

Laws and Regulations

Chapter 1

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ The Kentucky Board of Education shall promulgate administrative regulations establishing standards which school districts shall meet in the transportation of children to and from schools.
2. _____ Local boards of educations may provide transportation for students who do not live within a reasonable walking distance to their nearest school.
3. _____ A regulation is an aid in carrying out the law.
4. _____ All school sponsored trips must be chaperoned by a school faculty or staff member.
5. _____ When operating a vehicle upon a highway you may travel in any lane at any time going in the same direction.
6. _____ When passing to the left of a bicycle there shall be a distance of not less than 2 feet between any portion of the vehicle and the bicycle and maintain that distance until safely past the over taken bicycle.
7. _____ When passing to the left of a bicycle there shall be a distance of not less than 2 feet between any portion of the vehicle and the bicycle and maintain that distance until safely past the over taken bicycle.
8. _____ The stop requirements shall not apply to vehicles approaching a stopped bus from the opposite direction upon a highway of four (4) or more lanes.
9. _____ All traffic must stop for a school buses that is properly marked and equipped that are receiving or discharging students on a two lane highway.
10. _____ If this sign is posted, "SCHOOL BUS STOP AHEAD", it is permissible to cross students on a highway of (4) or more lanes.
11. _____ The principle or designee shall be responsible for the supervision of the students at school while receiving or discharge them from the school bus.
12. _____ Local boards of education are required to provide liability and indemnity insurance for school buses.
13. _____ School buses are not required to stop at all railroad crossings.
14. _____ A driver shall signal students to board or leave the bus when the driver has determined that approaching traffic has stopped and not attempting to start up or pass again.
15. _____ Local superintendents are required to provide training for school bus drivers.

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16. _____ Local boards of education are not required to provide written contracts for all bus drivers.
17. _____ Prior to the beginning of each school year, a certified driver shall complete an eight (8) hour training update relevant to the curriculum.
18. _____ A three (3) or four (4) year old child may be left unattended at the time of delivery.
19. _____ No vehicle shall be driven on the left side of the roadway when approaching a curve or crest of a hill where the operator's view is obstructed to create a hazard.
20. _____ No bus shall be parked, stopped or allowed to stand on a shoulder of a highway except in case of emergency.
21. _____ Fighting at a bus stop shall be reported to the school principal.
22. _____ A vehicle that is not part of a funeral procession shall not drive the vehicle between, or otherwise interfere with the progress of the procession.
23. _____ Any person who operates a school bus shall be required to possess a commercial driver's license with a passenger endorsement only.
24. _____ The Department of Education may make safety inspections of school buses and special type vehicles owned by the board or contracted to the board being used to transport pupils.
25. _____ A local board of education shall require an annual medical examination of each school bus driver or driver of a special vehicle used to transport school children to and from school.

Driving Fundamentals

Chapter 2

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ A driver needs to be in good mental and physical health before getting behind the wheel of a school bus.
2. _____ Drowsy driving has little impact on a driver's ability to drive a bus.
3. _____ To steer the bus, the driver should use the hand-over-hand method.
4. _____ Excluding the mirrors, a school bus is 69" wide.
5. _____ A five (5) second space cushion is required for a school bus traveling at 55 MPH.
6. _____ The school bus shall not be operated at a speed in excess of the posted speed over any section of highway that the bus travels.
7. _____ A right turn on red is allowed in a Kentucky school bus.
8. _____ A driver should periodically check speedometer and other gauges, approximately every five (5) seconds.
9. _____ School buses are allowed to park within fifteen feet (15') of fire hydrants.
10. _____ Night driving poses no greater safety risk than daytime driving.
11. _____ Passing up student stops is often a result of inattention or distracted driving.
12. _____ Effects of distracted driving include slowed perception, delayed decision making and improper action.
13. _____ The normal reaction time for most drivers is ½ second.
14. _____ Drivers should watch for traffic conditions five (5) to ten (10) seconds ahead of time.
15. _____ An octagon (8 sided) shape always means stop.
16. _____ Most injuries that involve school buses occur outside of the school bus.
17. _____ A road sign with a red slash inside a circle means that something is prohibited.
18. _____ White lines used in roadway markings define separation of traffic flow going in the opposite direction.

