2. as long as the driver can see the vehicle from 200 feet away.
3. when the person in charge is within 100 feet and has a clear view of the vehicle.
4. when the person in charge is resting in the berth.

61. §397.7(a)(3) Except for short periods when operations make it necessary, trucks carrying Class A or B explosives cannot be parked any closer to bridges, tunnels, buildings, or crowds of people than:

1. 50 feet.
2. 100 feet.
3. 200 feet.
4. 300 feet.

62. §397.13(a) Smoking or carrying a lighted cigarette, cigar, or pipe near a vehicle which contains explosives, oxidizing or flammable materials is not allowed:

1. except in the closed cab of the vehicle.
2. except when the vehicle is moving.
3. except at a distance of 25 feet or more from the vehicle.
4. except when approved by the carrier.

63. §397.15(b) When a vehicle containing hazardous materials is being fueled:

1. no person may remain in the cab.
2. a person must be in control of the fueling process at the point where the fuel tank is filled.
3. the area within 50 feet of the vehicle must be cleared.
4. the person who controls the fueling process must wear special clothes.

64. §397.17(a) If a vehicle carrying hazardous materials is equipped with dual tires on any axle, the driver must examine the tires:

1. at all fueling stops only.
2. only at the end of each day or tour of duty.
3. at the beginning of each trip and each time the vehicle is parked.
4. at the beginning of each trip only.

65. §397.17(c) If a driver of a vehicle carrying hazardous materials finds a tire which is overheated, the driver must:

1. wait for the overheated tire to cool before going on.
2. remove and replace the overheated tire, store it on the vehicle and drive on.
3. remove the tire, place it a safe distance from the vehicle and not drive the vehicle until the cause of the overheating is fixed.
4. drive slowly to the nearest repair shop and have the cause of the overheating fixed.

66. §177.823(a) When required, specified hazardous materials markings or signs must be placed:

1. wherever they can be seen clearly.
2. on the sides and rear of the vehicle.
3. on the front, rear, and sides of the vehicle.
4. on the front and rear bumpers of the vehicle.

CERTIFICATION OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Instructions to Carrier: If the examinee successfully completes the examination, the person who administered it shall advise him of the correct answers to any questions he failed to answer correctly and shall complete the certification of written examination in duplicate. The original of this certificate shall be retained by the motor carrier in the driver qualification file of the person who was examined with a list of the questions asked on the examination and the person's answers to those questions. Section 391.35 (g)(1)(2)(3)

This is to certify that the person whose signature appears below has completed the written examination under my supervision in accordance with provisions of 391.35 of the Federal Motor Safety Regulations.

Signature of person taking examination

Date of examination

Location of examination

Signature of examiner

Title of examiner

Organization and address of examiner

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(REV. 6-24-65)

CERTIFICATION OF ROAD TEST

Instructions to Carrier: If the road test is successfully completed, the person who gave it must complete the following certification in duplicate. The original of the signed road test form and the original of the Certification of Road Test shall be retained in the driver qualification file of the person who was examined, and duplicate copies provided to the person examined. Section 391.31 (e)(1)(g)(1)(2) of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations

Driver's name _____ Social Security No. _____

Operator's or Chauffeur's License No. _____ State _____

Type of Power Unit _____ Type of Trailer(s) _____

If Passenger Carrier, Type of Bus _____

This is to certify that the above-named driver was given a road test under my supervision on _____

19 _____ consisting of approximately _____ miles of driving.

It is my considered opinion that this driver possesses sufficient driving skill to operate safely the type of commercial motor vehicle listed above.

Signature of examiner

Title

Organization and address of examiner