Introduction

This study guide contains forty-five commercial drivers license school bus test questions and answers. These questions and answers were written by professional authors with extensive knowledge and experience in the transportation industry. This study guide was designed to help drivers pass the commercial drivers license school bus endorsement exam. The questions pertained in this study guide are not the actual questions that will appear on the commercial drivers license exam. It is unlawful to distribute the actual test questions found on the commercial drivers license exam.

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School Bus – Practice Test Questions

1. 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?
   a. The length of the bus plus 25 feet.
   b. The length of the bus plus 15 feet.
   c. The length of the bus plus 10 feet.

2. Why should a post-trip inspection performed?
   a. To check for sleeping students or articles left on the bus.
   b. To check for mechanical/damage or vandalism to the bus.
   c. Any of the above.

3. 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.

4. What is the value of the overhead inside rearview mirror?
   a. It is used to monitor passenger activity inside the bus.
   b. It is used to monitor the driver’s appearance.
   c. It is used to provide visibility directly in back of the bus.

5. What is an example of a mandatory evacuation?
   a. There is no radio communication with base.
   b. There are community adults on the scene.
   c. The bus is stalled on or adjacent to a railroad highway crossing.

6. When should you activate your alternating flashing amber warning lamps?
   a. Activate alternating flashing amber warning lamps 100 to 300 feet before the school bus stop.
   b. Activate alternating flashing amber warning lamps 300 to 500 feet before the school bus stop.
   c. None of the above.

7. 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?
   a. No closer than 15 feet and no farther than 30 feet, where you have the best view of the tracks.
   b. No closer than 10 feet and no farther than 40 feet, where you have the best view of the tracks.
   c. No closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet from the nearest rail, where you have the best view of the tracks.

8. 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.
9. Where does the properly adjusted outside left and right side flat mirror enable visibility?
   a. Along the sides of the bus and the rear tires touching the ground.
   b. 200 feet or 2 bus lengths behind the bus.
   c. Along the sides of the bus, 200 feet or 4 bus lengths behind the bus, and the rear tires touching the ground.

10. 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.

11. What do the outside left and right side cross view mirrors do?
    a. They are used to see the “danger zone” area directly in front of the bus.
    b. Presents a view of people and objects that does not accurately reflect their size and distance from the bus.
    c. All the above.

12. Who should make the final decision that it is safe to proceed across a passive crossing?
    a. The school bus driver.
    b. The dispatcher.
    c. None of the above.

13. All mirrors should be viewed in what manner?
    a. Simultaneously every 4 seconds.
    b. In a logical sequence checking traffic and passengers every 5 seconds.
    c. In a logical sequence to insure that a child or object is not in any of the danger zones.

14. Where are 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. Both a & b above.

15. Why is understanding the loading or unloading procedure so critical?
    a. Because only high school students understand how to cross the road.
    b. Because more students are killed while getting on or off a school bus each year.
    c. Because motorists ignore students walking to school.

16. What should you do if you have lost ABS control at one or more wheels?
    a. Call dispatch to report the problem.
    b. Drive normally because you still have regular brakes but have system serviced soon.
    c. Drive faster so your ABS yellow malfunction lamp will go out.

17. How far should students exit the bus and walk to?
    a. The distance it takes to clear the danger zone.
    b. At least 10 feet away from the side of the bus.
    c. At least 8 feet away from the side of the bus.

18. What is a passive Railroad Crossing?
    a. A Railroad Crossing that is no longer in use.
    b. A Railroad Crossing that does not have any type of traffic control device.
c. A Railroad Crossing that has a traffic control device installed at the crossing to regulate traffic.

19. **If the driver is evacuating the bus due to a stall or entrapment on railroad tracks what is the appropriate course of action?**
   a. Get everyone out of the bus and off the tracks immediately.
   b. Move everyone from the bus at an angle away, which is both away from the tracks and toward the approaching train.
   c. All of the above.

20. **How should you brake in a bus with ABS Brakes?**
   a. Pump the brakes in an emergency situation.
   b. Apply the brakes, as usual.
   c. Apply the brakes and back off the brakes prior to the final brake, to stop.

21. **Which of the following items are prohibited on a school bus?**
   a) guns;
   b) large class projects;
   c) both a & b above.