Name: _____

19. _____ A type D bus has a shorter wheelbase than the conventional bus, thus turns can be made easier in close areas.
20. _____ A driver's hand position should be located directly across from each other; 9 and 3 o'clock or 10 and 2 o'clock.
21. _____ Do not honk your horn when passing a cyclist as it may scare the cyclist and cause additional road hazards.
22. _____ The bus schedule is the most important thing to consider.
23. _____ Distractions to a driver can happen both inside and outside the bus.
24. _____ A pentagon (5 sided shape) tells you there is a slow moving vehicle ahead.
25. _____ You should warm up the engine at fast idle, but not race the engine.

Care and Maintenance Chapter 3

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ A driver should have basic knowledge of school bus components to understand their effect on the operation of the school bus.
2. _____ Preventive maintenance is the care of a vehicle to ensure safety, dependability, and maximum life of a vehicle.
3. _____ High speed is more detrimental to tires in cold weather than hot.
4. _____ Cuts or bruises in a tire side wall should not affect the tires overall life.
5. _____ The voltmeter indicates the amount of charge in the battery.
6. _____ The parking brake should be used only when parking. It is not allowable to engage the parking brake to hold the bus on a hill.
7. _____ The brake component works on fluid or air pressure.
8. _____ All front tires require a minimum of two thirty-seconds of an inch ($2/32''$) of tread on all major grooves.
9. _____ Four (4) emergency items to check on a Kentucky school bus are 1) fire extinguisher, 2) first aid kit, 3) reflective triangles, and 4) body fluid clean-up kit.
10. _____ The alternator belt should have no more than three quarters of an inch ($3/4''$) play.
11. _____ Look, listen, feel, and taste are the senses that should be used to detect possible signs of trouble.
12. _____ It is better to report any unusual condition, even if it is minor, than to not report something that could be dangerous.
13. _____ The engine should not be turned off if there is a sharp, loud knocking.
14. _____ Leaving the bus idle for long periods of time uses fuel and adds more pollutants to the air.

Name: _____

15. _____ A pre-trip inspection is required by federal and state law.
16. _____ A post-trip inspection does not need to be completed.
17. _____ The L.A.B. test stands for leaks, air, and brakes.
18. _____ A walk-around inspection is done during subsequent bus runs, after the initial pre-trip inspection.
19. _____ Buses should be parked nose-to-tail at all times.
20. _____ There is danger in thinking that an unusual noise is nothing to worry about.

Critical Situations and Emergency Procedures

Chapter 4

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ A school bus should always be evacuated when there is a fire or threat of a fire.
2. _____ There are four (4) portable reflectors required on a Kentucky school bus.
3. _____ A school bus must carry at least one (1) fire extinguisher.
4. _____ One way to avoid an incident is to be sure you have allowed enough room to stop your vehicle.
5. _____ To avoid a jackknife, depress the brakes as hard as possible until control can be regained.
6. _____ Mirror scans will help the driver know which lanes are empty and can be safely used.
7. _____ There are several ways to minimize skidding but the best was is by matching speed to road and vehicle conditions.
8. _____ There are some emergencies that you may face that require you to steer partially or completely from your traffic lane.
9. _____ Emergency braking means to push down on the brake pedal as hard as possible.
10. _____ When using a fire extinguisher, it should be held in an upright position, directed at the base of the fire and rotated with a side to side motion.
11. _____ The two leading causes of a rollover are unnecessary turning and sharp turns.
12. _____ There are times when a critical situation occurs of such severity, or poses such a threat to the passengers, that the best thing to do is evacuate the school bus.
13. _____ A critical situation is any situation which may result in a collision.
14. _____ All Kentucky school buses are required to have a 3A-40-DC fire extinguisher.
15. _____ Each reflector should be placed fifty (50) feet apart when staking out a school bus.
16. _____ A critical situation is caused by loss of brakes, and the best response is to put the transmission in neutral.

Name: _____

17. _____ Jackknifing refers to the folding of an articulated vehicle so that it resembles a V shape.
18. _____ The element of surprise influences driver actions.
19. _____ Critical situations allow adequate time for decision-making and usually produce hurried responses.
20. _____ A critical situation may occur when tires lose their grip on the road surface, resulting in partial or total loss of vehicle control.
21. _____ Rollovers have the highest risk of fatality than any other type of vehicle incident.
22. _____ A driver may attempt a deliberate jackknife in order to stop the vehicle in the event of brake failure.
23. _____ A driver's primary responsibility is to themselves.
24. _____ Emergency steering and counter-steering should be thought of as two parts of one driving action.
25. _____ As a school bus driver, you are only required to report major incidents to your director or their designee.

