

Commercial Driver's License National "S" Endorsement Practice Test

1. What is the distance for the danger zone around the bus?
 - a. 30' in front, 10' on each side, 12' to the rear.
 - b. 12' in front, 12' to the rear, 10' on each side.
 - c. 10' all the way around the bus.
 - d. 30' to the rear, 12' in front, 10' on each side.
2. Where are children in the most danger outside of the school bus?
 - a. The area to the left of the bus because of passing vehicles.
 - b. The front and rear areas of the bus.
 - c. Anywhere outside the bus defined as the danger zone.
3. Why is proper adjustment and use of all mirrors so vital to the safe operation of the school bus?
 - a. In order to observe the danger zone around the bus.
 - b. In order to clear up blind spots around the bus.
 - c. In order to observe the danger zone around the bus and look for students, traffic, and other objects in this area.
4. The blind spot behind the bus could extend up to _____ feet depending on the width of the bus.
 - a. 200 feet
 - b. 300 feet
 - c. 150 feet
 - d. 400 feet
5. If the flat mirrors are properly adjusted you should be able to
 - a. See 200 feet or 4 bus lengths behind the bus
 - b. See along the sides of the bus
 - c. See the rear tires touching the ground
 - d. All of the above
6. The properly adjusted outside left and right side **convex** mirrors allow visibility in what area?
 - a. The entire side of the bus up to the front tires at ground level, in front of the rear tires touching the ground, and at least one traffic lane on either side of the bus.
 - b. The area directly in front of the bus.
 - c. Front of the rear tires touching the ground, the entire side of the bus up to the mirror mounts, and at least one traffic lane on either side of the bus.
7. Where are the blind spots on the bus?
 - a. In the rear of the bus and could extend up to 400 feet depending on the width of the bus.
 - b. Immediately below and in front of each mirror and directly in back of the rear bumper.
 - c. All of the above.
8. A school bus is "every motor vehicle used for the transportation of children to or from school or school activities."
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. What do the outside left and right side **cross view** mirrors do?
- They are used to see the "danger zone" area directly in front of the bus.
 - Presents a view of people and objects that does not accurately reflect their size and distance from the bus.
 - All of the above.
10. All mirrors should be viewed in what manner?
- Simultaneously every 4 seconds.
 - In a logical sequence checking traffic and passengers every 5 seconds.
 - In a logical sequence to insure that a child or object is not in any of the danger zones.
11. The inside rearview mirror
- is used to monitor passenger activity inside the bus.
 - may provide limited visibility directly in back of the bus if the bus is equipped with a glass-bottomed rear emergency door.
 - allows the driver to monitor the blind spot area directly behind the drivers seat.
 - All of the above.
12. Right and left side **cross view** mirrors are used to see
- under the bus.
 - the top of the bus.
 - the danger zone behind the bus.
 - the danger zone in front of the bus, both sides to include the service door and front wheels area.
13. Convex mirrors present a view of people and objects that do not accurately reflect
- their size and distance from the bus.
 - their age and gender.
 - both sides of the bus.
14. The inside rearview mirror, when properly adjusted, will allow you to see
- all of the students, including the heads of the students right behind you.
 - the top of the rear window in the top of the mirror.
 - both a. & b.
15. What is the value of the overhead inside rearview mirror?
- It is used to monitor passenger activity inside the bus.
 - It is used to monitor the driver's appearance.
 - It is used to provide visibility directly in back of the bus.
16. School bus drivers must have a commercial driver's license and
- passenger and combination vehicle endorsements.
 - school bus and passenger endorsements.
 - air brake and tank endorsements.
 - school bus, passenger, and hazardous material endorsements

17. Maximum time in transit: No pupil shall be allowed to remain in transit to and from school for
- more than one hour round trip.
 - more than two hours round trip.
 - more than three hours round trip.
18. Who establishes official routes and official school bus stops?
- The office of Public Instruction.
 - The bus company.
 - The school district.
 - You, the driver.
19. The driver should never change the location of the bus stop without written approval from the appropriate school district official.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Seldom
20. Why is understanding the loading or unloading procedure so critical?
- Because only high school students understand how to cross the road.
 - Because more students are killed while getting on or off a school bus each year.
 - Because motorists ignore students walking to school.
21. Because of the danger and the demanding situation, you must use extreme caution when approaching a school bus stop.
- True
 - False
 - Maybe
 - Seldom
22. When should you activate your alternating flashing amber warning lamps?
- Activate alternating flashing warning lamps 100 to 300 feet before the school bus stop.
 - Activate alternating flashing warning lamps 300 to 500 feet before the school bus stop.
 - After you stop to load your students
 - None of the above.
23. You should stop at least _____ feet back from the students waiting at the bus stop.
- 6 feet
 - 8 feet
 - 10 feet
 - 12 feet
24. A school bus driver does not have to wear a seat belt at all times.
- True
 - False

