

ROADMASTER DRIVERS SCHOOL

STUDY GUIDE FOR THE COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE

INTRODUCTION

COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE (CDL) ENDORSEMENT EXAM

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

**SUPPORTING
TEXT
PUBLISHER:**

COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE MANUAL VERSION 2.0
SECTIONS 2 AND 3
YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF DRIVER LICENSING

STUDY GUIDE USE INFORMATION

This Study Guide is designed to help you learn and understand the information necessary to successfully pass the CDL endorsement exam, **GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**. All persons seeking any class commercial License must take this written test. Refer to the Commercial Driver License Manual to help you understand the correct information. Each section of the manual is referenced in the practice test questions where you can find the correct information.

The study guide consists of 3 major parts. 1. Key facts you need to know to pass the test. 2. Two practice tests to measure your knowledge of the subject. 3. Answer sheets for the practice tests.

Study all key facts in the study guide. This is the information you need to know to pass the test. When you feel you have read and understood the key facts, take the first practice test without using the answer sheet. Self-grade your first practice test. Re-study the key facts that relate to the questions you missed. Take the second practice test without using the answer sheet. Self-grade your second practice test. If you missed 3 questions or less, you are ready to challenge the CDL **General Knowledge** written test.

When you believe you have adequately mastered this subject and the other two written endorsement tests required for a **Class A CDL**, you will demonstrate your knowledge by taking the CDL tests at your local Department of licensing.

Roadmaster Drivers School has no relationship with the testing facility. You must pass the **General Knowledge, Air Brakes and combination vehicles** test in order to receive a CDL **Class A Permit**. Once you have the Class A CDL permit, you will be qualified to attend the Skills portion of the Truck Driver Course. Feel free to call the Education Department at the school for any assistance you may need concerning the CDL written tests.

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Revisions,06/2012

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE STUDY GUIDE.

KEY FACTS YOU NEED TO KNOW TO PASS THIS TEST.

Study these key facts until you are sure you know the information. Most of these facts are common sense and some apply to your every day driving habits. More detailed information can be found in your Commercial Drivers License Manual in Section 2 and 3.

1. Safety is the most important reason you inspect your vehicle.
2. There are three types of vehicle inspections. Pre-Trip; en-route and post-Trip.
3. Items inspected en route should include tires, wheels and rims lights and reflectors, brakes, and cargo securment.
4. Mismatched tire sizes should not be used on the same vehicle.
5. Radial and bias ply tires should not be used on the same vehicle.
6. Front tires should have at least 4/32nd inch tread depth. All other tire positions should have at least 2/32nd inch tread depth.
7. When checking the tires during the Pre-Trip inspection you should check: the condition of the tire, the tread depth and the tire pressure. (TCP) Tread, Condition, Pressure.
8. Brake shoes or pads should not have grease, oil or brake fluid on them.
9. Break pads should not be worn dangerously thin, missing or broken
10. When inspecting brakes for adjustment you should pull on the slack adjuster. If you pull the slack adjuster more than one inch, the brakes probably need adjustment.
11. If a main spring leaf is broken or 1/4 of a spring's leaves are broken or missing it is illegal to drive the vehicle.
12. It is illegal to drive a unit with an air suspension systems that is damaged and/or leaking
13. Steering wheels are not allowed to have more than 10 degrees of free play.
14. Wheel Bearings should be checked for leaking.
15. When approaching the vehicle take notice of the overall condition of the vehicle.
16. Items to inspect under the hood include, oil level, the condition of belts and hoses and electrical wiring.
17. If there are exhaust leaks, fuel, coolant, or steering fluid leaks the vehicle should not be driven until they are fixed.
18. All Gauges should be checked and in the normal operating range.
19. If equipped, check the Anti-Lock braking system at ABS indicator lights.

20. Required emergency equipment includes; fire extinguisher, three bi-directional reflective triangles and one spare fuse for each type used on the vehicle unless equipped with circuit breakers.
21. Rough acceleration causes mechanical damage.
22. When starting out on an uphill grade, keep the vehicle from rolling back with the parking brake.
23. When stopping, push the brake pedal down gradually.
24. Backing is always dangerous and should be done towards the driver's side so you can see well. A helper should be used if possible. The driver is still responsible for the safety of the vehicle even while using a helper.
25. While driving you should hold the wheel with both hands. Hands should be placed on the opposite sides of the wheel, with the thumbs on top of the wheel.
26. Use the mirrors to check on the trailer in turns, other traffic and the trailer tires.
27. Some large vehicles use convex or "spot" mirrors. These help a driver check areas around the truck he would normally be blind to. Spot mirrors should be checked as often as the West Coast mirrors. (flat mirror)
28. Spot mirrors make things look smaller and further away than they really are.
29. There are blind spots around your unit that your mirrors can not show you.
30. Tachometers can be used to help with shifting and double clutching.
31. Turn signals should be used early.
32. Always downshift before entering a curve.
33. Speed retarders or engine brakes (jake brakes} help slow the vehicle and reduce brake wear.
34. The use of the speed retarder or engine brake is not recommended when traction is poor. This could cause the drive wheels of the tractor to lock up and cause a jack knife.
35. Always brake before entering a curve. Braking after you have entered a curve could cause the wheels to lose traction.
36. Controlled braking is when you apply the brakes as hard as you can without locking the wheels. If steering corrections are necessary you should do so with only small movements of the wheel. Hard steering while braking could cause you to lose control.

37. Emergency stab braking is when you apply the brakes as hard as you can. Release the brakes when the wheels lock. As soon as the wheels start rolling again, re-apply them. Be sure you are off the brakes long enough for the wheels to start rolling again before re-applying.
38. Empty trucks require a longer stopping distance than fully loaded trucks.
39. The faster a vehicle is going the longer it will take to stop.
40. On slippery roads it takes longer to stop and is harder to turn without skidding. Therefore, turn and slow down as gently as possible on slippery roads.
41. A heavy vehicle traveling 55 mph on dry pavement needs the length of a football field (300 feet) to stop.
42. The heavier a vehicle is, or the faster it is moving, the more heat the brakes have to absorb to stop the vehicle.
43. Brakes that get very hot cause brake-fade. You should know your brakes are fading when you have to press harder on the brake pedal to keep the vehicle at a constant speed while going down steep hills.
44. Escape ramps are designed to prevent damage to vehicles, drivers and passengers.
45. A driver should be looking 12 to 15 seconds ahead, or about a 1/4 mile.
46. When passing, tap your horn. Assume the other driver does not see you and drive to avoid a crash.
47. Headlights should be used whenever visibility is reduced.
48. Drivers should flash their brake lights to warn others when you must slow or stop for something ahead.
49. If your vehicle breaks down you should safely get as far to the right as possible.
50. Warning devices are required to be placed: 10ft. and 100ft. to the rear and 200ft. to the rear on a four lane divided highway.
51. Warning devices are required to be placed: 10ft. and 100ft. to the rear and 100ft. in front of the vehicle on a two lane or undivided highway.
52. If your vehicle cannot be seen clearly from a distance of 500 feet because of a hill, curve or other obstruction you may place the front or rear reflector out to a distance of 500 feet. from the vehicle.
53. When setting out warning devices, keep them between you and traffic.