Vehicle Operations

Chapter 5

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse. For questions with a blank, write the answer beside the number.

1. _____ In a KY school bus the “space cushion” is _____ seconds up to forty MPH.
2. _____ Steering should be done using the push-pull technique.
3. _____ When multiple turning lanes exist, when making a left turn always turn from the left most turning lane into the left most lane.
4. _____ Reduce speed after entering a curve.
5. _____ On a two-way road it is illegal to pass another vehicle while driving a KY school bus.
6. _____ Remember safety first _____ second.
7. _____ Defensive driving skills are extremely important with urban driving.
8. _____ When reaching an intersection at the same time as another vehicle yield to the vehicle on the left.
9. _____ The only acceptable turnaround in a KY school bus is a three-point turnaround.
10. _____ You should always look ahead ___ to ___ seconds when driving a KY school bus.
11. _____ Downshift after you have reached the bottom of a long downgrade.
12. _____ It is always illegal to pass on the right in a KY schools bus.
13. _____ Yield to emergency vehicles that are sounding a siren and/or flashing warning lights by turning to the left and stopping.
14. _____ Prepare to stop if the light is flashing red and wait until it turns green to proceed.
15. _____ When intersection is controlled by a stop sign, come to a complete stop, proceeding only when it will not interfere with cross traffic.
16. _____ Enter traffic circles in clockwise direction.
17. _____ At a railroad crossing you have to stop 12-15 feet before the closest rail.
18. _____ Activate the 4-way flashers 15-50 feet before the railroad crossing.
19. _____ When parked on upgrade with curb, turn the wheels toward the center of the road.

20. _____ You only need to check the right mirrors when making a right turn.

Name: _____

21. _____ When preparing to forward park in a 45 degree angle space, position the bus as far out in the driving lane as is practical.

22. _____ A driver shall use their left foot only when driving a bus equipped with an automatic transmission.

23. _____ After train passes wait _____ seconds.

24. _____ You should not leave the existing roadway to pass on the right.

25. _____ When stopping for any railroad track at grade, all passengers must be silent until crossing is completed.

Pupil Behavior Management

Chapter 6 Answers

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ Behavior problems on school buses are the same for all districts and all buses.
2. _____ Rules concerning behavior are important on all bus routes.
3. _____ Students should know what is expected of them and the consequences for non-compliance.
4. _____ Two-way communication between drivers and students is essential for reducing incidents and improving the atmosphere on school buses.
5. _____ Drivers should allow students to participate in the making of the rules and the consequences for not following them.
6. _____ The best way for a driver to break down barriers between themselves and students is to learn their name and show and interest in them.
7. _____ A positive reinforcer is a reward that follows a negative behavior and will change the student's action.
8. _____ Confronting a student in front of their peers is an easy way to get positive results.
9. _____ Being a leader and a positive role model for the students will earn a driver respect.
10. _____ A driver's personal issues or circumstances can interfere with the safe operation of their bus.
11. _____ Being "Fair, Firm, and Consistent" is not important while managing students on a bus.
12. _____ A driver should promote positive responses from students.
13. _____ A driver should always try to use the lowest form of action possible when correcting behavior.
14. _____ Assigning seats can be used to help with students who are being disruptive.
15. _____ A driver should pull the bus off the road in a safe place to address a group of students who are creating a disturbance that is distracting or hazardous.
16. _____ The driver can make the decision for a student to be suspended off the bus.
17. _____ The principal is the person who is responsible for the discipline of the students.

Name: _____

18. _____ A full explanation of the rules and regulations for riding the bus must be taught to all students by teachers or a driver training instructor every year.
19. _____ An effective pupil management program must have the support of four groups of individuals: school administration, bus drivers, students, and parents.
20. _____ Confidential information is personal and often pertains to students' home situations. Drivers should keep this information private and not share with others.

Student Loading and Unloading Chapter 7

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse. Fill in the blank for the last four questions.

