Commercial Drivers License
Tank Vehicles Test - Practice

Introduction

This study guide contains seventy commercial drivers license tank vehicles 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 tank vehicles 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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Tanker Vehicles – Practice Test Questions

1) If you lose your brakes driving a tanker, when should you use an escape ramp?
   a) Always
   b) Only if the tank has baffles
   c) Only when the tank is empty
   d) Never

2) Side to side surge can cause:
   a) Tank failure
   b) Rollover
   c) Over speeding
   d) Suspension system failure

3) Why should you know the outage needed for the liquids you carry?
   a) Delivery hose size depends on outage
   b) Some liquids expand more than others when they get warm
   c) Tank baffles are not always legal with outage
   d) You must unload some liquids at a faster rate than others

4) What should you do if you are driving a tank vehicle and need to stop quickly to avoid a crash?
   a) Use controlled or stab braking
   b) Only use the rear brakes
   c) Slam on the brake pedal and hold it down
   d) Use light steady pressure on the pedal

5) Which of the following can cause a vehicle to skid?
   a) Overacceleration
   b) Overbraking
   c) Oversteering
   d) All of these

6) Which of the following is important to remember when pulling a liquid or dry bulk tanker?
   a) Curves, exit and entrance ramps post speed limits that are safe for cars, but may not be safe for tankers
   b) Most tankers have a high center of gravity
   c) Tankers can roll over at the speed limits posted for cars
   d) All of these

7) Which of the following is a good rule to follow when using a fire extinguisher?
   a) Aim at the base of the fire
   b) Stay upwind of the fire
   c) Keep as close to the fire as possible
   d) Aim at the base of the fire and Stay upwind of the fire

8) Which of the following about emergency steering and tankers is True?
   a) Wrap your thumbs around the steering wheel before starting a quick steering movement
b) Do not apply the brakes when making a quick steering movement
c) A tanker is easier to countersteer than most vehicles
d) All of these

9) Which fire can you use water to put out?
a) Electrical
b) Gasoline
c) Tire
d) None of these

10) When you unload the smaller tanks of a tank with bulkheads, be careful to check your:
a) Power usage
b) Water content
c) Air to fuel ratio
d) Weight distribution

11) Which of these should you remember in an emergency?
a) Open the door and jump out
b) Leaving the road is more risky than hitting another vehicle
c) Heavy vehicles can turn more quickly than they can stop
d) Stopping is always the safest action in an emergency

12) You should be very cautious when driving smooth bore tanks. This is especially true when you are:
a) Hauling milk or other food products
b) Loading or unloading
c) Starting or stopping
d) Going up or downhill

13) A "smooth bore tank" will
a) Have more surge than a baffle tank
b) Have less surge than a tank with bulkheads
c) Have less surge than a baffle tank
d) All tanks have the same amount of surge

14) A smooth bore thank that is loaded to 50% capacity will:
a) Have more surge
b) Cause the vehicle to handle better
c) Have the same amount of surge as one loaded to 100%
d) Have less surge

15) What should you do if you are driving a loaded tanker and you are exiting the highway using an offramp that curves downhill?
a) Wait until you are in the turn before downshifting
b) Come to a complete stop at the top of the ramp
c) Slow to a safe speed before the turn
d) Use the posted speed limit for the ramp

16) A liquid tank with baffles can still have what kind of surge?
a) Quick
b) Front to back
c) Top to bottom  
d) Side to side  

17) Which of these is likely to occur if you are driving a tanker and the front wheels begin to skid?  
a) The truck will stop in the shortest distance  
b) The truck will roll over  
c) Liquid surge will pull the tank from the truck  
d) You will keep moving forward in a straight line no matter how much you steer  

18) Which of the following must you consider when loading a cargo tank with liquid?  
a) The weight of the fluid  
b) The amount that the liquid will expand during transit  
c) The weight limits in the states which you will be driving  
d) All of these  

19) How will a truck with a baffled cargo handle on the road?  
a) The same as a tanker without baffles  
b) It will feel like the tank is not hooked onto the truck  
c) There will be less front to back surge than tanker with baffles  
d) The truck will seem very heavy  

20) Normal surge is:  
a) Bottom to top  
b) Front to back and side to side  
c) Back to front  
d) Front to back  