54. Use the horn only when necessary, it startles other drivers.
55. Hydroplaning can occur at any speed. It is more likely with thin tire tread or low air pressure.
56. On wet roads, slow down gradually or stop as soon as it is safe if on ice.
57. On wet roads, reduce speed by 1/3, on snow by 1/2.
58. If skidding occurs you must regain traction at once.
59. If the drive wheels lose traction the unit will jackknife when the angle reaches 15 degrees.
60. Counter-steering is turning the wheel back in the other direction after steering to avoid a traffic emergency.
61. When steering to avoid a crash, do not turn any more than needed to clear what is in your way.
62. When in traffic, driving the same speed as traffic is safest, unless it would be an illegal speed.
63. You should maintain a good following distance at all times. Allow 1 second of following distance for each 10ft. of vehicle length. If you are traveling at speeds above 40 mph you should allow one additional second of following distance.
64. At 35 mph a 40ft. Vehicle needs 4 seconds space between it and the vehicle ahead.
65. A vehicle height changes with its weight.
66. When being tailgated you should increase your following distance, this will decrease your chances of needing to make an emergency stop.
67. When turning right from one two-lane street to another two-lane street, swing wide after you are into the intersection.
68. When turning left from one two-lane Street to another two-lane street, swing wide after you are into the intersection.
69. If there are two or more left turn lanes, use the one that is farthest to the right.
70. When entering or crossing traffic, remember how large a gap is needed for heavy trucks.
71. High beams should be used when it is safe and legal to do so.
72. Drive slowly enough at night to stop within the range of your headlights.
73. When driving in cold weather, check that the windshield washers work and have antifreeze.
74. When driving in hot weather, check the tires every 2 hours or every 100 miles, whichever comes first.
75. Never remove a hot radiator cap.

76. In hot weather, be extra careful of oil level, fan belt tightness, and avoid high speeds.
77. To help keep brakes dry, apply gentle pressure to the brake pedal while driving through standing water.
78. Newer trucks should go down long, downhill grades in a gear lower than the one used to come up.
79. When driving in work zones: slow down, use your 4-way flashers, and warn drivers behind you with your brake lights.
80. When using a curved, downhill exit ramp, slow down before the curve.
81. A red triangle with an orange center marks a slow-moving vehicle.
82. In an emergency you can almost always turn quicker than you can stop.
83. If you leave the road, try to stop before coming back on the highway.
84. If you leave the road and cannot stop before returning to the road surface, avoid braking until your speed is below 20 mph.
85. If an on-coming driver drifts into your lane and is headed straight for you, you should steer to the right. Steering to the left may cause a further conflict if the other driver realizes his mistake and tries to correct it.
86. Controlled braking is used to keep the vehicle in a straight line.
87. If the wheels are skidding when braking, you cannot control the direction of the vehicle.
88. If a vehicle goes into a front wheel skid it will go straight ahead, even if the steering wheel is turned.
89. If the rear wheels slip during acceleration, let off the accelerator.
90. If a tire blows out, stay off the brake until you have slowed down.
91. A vehicle can skid if it is turned too sharply, over accelerated, or if there is not enough weight on the steering axle.
92. A drive wheel braking skid can be corrected by stopping the braking, turning quickly, and counter-steering if needed.
93. At an accident scene keep the injured warm, stop heavy bleeding, and move them if there is a danger of fire or passing traffic. Do not give first aid that you are not qualified to give.
94. Truck fires can be started from under-inflated tires, loose fuel connections, or electrical shorts.
95. Water will not put out electrical or gasoline fires.

96. A/B/C fire extinguishers can be used on electrical fires, burning liquids and burning cloth.
97. A burning tire can only be put out with water.
98. To help stay alert while driving, you should take short breaks before you get drowsy.
99. Sleep is the only thing that will overcome fatigue.
100. You should stop driving whenever you become sleepy.
101. As Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) goes up, judgement and self-control are affected.
102. Drug usage can lead to accidents and/or arrest.
103. If a vehicle is placarded you may not drive it without a hazardous materials endorsement on your Commercial Drivers License.
104. Hazardous material shipments are identified by a hazard class found on the shipping document, a four inch diamond shaped label on the container, and possibly, hazardous materials placard on the vehicle.
105. You can drive a vehicle with hazardous materials if it does not require placards.
106. State governments set the weight limit not the federal government.
107. The higher the center of gravity, the more likely a vehicle is to turn over in a curve.
108. Cargo that could shift is required to have a least two tie-downs.
109. Keep cargo weight spread as evenly as possible throughout the cargo area. Keep heavy items as low as possible to keep the center of gravity as low as possible.
110. There should be a tie-down every 10 feet of cargo.
111. Unstable loads such as hanging meat or livestock can require extra caution on curves or when breaking.
112. Cargo inspections should be performed after every break you take while driving.
113. Winds are a big problem when trucks come out of tunnels.
114. Rust around wheel nuts may be signs that they are loose.
115. You should avoid traveling next to other vehicles on the highway whenever possible.
108. You should inspect your cargo at the end of every change of duty.
109. Cargo should be centered in the cargo area of the vehicle.
110. Each state establishes legal weight limits.
111. Vehicle damage and/or injury can be caused by improperly secured cargo.

- 112. A vehicle will steer hard if most of the weight is loaded over the steering axle.
- 113. A high load is more apt to tip on curves at high speed.
- 114. You should keep your cargo weight balanced in the cargo area.
- 115. There should be at least one tie down for every 10 feet of cargo.
- 116. Under all conditions, reflective triangles are to be placed to give adequate warning to oncoming drivers.
- 117. Unstable loads like hanging beef or liquid require extra caution in handling by the driver.
- 118. Antilock Braking Systems (ABS) is a computerized system that keeps your wheels from locking up during a hard brake application.
- 119. ABS is an addition to your normal brakes. It does not decrease or increase your normal braking capability, only activates when wheels are about to lock up.
- 120. ABS does not necessarily shorten your stopping distance, but it does help you keep the vehicle under control during hard braking.
- 121. The Department of Transportation (DOT) requires that ABS be on Truck Tractors with air brakes built after March 1, 1997.
- 122. You can tell if your commercial Vehicle is equipped with ABS because it will have a yellow ABS malfunction lamp on the instrument panel.
- 123. You can tell if ABS is working if the yellow lamp on the instrument panel goes out after starting the unit.

INSTRUCTIONS

NOW THAT YOU KNOW ALL THE KEY FACTS IN SECTION 2 AND 3, TAKE THE PRACTICE TEST WITHOUT REFERRING TO THE ANSWERE SHEET. SELF GRADE YOUR TEST AND RE-STUDY THE MISSED QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION HAS A REFERENCE NUMBER, EXAMPLE (2.3) WHERE YOU CAN RESEARCH THE CORRECT ANSWER. YOU MAY WANT TO PUT YOUR ANSWERS ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER SO YOU CAN TAKE THE TEST MORE THAN ONCE.

GOOD LUCK

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

PRACTICE TEST # 1

Read each question and all the answers carefully. Select the most correct answer. After answering all questions in the practice test, check them with the answer sheet for correctness. You can check your answer for correctness by reading the Commercial Drivers License Manual, section 2. The questions listed are only similar to the ones that you can expect to find on the actual CDL test. By studying this guide, you will be able to determine the most correct answer when you take the CDL written Test.