25. When you come to a stop at a student loading area, you should
- place the transmission in park or if there is no park shift point, then in neutral and set the parking brake at each stop.
 - Put on the brake, put the transmission in neutral.
 - Shift to first, put foot on brake.
 - None of the above.
26. You should make a final traffic check to ensure all traffic has stopped before opening the door all the way.
- True
 - False
27. How far should students exit the bus and walk to?
- The distance it takes to clear the danger zone.
 - At least 10 feet away from the side of the bus.
 - At least 8 feet away from the side of the bus.
28. You should pull to the far right of the traveled portion of the highway at a school bus stop.
- True
 - False

(NOTE: South Carolina School Bus Driver's Handbook instructs that the driver should stay in the center of their lane when making stops to load or unload. However, if this question is on the test the answer would be "True".)

29. When loading/unloading students at the school, the driver should
- turn off the ignition switch.
 - leave the key in the ignition if leaving the driver's area
 - stand outside the bus.
 - None of the above.
30. When unloading students and they are all accounted for, the driver should prepare to leave by
- closing the door.
 - engaging the transmission.
 - releasing the parking brake, turning off the warning lights, engaging the left turn signal, and checking the mirrors.
 - All of the above.
31. If you miss a student's stop, is it ok to back up?
- Yes
 - No
 - Yes, if the child is angry.
 - Yes, if the parent is angry.
32. Only some school bus drivers are required to participate in In-Service training programs.
- True
 - False

33. When students cross the roadway, they must walk _____ feet in front of the bus and wait for the driver's signal to cross.
- 6
 - 8
 - 11
 - 10
34. Once students reach the left edge of the bus when crossing the roadway, they should
- stop, look for the drivers signal to continue.
 - look for traffic in both directions.
 - keep looking in both directions as they continue to cross.
 - All of the above.
35. When students drop objects outside the bus, they should go ahead and retrieve them.
- True
 - False
36. When loading or unloading students and you can't account for them, you should
- secure the bus by putting it in neutral, setting the parking brake on and take the key.
 - Go outside and check under and around the bus.
 - Both a. & b.
37. Why should a post-trip inspection be performed?
- To check for sleeping students or articles left on the bus.
 - To check for mechanical/damage or vandalism to the bus.
 - All of the above.
38. When should you evacuate the bus?
- Anytime you feel like it.
 - Twice a year.
 - Never.
 - When the bus is on fire, threat of fire, stalled on tracks, or there is imminent danger of collision.
39. You should stop no closer than _____ feet or no further than _____ feet from the nearest rail at a railroad crossing.
- 10 to 20 feet
 - 15 to 75 feet
 - 15 to 50 feet
 - None of the above
40. What is a passive railroad crossing?
- A railroad crossing that is no longer in use.
 - A railroad crossing that does not have any type of traffic control device.
 - A railroad crossing that has a traffic control device installed at the crossing to regulate traffic.

41. Who should make the final decision that it is safe to proceed across a passive crossing?
- The school bus driver.
 - The dispatcher.
 - None of the above.
42. Passive crossings have yellow circular advance warning signs.
- True
 - False
43. The number below a cross buck sign tells you what?
- The number of trains that cross here.
 - The number of tracks.
 - The number of times you must stop.
 - None of the above.
44. If the driver is evacuating the bus due to a stall or entrapment on railroad tracks, what is the appropriate course of action?
- Get everyone out of the bus and off the tracks immediately.
 - Move everyone from the bus at an angle away, which is both away from the tracks and toward the approaching train.
 - All of the above.
45. At a railroad crossing, the bus is required to stop at the stop line or, if there is no clearly marked stop line, what is the required minimum and maximum stopping distance?
- No closer than 15 feet and no farther than 30 feet, where you have the best view of the tracks.
 - No closer than 10 feet and no farther than 40 feet, where you have the best view of the tracks.
 - No closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet, where you have the best view of the tracks.
46. Before crossing any highway-rail crossing in a school bus, be sure the bus has enough containment to completely clear the railroad tracks. As a general rule how much space is considered an acceptable amount of containment for a school bus?
- The length of the bus plus 25 feet.
 - The length of the bus plus 15 feet.
 - The length of the bus plus 10 feet.
47. On approaching the tracks, you must activate your hazard lamps _____ feet before the crossing.
- 150
 - 200
 - 300
 - 350
48. You must cross the tracks without shifting.
- True
 - False