22. **How often should you check your mirrors?**
   a) only before each trip;
   b) every 5-8 seconds;
   c) every 12-15 seconds;

23. **How far ahead should you look while driving?**
   a) 6-8 seconds;
   b) 12-15 seconds;
   c) 18-20 seconds;

24. **What school bus accidents must be reported?**
   a) none
   b) only if there is injury
   c) all

25. **Pupils must walk at least how many feet in front of a school bus to cross the road?**
   a) 8 ft
   b) 10 ft
   c) 12 ft

26. **A school bus driver doesn't have to wear a seat belt while loading or unloading students.**
   a) True
   b) False

27. **When approaching a school bus stop you should activate your overhead amber lights how far from the bus stop?**
   a) 100 ft
   b) 200 ft
   c) 300 ft

28. **Only some school bus drivers are required to participate in In-service training programs.**
a) True  
b) False  

29. Inspection of buses are made one or more times a year in order to determine whether the school bus can be used to safely transport school children.  
A) True  
b) False  

30. School bus drivers must have a commercial driver's license and:  
a) passenger and combination vehicle endorsements.  
b) school bus and passenger endorsements.  
c) air brake and tank endorsements.  

31. What is the most important reason for doing a school bus inspection?  
a) To give the mechanic something to do.  
b) To assist the principal with their reports  
c) for safety/ required by Federal, State and local laws.  

32. Each state board of education is charged with the primary responsibility of rules and regulations regarding pupil transportation.  
a) True  
b) False  

33. What is the definition for reaction distance?  
a) the distance the driver travels before they realize there is a discipline problem.  
b) the distance they travel after applying the brakes.  
c) the distance traveled while moving their foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal.  

34. Immediately after stopping you should:  
a) Tell the children to stand back until you are ready for them to load.  
b) Open entrance door slightly to activate the stop arms and overhead red warning lights.  
c) Get the children onto the bus as quickly as possible.  

35. In addition to checking for spare electrical fuses, three red reflective triangles, and a properly charged and rated fire extinguisher, school bus drivers must also inspect the following emergency equipment:  
a) three red burning flares, safety belts in all seats.  
b) three flares of any type and alcohol.  
c) three red burning flares, a nine-item first-aid kit.  

36. Make sure that emergency bus doors, roof hatches or push out windows used for emergency evacuation are not damaged and operate smoothly and close securely.  
a) True  
b) False  

37. A battery/box check is important. The battery must be secure, connections must be tight and cell caps must be present. In addition these items should be checked:  
a) battery connections should show signs of excessive wear.  
b) battery connections should not show signs of excessive corrosion, but the battery box and cover or door is unimportant.
c) battery connections should not show signs of excessive corrosion and the battery box and cover or door should not be damaged and should be secure.

38. When checking a handicap lift the things that you should look for are:
a) leaking, damaged or missing wheel chairs.
b) leaking, damaged, or missing parts and explain how lift should be checked for correct operation. Lift must be fully retracted and latched.
c) leaking, damaged, or missing parts and explain how lift should be checked for correct operation. Lift must be 25 percent retracted and latched.

39. Check that the entry door is not damaged and:
a) operates smoothly and closes securely from the outside.
b) operates smoothly and closes securely from the inside.
c) operates smoothly and closes securely from a remote location.

40. A school bus driver must also check the alternately flashing amber lights indicator, if equipped, the alternately flashing red lights indicator and the strobe light indicator, if equipped.
a) True
b) False

41. On a two-way street or highway, only vehicles moving in the same direction as the school bus must stop for a legally stopped school bus displaying red loading lights and stop signal arm.
a) True
b) False

42. When vehicles are traveling in the same direction as a legally stopped school bus displaying red loading lights and extended stop arm, they do not have to stop if the street or highway is a four-lane which is divided by an unpaved (grassy) median at least five-feet wide.
a) True
b) False

43. When vehicles are traveling in the same direction as a school bus displaying red loading lights and extended stop arm, they must stop if the street or highway is a four-lane which is divided by a raised median.
a) True
b) False

44. Vehicles must remain stopped until all red loading lights have been turned off.
a) True
b) False

45. When vehicles are traveling in the same direction as a school bus displaying its yellow warning lights that has not yet come to a complete stop, they must stop if the street or highway is a four-lane which is divided by an unpaved (grassy) median at least five-feet wide.
a) True
b) False
School Bus – Practice Test – Answers

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