When taking the CDL written test, follow these basic test-taking rules:

- 1. Read the entire question and all answers before selecting your answer. Remember there may be more than one right answer and you need to select the most correct one.**
- 2. Do not read words into the questions that are not there.**
- 3. Watch for words that may change the meaning of the question, i.e. (NOT, EXCEPT, etc.)**
- 4. Follow all instructions, oral or written.**

SECTION 2 – GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. An enroute inspection should include checking for: (2-1)
 - A. Tire overheating
 - B. Brake overheating
 - C. Cargo securement
 - D. All of the above
2. What is the most important reason for doing a vehicle inspection?
 - A. State law
 - B. To make sure the lights are all working
 - C. Safety is the most important reason to inspect your vehicle
 - D. To check for flat tires
3. When checking your vehicle during the pre-trip inspection, which of these statements is true (2-2)
 - A. Rust around wheel nuts may mean that they are loose.
 - B. Wheels or rims which have had cracks welded are OK to use if they have been checked by a mechanic.
 - C. A vehicle can be driven safely with one missing lug nut on a wheel.
 - D. Mismatched lock rings can be used on the same vehicle.

4. You are checking your tires for a pre-trip inspection. Which of these statements is true.(2-2)
- A. Dual tires should be touching each other.
 - B. Tires of mismatched sizes should not be used on the same vehicle.
 - C. Radial and bias-ply tires can be used together on the same vehicle.
 - D. 2/32nd inch tread depth is safe for the front tires.
5. You are checking your brakes and suspension system for a pre-trip inspection. Which of these statements is true (2-2 & 2-3)
- A. Brake shoes should not have oil, grease, or brake fluid on them.
 - B. Brakes pads should not have brake fluid on them.
 - C. One missing leaf spring can be dangerous.
 - D. All of the above are true.
6. When checking your vehicle during the inspection, which of these statements is true? (2-2 & 2-3)
- A. Brake shoes should not be worn dangerously thin.
 - B. Brake pads should not have brake fluid on them.
 - C. One missing leaf in a leaf spring can be dangerous.
 - D. All of the above are true.
7. You are checking your steering and exhaust systems in a pre-trip inspection. Which of these problems, if found, should be fixed before the vehicle is driven? (2-2 & 2-4)
- A. Steering wheel play of more than 10 degrees (approximately 2 inches on a 20 inch wheel.)
 - B. Leaks in the exhaust system or power steering.
 - C. Exhaust system parts rubbing against fuel system parts.
 - D. All of the above
8. Which of these pieces of emergency equipment should always be carried in your vehicle? (2-4 & 2-5)
- A. Fire extinguisher.
 - B. Spare electrical fuses (if vehicle requires them)
 - C. Warning devices for parked vehicles.
 - D. All of the above
9. Which of these is NOT part of the pre-trip inspection of the engine compartment? (2.1.5)
- A. Engine oil level.
 - B. Valve clearance.

- C. Condition of hoses.
- D. Worn electrical wiring insulation.

10. Which of these items is checked in a pre-trip inspection? (2.1.5)

- A. Whether all vehicle lights are working and clean.
- B. Wiper blades.
- C. Cargo securement.
- D. All of the above

11. Retarders: (2.3.4)

- A. Cause extra brake wear.
- B. Allow you to disconnect the steering axle brake.
- C. Can cause the drive wheels to skid when they have poor traction.
- D. Can not be used on interstate highways.

12. The Driver's manual suggests several things to do when you pass a vehicle. Which of these is NOT a thing to do? (2.5.2)

- A. Lightly tap your horn.
- B. At night, turn on your high beams before you start to pass and leave them on until you have completely passed the vehicle.
- C. Drive carefully to avoid a crash.
- D. Assume the other driver does not see you.

13. The distance that you should look ahead of your vehicle while driving amounts to about _____ of a mile at highway speeds. (2.4.1)

- A. 1/10.
- B. 1/8.
- C. 1/4
- D. 1/2

14. Which of these statements about downshifting is true? (2.3.1)

- A. When you downshift for a curve, you should do so before you enter the curve.
- B. When you downshift for a hill, you should do so after you start down the hill.
- C. When double clutching, you should let the rpm's decrease while the clutch is released and the shift lever is in neutral.
- D. All of the above are true.

15. You should use your mirrors to check: (2.4.2.)

- A. The condition of your tires.
- B. Where the rear of your vehicle is while you make turns.
- C. Traffic gaps when merging.
- D. All of the above.

16. What is the proper way to hold a steering wheel? (2.2.2)
- A. With one hand.
 - B. With both hands close together, near the top of the wheel.
 - C. With both hands close together, near the bottom of the wheel.
 - D. With both hands, on opposite sides of the wheel.
17. Which of these statements about accelerating is true? (22.1)
- A. When traction is poor, more power should be applied to the accelerator.
 - B. Rough acceleration can cause mechanical damage.
 - C. You should feel a “jerking” motion if you are accelerating your vehicle properly.
 - D. All of the above are true.
18. You are driving a heavy vehicle with a manual transmission. You have to stop the vehicle on the shoulder while driving on a uphill grade. Which of these is a good rule to follow when putting it back in motion up the grade? (2.3.1)
- A. Keep the clutch Slipping while slowly accelerating.
 - B. Use the parking brake if necessary to hold the vehicle until the clutch engages
 - C. Let the vehicle roll straight backwards a few feet before you engage the clutch.
 - D. Let the vehicle roll straight backwards a few feet before you engage the clutch, but turn the wheel so that the back moves away from the highway
19. Which of these statements about backing a heavy vehicle is true? (2.2.4)
- A. You should avoid backing whenever you can
 - B. When you use a helper, he/she should use clear voice spoken signals.
 - C. It is safer to back toward the blind side of the vehicle than to the sight side. (drivers side)
 - D. All of the above are true
20. Which of these statements about backing a heavy vehicle is true? (2.2.4)
- A. Backing is always dangerous.
 - B. You should back and turn toward the drivers side whenever possible.
 - C. You should use a helper and communicate with hand signals.
 - D. All of the above are true.
21. When starting your vehicle from a stop, you apply power to the drive wheels and they start to spin. You should. (2.2.1)
- A. Try a lower gear.

- B. Press harder on the accelerator.
 - C. Take your foot off the accelerator.
 - D. Take your foot off the accelerator and apply the brakes.
22. The correct position to place your hands on the steering wheel is at clock positions_____ and _____ (2.2.2)
- A. 6 and 12
 - B. 4:30 and 7:30
 - C. 3 and 9
 - D. 1 and 11
23. Which of these statements about double clutching and shifting is true? (2.3.1)
- A. It should not be used when the road is slippery.
 - B. You can use the sound of the engine to know when to shift.
 - C. If you miss a gear while upshifting you must bring the vehicle to a stop.
 - D. It involves using two clutch pedals.
24. The purpose of a retarder is to? (2.3.4)
- A. Provide emergency brakes.
 - B. Help slow the vehicle while driving and reduce brake wear.
 - C. Apply extra braking power to the non-drive axles.
 - D. Help prevent skids during poor traction.
25. Which of these is NOT a good rule to follow when driving on slippery roads? (2.6.2)
- A. Make turns as gently as possible.
 - B. Use the engine brake or speed retarder.
 - C. Don't drive along side other vehicles
 - D. Start gently and slowly.
26. How far should a driver look ahead of the vehicle while driving? (2.4.1)
- A. 1 to 2 seconds
 - B. 5 to 8 seconds
 - C. 12 to 15 seconds
 - D. 18 to 21 seconds
27. Which of these is a good thing to remember about using mirrors? (2.4.2)
- A. You should look at a mirror for several seconds at a time.