21) It is best to keep the center of gravity:  
a) Low  
b) Missing  
c) Wide  
d) High  

22) What difference in handling can you expect in a tank with bulkheads?  
a) The bulkheads have no effect on handling  
b) It will feel like the tank is not hooked onto the truck  
c) Less front to front surge than with smooth bore tanks  
d) It will seem very heavy  

23) What will liquid surge do to the handling of a tank vehicle?  
a) Can move the vehicle in the same direction the liquid moves  
b) Can make the vehicle handle better  
c) Will increase the wind resistance  
d) Will make the vehicle go faster  

24) Why is it important to know the outage needed for the liquids?  
a) Some of the heaviest liquids do not need any  
b) Some liquids expand more when they get warm  
c) Tank baffles are not always legal with baffles  
d) Liquids must be unloaded at a faster rate than others
25) What is liquid surge caused by?
   a) Hydroplaning
   b) Movement of the vehicle on wet pavement
   c) Movement of the liquid in the tank
   d) Movement of the fuel in the fuel tanks

26) Too much weight on the steering axle can cause hard steering.
   a) True
   b) False

27) Baffles divide a tank into several smaller tanks.
   a) True
   b) False

28) Starting and stopping with a smooth bore tank requires extra caution.
   a) True
   b) False

29) It is not important to know the outage of bulk liquids.
   a) True
   b) False

30) A bridge formula permits less maximum axle weight for axles that are closer together.
   a) True
   b) False

31) Dry bulk tank loads tend to have a high unstable center of gravity.
   a) True
   b) False

32) Too much weight on the driving axle is likely to cause poor traction.
   a) True
   b) False

33) The driver is only responsible for an overloaded vehicle if he loaded it himself.
   a) True
   b) False

34) Forward and backward surge is especially high in tanks that are not baffled.
   a) True
   b) False

35) Dense liquids are likely to exceed legal weight if the tank is fully loaded.
   a) True
   b) False

36) Tank vehicles are usually top heavy.
   a) True
   b) False

37) Bulkheads reduce the importance of weight distribution.
38) Always leave room for expanding liquids when loading a tank.
   a) True
   b) False

39) Sanitation regulations forbid the use of baffled tanks to transport food products.
   a) True
   b) False

40) Baffled tanks control side to side surge.
   a) True
   b) False

41) Surging is less dangerous in poor driving conditions.
   a) True
   b) False

42) Baffled tanks have bulkheads with holes in them.
   a) True
   b) False

43) Liquid surge tends to push the truck in the direction the liquid wave is moving.
   a) True
   b) False

44) Tankers can turn over at the posted speed limits on curves.
   a) True
   b) False

45) Tank vehicles have a high center of gravity.
   a) True
   b) False

46) A tank vehicle is a vehicle used to transport:
   a. Any liquid or liquefied gaseous material in a permanently attached tank.
   b. A portable tank having a capacity of 100 gallons or more.
   c. A tanker trailer for hauling liquids with baffles.
   d. All of the above.

47) Hauling liquids in tanks requires special skills because:
   a. Of the high center of gravity and liquid movement.
   b. Of low center of gravity and liquid movement.
   c. Of the special design of the trailers.
   d. Of the products they are designed to haul.

48) You must know the outage requirements when:
   a. Unloading a tanker.
   b. Loading a tanker.
   c. Hauling liquids in bulk.
49) **The amount of liquid to load into a tanker depends on:**
- a. The amount the liquid will expand.
- b. Weight of the liquid.
- c. Legal weight limits.
- d. All of the above.

50) **Un baffled tanks are used for hauling:**
- a. Gas.
- b. Food products.
- c. Acids.
- d. Very heavy liquids.

51) **Smooth bore tankers are more difficult to drive because?**
- a. They only have two baffles.
- b. They have nothing to slow down the flow of the liquid.
- c. They only have bulkheads.
- d. There is a surge only when stopping.

52) **Use of baffles are sometimes forbidden because:**
- a. They are hard to clean when hauling acid.
- b. Of sanitations requirements.
- c. They will not meet outage requirements.
- d. None of the above.

