

WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR DRIVERS

DATE _____

APPLICANT _____

EXAMINER _____

NOTE: Effective December 23, 1994, the federal DOT eliminated the written exam requirement. Motor carriers may continue to administer a written exam as part of their training program.

INSTRUCTIONS All of the questions are based on the United States Department of Transportation's Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

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. §390.11 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(b)(2) 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.
4. §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 while operating a commercial motor vehicle.
 4. for one year after a first offense conviction for any of the above.
5. §391.21(b)(7)(8)(10)(11) 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.
6. §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.
7. §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 Office of Motor Carriers.
8. §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.
9. §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.
10. §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.
11. §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 any of the above.
12. §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.
13. §392.6 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.

14. §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 anyway.
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.

15. §392.5(a)(1) A driver may not drink or be under the influence of any alcoholic beverage (regardless of alcohol 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.

16. §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.

17. §392.8 The following must be in place and ready for use before a vehicle can be driven:

1. emergency equipment as required by §393.95.
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.

18. §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.

19. §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.

20. §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.

21. §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.

22. §392.22(b)(1) If a vehicle has a breakdown, the driver must place one warning device:

1. 40 paces (100 feet) in front of the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane or shoulder.
2. 40 paces (100 feet) in back of the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane or shoulder.
3. 4 paces (10 feet) in front or back of the traffic side.
4. at all of the above locations.

23. §392.22(b)(2)(iii) No warning devices 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.

24. §392.22(b)(2)(v) If a vehicle has a breakdown and stops on a *divided or one way* highway, the driver must place one warning device:

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.

25. §392.25 Lighted flame-producing emergency signals, including fuses:

1. may not be used with vehicles carrying Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives.
2. may not be used with cargo tank vehicles, loaded or empty, which are used to carry Class 3 or Division 2.1.
3. may not be used with any vehicle using compressed gas as a fuel.
4. may not be used with any of the above.

26. §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.

27. §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.

28. §393.1(c) 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.

29. §393.9(a) All required lamps must be capable of being operated:

1. none of the time.
2. at all times.
3. 50 percent of the time.
4. 90 percent of the time.

30. §393.42(a) Every commercial motor vehicle must be equipped with brakes acting on:

1. the front wheels.
2. the back wheels.
3. four wheels.
4. all wheels.

31. §393.77(a)(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.

32. §395.1(b)(2) 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.

33. §395.3(a) A property-carrying driver is not generally allowed to drive for more than:

1. 6 hours following 8 straight hours off duty.
2. 11 hours following 8 straight hours off duty.
3. 11 hours following 10 straight hours off duty.
4. 12 hours following 8 straight hours off duty.

34. §395.3(a)(2) Most property-carrying drivers of large vehicles are *not* allowed to drive:

1. after they have been *on duty* for 16 hours.
2. after the 14th consecutive hour after coming *on duty*.
3. after they have been *on duty* for 14 hours.
4. after they have been *on duty* for 12 hours.

35. §395.3(b)(1) Generally, a driver may not drive after being "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.

36. §395.1(j)(1) When a property-carrying 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 10 straight hours off duty upon arrival at the destination.
3. on-duty time unless the driver is allowed 8 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.

37. §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.

38. §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.

39. §395.8(d)(2), (10), and (h)(2) Which of the following is not 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. total miles driving today.
4. the name and make of the vehicle.

40. §395.13(d) A driver declared "Out of Service" due to an hours-of-service violation:

1. must take a road test before driving again.
2. must wait 72 hours before driving again.
3. must appeal to the Regional Director of the Office of Motor Carrier Safety to drive again.
4. can drive again only after hours of service requirements are met.

41. §396.7(b) 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.

42. §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."

43. §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.

44. §397.5(c) A vehicle which contains hazardous materials *other than* Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 materials must be attended while on the highway 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.

45. §397.5(d)(1) A vehicle containing Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 materials 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.

46. §397.7(a)(3) Except for short periods when operations make it necessary, trucks carrying Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 materials 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.

47. §397.13(a) Smoking or carrying a lighted cigarette, cigar, or pipe near a vehicle which contains Class 1, Class 5, 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.

48. §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.

49. §397.17(a) If a vehicle is carrying hazardous materials, 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.

50. §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.

SAMPLE

CERTIFICATION OF WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Instructions of 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.

This is to certify that the person whose signature appears below has completed the written examination under my supervision.

Signature of person taking examination

Date of examination

Location of examination

Signature of examiner

Title of examiner

Organization and address of examiner