- B. Convex mirrors make things look larger than they really are.
- C. There are “blind spots” that your mirror can not show you.
- D. You should check your mirrors twice for a lane change.

28. When should you check your mirrors while making a lane change? (2.4.2)
- A. After signaling the change.
 - B. Right after starting the lane change. After completing the lane change
 - C. After completing the lane change.
 - D. All of the above.
29. When looking ahead of your vehicle while driving, you should? 2.4.2)
- A. Look straight ahead.
 - B. Look to the right side of the road.
 - C. Look to the left side of the road
 - D. Look ahead and to the sides
30. Which of these statements about seeing ahead is true? (2.4.1)
- A. At highway speeds, you should look up to 1/4 mile ahead of your truck.
 - B. Good drivers shift their attention back and forth, near and far.
 - C. Many drivers do not look far enough ahead of their truck.
 - D. All of the above.
31. Which of these statements about using turn signals is true? (2.5.1)
- A. When turning, you should cancel the signal just before you make the turn.
 - B. You do not need to use your turn signal when changing lanes on a four lane highway.
 - C. When turning, you should signal early.
 - D. You should use your turn signal to mark your vehicle when it is pulled off on the side of the road.
32. Some large trucks have curved (convex, fisheye, spot, or bug-eye mirrors. These mirrors? (2.4.2)
- A. Are against the law in some states
 - B. Make objects seem smaller and farther away than they really are.
 - C. Do not need to be checked as often as flat mirrors because they show a large area.
 - D. All of the above.
33. Which of these is a proper use of vehicle lights? (2.5.2)
- A. Turning on your headlights during the day when visibility is reduced due to rain or snow.
 - B. Flashing your brake lights to warn someone behind you of a hazard that will require slowing down.

- C. Flashing your brake lights to warn someone behind you that you are going to stop on the road.
 - D. All of the above.
34. Which of these statements about marking a stopped vehicle is true? (2.5.2)
- A. If a hill or curve keeps drivers behind you from seeing the vehicle within 500 feet, the rear reflective triangle should be moved back down the road to give adequate warning.
 - B. You do not need to put out the reflective triangles unless the vehicle will be stopped for 30 minutes or more.
 - C. The vehicle taillights should be kept on to warn other drivers.
 - D. All of the above are true.
35. According to the driver's manual, why should you limit the use of your horn? (2.5.2)
- A. It can startle other drivers.
 - B. On vehicles with air brakes, it can use air pressure that maybe needed to stop.
 - C. The horn is not a good way to let others know you are there.
 - D. You should keep both hands on the steering wheel.
36. For your safety, when setting out reflective triangles, you should? (2.5.2)
- A. Carry the triangles at your side
 - B. Hold the triangles between yourself and oncoming traffic.
 - C. Keep them out of sight while you walk to the spots where you set them out.
 - D. Turn off your flashers.
37. When an emergency requires that you park on the side of a level, straight, two lane road, where should you place the three reflective triangles? (2.5.2)
- A. One within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear, and one about 200 feet to the rear.
 - B. One within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear and one about 100 feet to the front.
 - C. One within 50 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear, and one about 100 feet to the front.
 - D. One within 10 feet of the front of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the front, and one about 100 feet to the rear.
38. You must park on the side of a level, straight, four lane divided highway due to an emergency, where should you place the reflective triangles? (2.5.2)

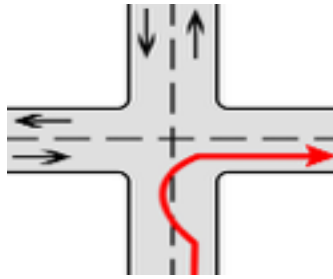
- A. One within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear and one about 200 feet to the rear.
 - B. One within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear and one about 100 feet to the front.
 - C. One within 50 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the rear and one about 100 feet to the front.
 - D. One within 10 feet of the rear of the vehicle, one about 100 feet to the front and one about 100 feet to the rear.
39. You are driving a vehicle that could be safely driven at 55 mph on an open road. Traffic is heavy now and is moving at 35 mph although the speed limit is 55 mph. What is your safest speed most likely to be? (2.6.2)
- A. 25 mph
 - B. 35 mph
 - C. 45 mph
 - D. 55 mph
40. Which of these statements about speed management and braking is true? (2.6.1)
- A. Braking distance does not change with speed once the truck is going faster than 40 mph.
 - B. When driving, you should remember that the total stopping distance of a truck is the distance it takes once the brakes are put on.
 - C. You need about four times as much stopping distance at 40 mph as at 20 mph.
 - D. Posted speed limits on curves are safe for all trucks.
41. The road you are driving on becomes very slippery due to solid ice. Which of these is a good thing to do in such a situation? (2.6.2)
- A. Stop driving as soon as you can safely do so.
 - B. Downshift to stop.
 - C. Apply the brakes often to keep the linings dry.
 - D. Keep varying your speed by accelerating and braking.
42. Which of these statements about brakes are true? (2.6.1)
- A. The heavier a vehicle or the faster it is moving, the more heat the brakes have to absorb to stop it.
 - B. Brakes have more stopping power when they get very hot.
 - C. Brake drums cool very quickly when the vehicle is moving very fast.
 - D. All of the above are true.
43. Which of these statements about speed management is true? (2.6.2)

- A. On a wet road, you should reduce your speed by about one third
- B. On packed snow, you should reduce your speed by at least one half.
- C. When the road is slippery, it will take longer to stop and it will be harder to turn without skidding.
- D. All of the above are true.

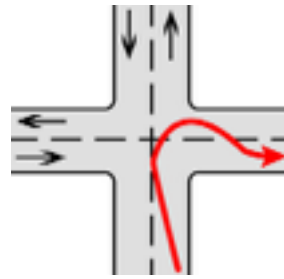
44. You are driving a 50 foot vehicle at 35mph on dry pavement. The least amount of space that you should keep in front of your vehicle to be safe is the distance you would travel in: (2.7.1)
- A. 2 seconds
 - B. 3 seconds
 - C. 4 seconds
 - D. 5 seconds
45. The average driver driving at 55 mph on dry pavement will take about what distance to stop the vehicle? (2.6.1)
- A. The length of the vehicle
 - B. Twice the length of the vehicle.
 - C. About 450 ft.
 - D. The length of a football field. (300 feet)
46. Which of these statements about stopping empty trucks is true? (2.6.1)
- A. They require smaller stopping distance than fully loaded ones.
 - B. They may have poor traction due to bouncing and wheel lock up.
 - C. You should always downshift while stopping an empty truck.
 - D. They should be stopped using only the trailer brakes.
47. You must drive on an icy or snow covered roadway, which of the following is a good thing to remember? (2.6.2)
- A. Use a smaller following distance.
 - B. Apply the brakes during turns.
 - C. Slow down gradually and stop if conditions become dangerous.
 - D. All of the above.
48. Hydroplaning: (2.6.2)
- A. Occurs when there is a lot of water
 - B. Only occurs at speeds over 50 mph.
 - C. Cannot occur when driving through a puddle.
 - D. Is more likely if tire pressure is low.
49. Which of the following statements about speed management is true? (2.6.2)
- A. Empty trucks always stop in a shorter distance than loaded ones.
 - B. As the speed of a vehicle doubles, It's stopping distance also doubles.