53) **Tests have shown that tankers will turn over at posted:**
- a. Off ramp speed.
- b. On ramp speed.
- c. Speeds on highway curves.
- d. All of the above.

54) **Bulkheads are?**
- a. Used to slow down the movement of liquids in transit.
- b. For hauling quantities of different amount in tanks.
- c. Used only when hauling food stuffs.
- d. Full of holes used for equalizing loads.

55) **Liquid surge is most dangerous in tanks:**
- a. With bulkheads.
- b. With baffles.
- c. Partially filled
- d. Loaded to full capacity.

56) **Tanks that haul milk are:**
- a. Baffles with holes.
- b. Bulkheads.
- c. Bulkheads with holes.
- d. Smooth bore tanks.

57) **Because a tankers load is so high off the ground:**
a. It will be top heavy.
b. It will have a high center of gravity.
c. It will roll over easily.
d. All of the above.

58) The person in charge of loading and unloading a cargo tank with hazardous material must be within __ feet of the tank?
   a. 5.
   b. 25.
   c. 50.
   d. 100.

59) Never park a tanker carrying explosives "A" or "B" within __ feet of the traveled part of the road:
   a. 5.
   b. 10.
   c. 25.
   d. 50.

60) Dense liquids may require that you only partially fill the tank. The amount of liquid to load into a tank depends on:
   a. Legal limits.
   b. The weight of the liquid.
   c. The amount the liquid will expand in transit.
   d. All of the above.

61) A portable tank mounted on a truck or trailer must be at least how many gallons to require you to have a tanker endorsement on your commercial drivers license?
   a. 100.
   b. 250.
   c. 500.
   d. 1000.

62) You are on level ground, why would you keep your foot on the brake pedal at a stop sign?
   a. So the vehicle won't roll backwards.
   b. So the vehicle won't roll forwards.
   c. Because the surge of the liquid in the tanks could cause the vehicle to move forward or backward.
   d. All of the above.

63) What is used to divide a large tank into several smaller tanks?
   a. Baffles.
   b. Smooth boring.
   c. Bulkheads.
   d. None of the above.

64) In what type of tank is the liquid surge the most noticeable?
   a. Smooth bore.
   b. Bulkhead.
   c. Baffled.
65) Liquids expand as they heat up. You as the driver must leave room for this expansion of the liquid. What is the term used to describe this expansion?
   a. Dry bulk.
   b. Surge.
   c. Smooth bore.
   d. Outage.

66) What is the major cause of surge?
   a. Poor driving habits.
   b. High center of gravity.
   c. Partially filled tanks.
   d. Mechanical failure.

67) Driving a tanker may require special equipment, it may include?
   a. Grounding cables.
   b. Vapor recovery systems.
   c. Emergency shut off systems.
   d. All of the above.

68) A tanker with a high center of gravity is preferred over a tanker with a low center of gravity.
   a. True.
   b. False.

69) A tank vehicle is described as a vehicle that is used to carry liquids or gases of __ gallons or more.
   a. 100.
   b. 500.
   c. 1000.
   d. 2000.

70) You are driving a tanker that is ¾ full. If you are forced to brake hard what can you expect to happen?
   a. The vehicle will be pushed forward by the liquid surge.
   b. The vehicle will be pushed backwards by the liquid surge.
   c. The vehicle will be pushed forward and then backward by the liquid surge.
   d. The vehicle will be pushed backward and then forward by the liquid surge.
Tanker Vehicles – Practice Test – Answers

1) A  26) A  51) B  
2) B  27) B  52) B  
3) B  28) A  53) D  
4) A  29) B  54) A  
5) D  30) A  55) C  
6) D  31) A  56) D  
7) D  32) B  57) D  
8) B  33) B  58) B  
9) C  34) A  59) A  
10) D  35) A  60) D  
11) C  36) A  61) D  
12) C  37) B  62) D  
13) A  38) A  63) C  
14) A  39) A  64) A  
15) C  40) B  65) D  
16) D  41) B  66) C  
17) D  42) A  67) D  
18) D  43) A  68) B  
19) C  44) A  69) C  
20) B  45) A  70) C  
21) A  46) A  
22) C  47) A  
23) A  48) D  
24) B  49) D  
25) C  50) B