- C. Choose a speed that lets you stop within the distance you can see ahead.
 - D. You should always brake during curves.
50. You are driving a heavy vehicle. You must exit a highway using an off ramp that curves downhill. You should? (2.6.3)
- A. Slow to the posted speed limit for the off ramp.
 - B. Slow down to a safe speed before the curve.
 - C. Come to a full stop at the top of the ramp.
 - D. Wait until you are in the curve before downshifting.
51. Which of these best describes how you should use the brake pedal on a steep downhill grade? (2.6.6)
- A. Light pumping action
 - B. Light steady pressure
 - C. Repeated strong pressure then release
 - D. With stronger pressure as the vehicle goes downhill
52. Which of these will result in the best control on curves? (2.6.3)
- A. Braking during the curve. (2.6.3)
 - B. Braking and downshifting during the curve.
 - C. Slowing to a safe speed before entering the curve, then coasting through the curve.
 - D. Slowing to a safe speed before entering the curve, then accelerating slightly during the curve.
53. You are driving on a slippery road during the day. What does the driver's manual say about determining how the space you should keep ahead of your truck? (2.7)
- A. Allow the same amount of space as you would at night.
 - B. Allow much more space than is needed for ideal driving conditions.
 - C. Allow one second to the space needed for good road conditions.
 - D. Add one vehicle length for every 10 mph.
54. You are driving a 100 foot long double trailer combination at 35 mph. Driving conditions are ideal, you should maintain at least _____ seconds of following distance. (2.7.1)
- A. 8 seconds
 - B. 9 seconds
 - C. 10 seconds
 - D. 11 seconds

55. You are driving a set of doubles at 45 mph. Your rig is 100 feet long. Driving conditions are ideal. What is the least amount of space that you should keep in front of your vehicle to be safe? (2.7.1)
- A. 8 seconds
 - B. 9 seconds
 - C. 10 seconds
 - D. 11 seconds
56. If you are being tailgated, you should? (2.7.2)
- A. Increase your following distance.
 - B. Flash your brake lights.
 - C. Speed up.
 - D. Signal the tailgate when it is safe to pass.
57. Which of these statements about driving in areas with strong winds is true? (2.7.3)
- A. You should drive along side other vehicles to help break up the wind.
 - B. The lighter your vehicle the less trouble you will have with the wind.
 - C. Winds are especially a problem when coming out of tunnels.
 - D. You can lessen the effect of wind by letting some of the air out of your tires.
58. Which of these statements about over head clearance is true? (2.7.4)
- A. You should assume posted clearance signs are correct.
 - B. The weight of the vehicle changes its height.
 - C. If the road surface causes your vehicle to tilt toward objects at the edge of the road, you should drive close to the shoulder.
 - D. Extra speed will cause air to push your vehicle down for extra clearance.
59. Which of these statements about overhead clearance is true: (2.7.4)
- A. If you are not sure your vehicle will clear something above, ask someone.
 - B. If the road surface causes your vehicle to tilt toward objects at the edge of the road, you should drive close to the shoulder.
 - C. A vehicle's clearance can change with the load carried.
 - D. You should assume posted clearance signs are correct and proceed at the posted speed.
60. You wish to turn right from one, two lane, two way street to another. Your vehicle is so long that you must swing wide to make the turn. Which of these figures shows how the turn should be made? (2.7.6)



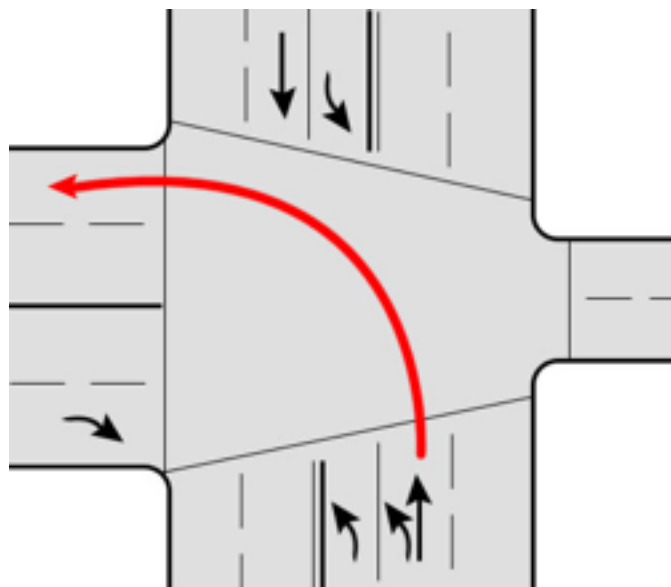
A



B

61 For this question, refer to the figure below. You are driving a long vehicle that makes wide turns. You want to make a left turn from Elm St. onto Oak St. There are two left turn lanes (marked A and B). Elm St. and Oak St. is a four lane street with two lanes in each direction. You Should? (2.7.6)

- A. Use left turn lane "A"
- B. Use left turn lane "B"
- C. Start in left turn lane "A" and swing into left turn lane "B" just before entering the intersection.
- D. Start in left turn lane "B" and swing into left turn lane "A" just before entering the intersection.



A B

62. You are driving a long vehicle that makes wide right turns. You want to turn left from Pine St onto Cedar St. Both streets are two-lane, two-way streets. You should? (2.7.6)

- A. Begin turning your vehicle as soon as you enter the intersection.
- B. Begin turning your vehicle as soon as you have reached the center of the intersection.
- C. Begin the turn with your vehicle in the left lane of Pine St.
- D. Turn into the left lane of Cedar St and then move to the right lane when the traffic is clear.

63. Which of these is a good thing to remember when crossing or entering traffic with a heavy truck? (2.7.7)

- A. Heavy vehicles need larger gaps in traffic than cars.
- B. The best way to cross traffic is to pull the vehicle part way across the road and block one lane.
- C. The heavier your load, the smaller the gap needed to cross traffic.
- D. Because heavy vehicles are easy to see, you can count on the other drivers to move out of your way or slow down for you.

64. Which of these is a good practice to follow when driving at night? (2.8.2)

- A. Wear sunglasses to cut the glare.
- B. Keep your instrument lights as bright as you can.
- C. Keep your speed slow enough that you can stop within the distance you can see within the range of your headlights.
- D. Look directly at oncoming headlights.

65. What is a "HAZARD"? (2.8.1)

- A. Any road condition or road user that is a possible danger
- B. A TV show
- C. A wide medium
- D. An older vehicle

66. Why should you be in the proper gear before starting down a hill? (2.3.1)

- A. So you can focus on braking
- B. You may not be able to shift back to a higher gear
- C. To maintain posted downhill maximum safe speed
- D. So you will not damage the drive train.

67. If you are driving a 50 foot truck 50 MPH, how many seconds of following distance should you allow? (2.7.1)

- A. 4 seconds
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 6 seconds
- D. 5 seconds

68. What is distracted driving? (2.9)

- A. Talking on a cell phone
- B. Listening to other passengers
- C. Reading the map while driving
- D. All of the above

69. What should you do when confronted with an aggressive driver? (2.10.2)

- A. Try to race ahead to get out of the way.
- B. Slow down and keep your following distance reasonable
- C. Try to get close enough to get the plate number
- D. Try to make eye contact with the driver.

THIS COMPLETES PRACTICE CDL WRITTEN TEST NUMBER 1. SELF GRADE IT AND RE-STUDY THE QUESTIONS YOU MISSED. TAKE PRACTICE TEST NUMBER TWO NEXT.

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
PRACTICE TEST # 2**

Use the same instructions from practice test number 1 to complete practice test number 2. If you scored 3 or less wrong, you are ready to challenge the CDL written test, General Knowledge.

GOOD LUCK

1. Which of these statements about staying alert and fit to drive is true? (2.11.2)
 - A. A half-hour break for coffee will do more to keep you alert than a half-hour nap.
 - B. There are drugs that can overcome being tired.
 - C. If you must stop to take a nap, it should be at a truck stop or other rest area. Never on the side of the road.
 - D. Sleep is the only thing that can overcome fatigue.
2. When driving at night, you should? (2.11.4)
 - A. Look to the left side of the road when a vehicle is coming towards you.
 - B. Drive faster when your low beams are on
 - C. Adjust your speed to keep your stopping distance within your sight distance.
 - D. All of the above
3. Which of these statements about winter driving is true? (2.13)
 - A. There is no need to worry about engine overheating when the weather is very cold.
 - B. Exhaust system leaks are less dangerous in cold weather.
 - C. Wiper blades should be adjusted so that they do not make direct contact with the windshield.
 - D. Windshield washer antifreeze should be added to the washer reservoir.
4. High beams should be? (2.11.5)
 - A. Turned on when an oncoming driver does not dim his/her lights.
 - B. Used when it is safe and legal to do so.
 - C. Dimmed at the time that you get within 100 feet of another vehicle.
 - D. Dimmed when animals become visible on the side of the roadway.
5. When the roads are slippery, you should? (2.13.2)
 - A. Drive along side of other vehicles
 - B. Make turns as gently as possible

- C. Stop and test the traction while going uphill.
- D. Decrease the distance that you look ahead of your vehicle.

6. Which of these statements about tires and hot weather driving is true? (2.14.2)
- A. You should inspect your tires more often because the air pressure is more likely to get too high.
 - B. If a tire is too hot to touch, you should drive on it until it cools off.
 - C. Recapped tires are less likely to fail in hot weather than new tires.
 - D. All of the above are true.
7. Which of these statements about managing space to the sides of your vehicle is true? (2.13.2)
- A. You should keep your vehicle to the right side of your lane.
 - B. High winds are not a problem for vehicles as heavy as doubles and triples.
 - C. You should avoid traveling next to other vehicles whenever possible.
 - D. All of the above are true.
8. Which of these statements about tires and hot weather driving is true? (2.14)
- A. If a tire is too hot to touch, you should replace the hot tire with a spare tire.
 - B. You should inspect your tires every two hours or every 100 miles when driving in very hot weather.
 - C. The tire pressure of a tire decreases as the temperature of the tire increases.
 - D. All of the above are true.
9. You should avoid driving through deep puddles or flowing water. But if you must, which of these steps can help keep your brakes working? (2.13.2)
- A. Driving through quickly.
 - B. Gently putting on the brakes while driving through the water.
 - C. Apply hard pressure on both the brake pedal and the accelerator after coming out of the water.
 - D. Turning on your brake heaters.
10. Your brakes may get wet when driving through a heavy rain storm. What problems can this cause when the brakes are applied? (2.13.2)
- A. Wheel lockup
 - B. Trailer jackknife
 - C. Lack of braking power.
 - D. All of the above

11. Which of these statements about engine overheating is true? (2.14.1)
- A. If your engine overheats within 20 miles of the end of your trip, you should complete the trip and then check the problem.
 - B. You should never shut off an overheated engine until it cools.
 - C. You should never remove the radiator cap on a pressurized system until the system has cooled.
 - D. Antifreeze is not needed when the weather is warm.
12. What will help keep an engine cool in hot weather? (2.14.1)
- A. Avoid high-speed driving.
 - B. Make sure the engine has the right amount of oil.
 - C. Proper V-belt tightness.
 - D. All of the above.
13. Which of the following statements about brakes is true? (2.6.1)
- A. The heavier a vehicle or the faster it is moving the more heat the brakes have to absorb to stop it.
 - B. Brakes have more stopping power when they get very hot.
 - C. Brake drums cool very quickly.
 - D. All of the above are true.
14. What braking technique is best to use on a long downhill grade? (2.16.4)
- A. Repeated strong pressure.
 - B. With stronger pressure as the vehicle goes down the hill.
 - C. With the braking technique being only a supplement to the braking effect of the engine.
 - D. Light pumping action.
15. The best way to keep brakes from overheating while going down a steep grade is to: (2.16)
- A. Use the brake coolers.
 - B. Drive fast enough so the wind keeps them cool.
 - C. Use only the trailer brakes.
 - D. Go slow and use only light pressure on the brake pedal.
16. Brake "fade": (2.16.3)
- A. Can be caused by the brakes getting very hot.
 - B. Can be corrected by letting up on the brakes for 1-2 seconds and then re-applying them.

- C. Is a problem that can only occur with drum brakes.
- D. All of the above are true.

17. You are driving a new truck with a manual transmission. What gear will you probably have to use to take a long, steep downhill grade? (2.16.2)
- A. The same gear you would use to climb the hill.
 - B. One gear lower than you used to climb the hill.
 - C. A higher gear than you used to climb the hill.
 - D. None: newer trucks can coast downhill.
18. Escape ramps are: (2.16.4)
- A. Used to stop runaway vehicles.
 - B. Designed to prevent injury to drivers and passengers.
 - C. Designed to prevent damage to vehicles.
 - D. All of the above.
19. When driving through work zones, you should: (2.8.2)
- A. Turn on your flashers.
 - B. Drive slowly.
 - C. Use your brake lights to warn drivers behind you.
 - D. Do all of the above.
20. Which of the statements about truck escape ramps is true? (2.17.3)
- A. Should not be used if brakes fail on a downhill grade.
 - B. Helps avoid damage to vehicles.
 - C. Cannot be used by certain types of heavy vehicles.
 - D. All of the above are true.
21. You can see a marking on a vehicle ahead of you. The marking is a red triangle with an orange center. What does the marking mean? (2.8.3)
- A. It may be a slow moving vehicle.
 - B. The vehicle is hauling hazardous materials.
 - C. It is a law enforcement vehicle.
 - D. It is driven by a student driver.
22. Which of these is a good thing to do when steering to avoid a crash? (2.17.1)
- A. Apply the brakes while turning.
 - B. Steer with one hand so that you can turn the wheel more quickly.
 - C. Do not turn the wheel any more than is necessary to clear what was in your path.

D. Avoid counter-steering.

23. Which of these statements about steering to avoid emergencies are true? (2.17.1)
- A. You can almost always stop more quickly than you can turn.
 - B. You can steer more quickly and safely if you hold the wheel with one hand.
 - C. Quick steering is safer if you lock the wheels first.
 - D. If you have traffic on both sides of your vehicle, it is most often better to move to the right than the left.
24. You are driving in the right lane of a four-lane, undivided road. You come over the crest of a hill and find a car stopped ahead in your lane. You do not have room to stop and the hill blocks your view to the rear. Which of these is the best action to take? (2-17.1)
- A. Steer into the left lane, apply hard brakes.
 - B. Steer onto the left shoulder.
 - C. Steer to the right.
 - D. Use hard braking and brace for a collision.
25. You are driving on a two-lane road. An oncoming driver drifts into your lane and is headed straight for you. Which of these is most often the best action to take? (2-17.1)
- A. Hard braking.
 - B. Steer into the oncoming lane.
 - C. Steer to the right.
 - D. Steer onto the left shoulder.
26. Your vehicle is in a traffic emergency and may collide with another vehicle if you do not take action. Which of these is a good rule to remember in a situation like this? (2.17)
- A. You can almost always turn to miss an object more quickly than you can stop.
 - B. Stopping is always the safest action in a traffic emergency.
 - C. Leaving the road is always more risky than hitting another vehicle.
 - D. Unbuckle your safety belt before impact so you will not be trapped inside your vehicle.
27. If you need to leave the road in a traffic emergency, you should? (2-17.1)
- A. Try to get all the wheels off the pavement.
 - B. Brake hard as you leave the road.
 - C. Avoid braking until your speed is about 20 mph.
 - D. Avoid the shoulder because most shoulders will not support the weight of large vehicles.

28. Counter-steering is: (2.17.1)
- A. Turning the steering wheel counter-clockwise.
 - B. Steering in the opposite direction from what other drivers expect you to do.
 - C. Using the steering axle brake to prevent over steering.
 - D. Turning the steering wheel in the opposite direction after steering to avoid a traffic emergency.
29. To correct a drive-wheel skid, you should: 2.19.2)
- A. Stop braking.
 - B. Stop braking, turn quickly, and counter steer.
 - C. Increase braking.
 - D. Increase braking, turn quickly and counter-steer.
30. To avoid a crash, you had to drive onto the right shoulder. You are now driving at 40 mph on the shoulder, how should you move back onto the pavement? (2-17.1)
- A. If the shoulder is clear, stay on it until your vehicle has come to a complete stop. Then move back onto the pavement when it is safe to do so.
 - B. Brake hard to slow the vehicle, and then steer sharply onto the pavement.
 - C. Steer sharply onto the pavement, then brake hard as you counter-steer.
 - D. Keep moving at present speed and steer very gently back onto the pavement.
31. Which is the most important point to remember about emergency braking? (2-17.2)
- A. It wears the brake linings.
 - B. Disconnecting the steering axle brakes will help your vehicle stay in a straight line during emergency braking.
 - C. Never do it without downshifting first.
 - D. If the wheels begin skidding, you cannot control the vehicle.
32. Controlled braking: (2.17.2)
- A. Can be used while you are turning sharply.
 - B. Involves locking the wheels for short periods of time.
 - C. Is used to keep a vehicle in a straight line when braking.
 - D. All of the above are true.
33. Stab braking is: (2.17.2)
- A. Never to be used.

- B. Used only on slick roads.
 - C. Applying brakes all the way, then releasing when wheels lock up.
 - D. Steady pressure on the brakes, but not locking the wheels.
34. Which of these is the most important thing to remember about emergency braking? (2-17.2)
- A. It helps keep the brake linings clean.
 - B. Disconnecting the steering axle brakes will help keep your vehicle in a straight line during emergency braking.
 - C. If the wheels are skidding, you cannot control the vehicle.
 - D. Never do it without downshifting first.
35. You are traveling down a long steep grade and the brakes begin to fade and then fail. What should you do? (2.17.3)
- A. Downshift quickly.
 - B. Pump the brake pedal.
 - C. Look for an escape ramp or route.
 - D. All of the above.
36. How do you know if your commercial vehicle has anti-lock brakes? (2.18)
- A. There is a red light on the instrument panel that stays lit.
 - B. There is a yellow ABS malfunction lamp on the instrument pane.
 - C. There is a blue light on the instrument panel that flashes on and off.
 - D. It is listed in the operating manual
37. Which of these is a sign of tire failure? (2.17.4)
- A. A loud bang.
 - B. Vibrations.
 - C. Steering tire feels heavy.
 - D. All of the above.
38. You are starting your vehicle in motion from a stop. As you apply power to the drive wheels, they start to spin. You should? (2.19)
- A. Take your foot off the accelerator and apply the brakes.
 - B. Press harder on the accelerator.
 - C. Try a lower gear.
 - D. Tale your foot off the accelerator.
39. How do you correct a rear-wheel acceleration skid? (2.19.2)

- A. Apply more power to the wheels.
- B. Stop accelerating.
- C. Apply the brakes.
- D. Downshift.

40. Which of these can cause a vehicle to skid by turning too sharply? (2.19)
- A. Over Steering.
 - B. Over-acceleration.
 - C. Over Braking
 - D. All of the above.
41. You are driving on a straight, level highway at 50 mph. There are no vehicles in front of you. Suddenly a tire blows out on your vehicle. What should you do first? (2.17.4)
- A. Stay off the brakes until the vehicle has slowed down.
 - B. Quickly steer onto the shoulder.
 - C. Begin light braking.
 - D. Begin emergency braking.
42. If a straight vehicle (no trailer or articulation) goes into a front wheel skid, it will: (2.19)
- A. Slide sideways and spin out.
 - B. Slide sideways somewhat, but not spin out.
 - C. Go straight ahead even if the steering wheel is turned.
 - D. Go straight ahead but will turn if you turn the steering wheel.
43. Which of these is NOT a good practice when protecting an accident scene? (2.20)
- A. Do not move any of the vehicles off the road until law enforcement personnel arrive:
 - B. Put on your flashers.
 - C. Set out reflective triangles to warn other drivers.
 - D. If you stopped to help, park away from the scene.
44. Which of these IS NOT a good rule to follow when caring for the injured at an accident scene? (2.20)
- A. If a qualified person is helping them stay out of the way unless you are asked to assist.
 - B. Stop heavy bleeding by applying direct pressure to the wound.
 - C. Keep injured persons cool.
 - D. Move severely injured persons if there is a danger due to fire or passing traffic.
45. Which of these can cause a fire? (2.21.1)
- A. Under inflated tires.
 - B. Loose fuel connection.
 - C. Electrical short circuits.
 - D. All of the above.

46. Which of these statements about vehicle fires is true? (2.21)
- A. If cargo in a van or box trailer catches fire, you should open the cargo doors as soon as you can.
 - B. If your engine is on fire, you should open the hood as soon as you can.
 - C. If a trailer is on fire, you should drive fast to put out the flames.
 - D. A burning tire should be cooled with water.
47. On which fires can you use the "A:B:C:" fire extinguisher? (2.21.3)
- A. Electrical fires.
 - B. Burning liquid.
 - C. Burning cloth.
 - D. All of the above.
48. On which fires can you use water to put it out? (2.21.3)
- A. Tire fires.
 - B. Gasoline fires.
 - C. Electrical fires.
 - D. All of the above.
49. If you must drive on a slippery road. Which of these is a good thing to do in such a situation? (2.13.2)
- A. Adjust speed to conditions
 - B. Use a smaller following distance
 - C. Apply the brakes while in curves.
 - D. All of the above
50. On which fires can you use the "B: C: "fire extinguisher? (2.21.3)
- A. Electrical fires.
 - B. Burning liquids.
 - C. Burning cloth.
 - D. Both "a" and "b"
51. The first step to take if your vehicle catches fire while driving is: (2.21)
- A. Immediately open the door and jump out.

- B. Head for the nearest service station.
- C. Lift the hood to find out what is burning.
- D. Get the vehicle off the road and stop in an open area.

52. Which of these is a good rule to follow when using a fire extinguisher? (2.21)
- A. Keep as close to the fire as possible.
 - B. Stay upwind of the fire.
 - C. Aim at the base of the fire.
 - D. Both B and C.
53. To help you stay alert while driving, you should: (2.23.1)
- A. Schedule trips for hours that you are normally asleep.
 - B. Take cold medicine if you have a cold.
 - C. Take short breaks before you are drowsy.
 - D. Do all of the above.
54. You should stop driving: (2.23.2)
- A. After 5 hours.
 - B. After 7 hours.
 - C. After 9 hours.
 - D. When ever you become sleepy.
55. Which of the following is true about drinking alcohol? (2.22)
- A. Most people are not affected by alcohol.
 - B. A few beers have the same affect on safe driving as a few shots of whiskey.
 - C. Coffee and fresh air can sober a person up.
 - D. All of the above are true.
56. Which of these is a good thing to remember about drinking alcohol? (2.22)
- A. Alcohol first affects judgment and self-control, which are necessary for safe driving.
 - B. The chances of a crash are much greater for drivers who have been drinking than for drivers who were not.
 - C. A driver can lose his/her license for driving while drunk.
 - D. All of the above are true.
57. As the Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) goes up, what happens? (2.22)
- A. The drinker more clearly sees how alcohol is affecting him/her.
 - B. The effects of alcohol decrease.

- C. Judgment and self-control are affected.
- D. The drinker can sober up in less time.

58. Which of these statements about drugs is true: (2.22.2)
- A. A driver can use any prescription drug while driving.
 - B. Amphetamines (pep pills) or (bennies) can be used to help the driver stay alert.
 - C. Use of drugs can lead to accidents and/or arrest.
 - D. All of the above are true.
59. You do not have a Hazardous Materials Endorsement on your CDL. You can drive a vehicle hauling hazardous materials when? (2.24)
- A. The shipment will not cross state lines.
 - B. The GVWR is 26,001 pounds or less.
 - C. The vehicle does not require placards.
 - D. A person who has the Hazardous Materials Endorsement rides with you.
60. Which of these would tell you that a shipment contains Hazardous materials? (2.24)
- A. The name of a hazard class on the shipping paper.
 - B. A four-inch, diamond-shaped hazardous materials label on the container.
 - C. A hazardous materials placard on the vehicle.
 - D. All of the above.
61. You do not have a Hazardous Materials Endorsement on your CDL. You are asked to deliver hazardous materials in a placarded vehicle. What should you do? (2.24)
- A. Refuse to haul the load.
 - B. Take the placards off the vehicle.
 - C. Haul the load, but only to the nearest place where a driver with a Hazardous Materials Endorsement can take over.
 - D. Haul the load, but file a report with the Department of Transportation after the trip.
62. The proper braking technique for driving a vehicle with antilock brakes is: (2.18)
- A. Brake much harder
 - B. Brake as you always have
 - C. Use trailer brake lever first
 - D. Use engine retarder then brake
63. How do antilock brakes help you? (2.18)
- A. ABS makes the truck go faster

- B. ABS locks up the wheels sooner
- C. ABS helps you avoid wheel lock up and maintain control.
- D. ABS helps you stop faster.

SECTION 3 GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (CARGO SECUREMENT)

64. The regulations require that cargo inspections: (3-1)
- A. Is not the responsibility of the driver?
 - B. Should be inspected during the driver pre-trip inspection
 - C. Are only required if hazardous materials are being hauled.
 - D. Checked the first 50 miles after starting trip.
65. The key factor in balancing cargo weight is to keep the load: (3.2.4)
- A. To the front.
 - B. To the rear.
 - C. On the side away from most traffic.
 - D. Centered in the cargo area of the vehicle.
66. Which of these statements about cargo overload is true? (3-2)
- A. The legal maximum weight allowed by a state can be considered safe for all driving conditions.
 - B. Slightly overloading of a vehicle can make its brakes work better.
 - C. Federal and State laws dictates legal weight limits.
 - D. If cargo is loaded by the shipper, the driver is not responsible for overloading.
67. Cargo that is not loaded or secured properly can cause: (3.3.1)
- A. Vehicle damage by overloading.
 - B. Other highway users to hit or be hit by loose cargo.
 - C. Injury to the driver during a quick stop or crash.
 - D. All of the above are true.
68. A vehicle, which is loaded with most of the weight on the steering axle, will have: (3.3)
- A. Better handling.
 - B. A need to disconnect the steering axle brake.
 - C. Too little traction on the steering axle.
 - D. Hard steering.

69. The center of gravity of a load: (3.2)

- A. Should be kept as high as possible.
- B. Can make a vehicle more likely to tip over on curves if it is high.
- C. Is only a problem if the vehicle is overloaded?
- D. All of the above.

70. A key principle to remember about loading cargo is to keep the load: (3.2 & 3.3)
- A. To the front.
 - B. To the rear.
 - C. As high as possible.
 - D. Balanced in the cargo area.
71. Cargo that is NOT loaded or secured properly may cause many problems. Which of these statements is correct? (3.3)
- A. A vehicle could be damaged by overloading.
 - B. Other highway users can hit or be hit by loose cargo.
 - C. Cargo not secured properly can cause injury to the driver or to passengers during a quick stop, crash or emergency lane change.
 - D. All of the above are true.
72. The regulations require that there should be a least one tie down for every _____ feet of cargo. (3.3.2)
- A. 10.
 - B. 15.
 - C. 20.
 - D. 25.
73. Which of the following is true about placement of emergency reflective triangles? (2.5.2)
- A. If a hill or curve keeps oncoming drivers from seeing the vehicle within 500 feet, the rear reflective triangle should be moved back down the road to give adequate warning.
 - B. You do not need to put out your reflective triangles unless the vehicle will be stopped for 20 minutes or more.
 - C. The vehicle's taillights should be kept on to warn other drivers.
 - D. All of the above are true.
74. Which of these statements about certain types of cargo is true? (3.4)
- A. Unstable loads such as hanging meat or livestock can require extra caution on curves.
 - B. Oversized loads can be hauled without special permits during times when the roads are not busy.
 - C. Loads that consist of liquids in bulk are usually not stable and may present vehicle-handling problems.
 - D. Both A and C.

“CONGRATULATIONS”

YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE PRACTICE TEST NUMBER TWO. IF YOU MISSED 3 OR LESS, YOU ARE READY TO TAKE THE CDL WRITTEN TEST, GENERAL KNOWLEDGE. GOOD LUCK.

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
PRACTICE TEST # 1
ANSWER SHEET**

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

- 39. B
- 40. C
- 41. A
- 42. A
- 43. D

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. B
- 6. A
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. B
- 10. D
- 11. C
- 12. D
- 13. A
- 14. C
- 15. D
- 16. A
- 17. B
- 18. D
- 19. D
- 20. B
- 21. A
- 22. C
- 23. D
- 24. C
- 25. C
- 26. A
- 27. C
- 28. D
- 29. B
- 30. A
- 31. D
- 32. C
- 33. C
- 34. C

**PRACTICE TEST # 2
ANSWER SHEET**

- 44. C
- 45. D
- 46. D
- 47. D
- 48. A
- 49. A
- 50. D
- 51. D
- 52. D
- 53. C
- 54. D
- 55. B
- 56. D
- 57. C
- 58. C
- 59. C
- 60. D
- 61. A
- 62. B
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. D
- 66. C
- 67. D
- 68. D
- 69. B
- 70. D
- 71. D
- 72. A
- 73. A
- 74. D

- 35. C
- 36. B
- 37. D
- 38. D
- 39. B
- 40. D
- 41. A
- 42. C
- 43. A