1. _____ When a stop is designated as “safe”, by a competent authority, that stop is good forever and never needs to be reviewed.
2. _____ A bus driver may change a bus stop, without the prior consent of a competent authority.
3. _____ The transported student is in the greatest danger while waiting, boarding, and exiting a school bus.
4. _____ It is the responsibility of the district to provide safe and efficient transportation to the student.
5. _____ It is safe for a student to walk behind the bus to load, or when unloading the bus.
6. _____ There are certain occasions when a bus stop may be placed a mile or more from the student’s home.
7. _____ A bus driver should not stop a school bus within _____ feet of any flashing beacon, stop sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway.
8. _____ Loading/Unloading are broken down into four categories. What are they?
_____, _____, _____, _____
9. _____ How many steps in total are involved in a proper Load/Unload procedure?
10. _____ No students should cross a roadway of _____ or more lanes.

Extra-Curricular Trips

Chapter 8

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ A chaperone is required on school-sponsored or endorsed trips.
2. _____ Students should arrive for the extra-curricular trip thirty (30) minutes prior to departure.
3. _____ It is not necessary for the driver to have the name, address and phone number of the insurance carrier on a special trip.
4. _____ On an extra-curricular trip, a rest stop should occur every ninety (90) minutes.
5. _____ Kentucky school buses can tow a trailer behind the bus on extra-curricular trips with written permission from the State Department of Education.
6. _____ On out-of-district trips, there should be no more than two-thirds of bus capacity on any bus with middle and high school students.
7. _____ The best way to ensure a safe and happy trip is through post-trip planning.
8. _____ The trip chaperone pays for all tolls.
9. _____ A Kentucky school bus can be fueled while passengers are on board when on an extra-curricular trip.
10. _____ Generally, departure times and locations are flexible.

Transporting Students with Special Needs

Chapter 9

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ The driver of a special needs bus must be firm fair and consistent when dealing with Pupil Behavior Management.
2. _____ Two things that parents and children expect from the driver when transporting students is care and protection.
3. _____ Seatbelts on a special needs bus is recommended, but it is not a law.
4. _____ There is no need to keep a copy of a student's health care plan on a special needs bus.
5. _____ A child who has recurring seizures should be isolated so they are left alone.
6. _____ Bus rules should be given to special needs students in terms of what they "should do" not what they "should not do".
7. _____ A signature release form should be signed whenever medication is received or handed off by a driver.
8. _____ When loading and unloading students, other students on the bus should not be left unattended.
9. _____ When a student is in a seizure/convulsive state 911 should be called immediately.
10. _____ Students with multiple disabilities all have similar needs, there is no need for special training.

First Aid

Chapter 10

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ The primary objective of First Aid is to save lives.
2. _____ Applying direct pressure to a bleeding wound is the best way to control bleeding.
3. _____ There is no need to notify school officials if an injury does not seem serious.
4. _____ Splint the injured area and the joints above and below the injury.
5. _____ It is important to know what to do as well as what not to do when administering first aid.
6. _____ Three common causes of shock are, inadequate breathing, un-splinted fractures and excessive bleeding.
7. _____ If a person appears to be in shock, give them a drink of water immediately.
8. _____ Fainting is caused by a reduced supply of blood to the brain for a short time.
9. _____ First Aid for fainting might include pouring water over the victims face.
10. _____ Signs of heat exhaustion might include muscle cramps and headache.
11. _____ Applying direct pressure to the nostril will not control a nose bleed.
12. _____ Signs of a closed fracture might include, pain, swelling and discoloration.
13. _____ The primary treatment for an epileptic attack is to restrain the person.
14. _____ Blood borne pathogens are micro-organisms in the blood stream that can cause disease.
15. _____ Hepatitis B is more contagious than HIV.
16. _____ Exposure to blood or bodily fluids should be reported to your supervisor.
17. _____ A choking victim may need abdominal thrusts if coughing does not dislodge blockage.
18. _____ Even the loss of a small amount of blood produces weakness and possibly shock.
19. _____ Apply direct pressure to a bleeding wound to control bleeding, check momentarily by releasing pressure, then apply a new bandage.
20. _____ The primary objectives to treat the symptoms of shock are to improve blood circulation, ensure adequate oxygen supply, and maintain normal body temperature.

Commercial Driver's License

Chapter 11

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T) rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ School bus drivers require an X endorsement.
2. _____ When following vehicles, use 5 seconds for every 50 feet of vehicle length up to 40 mph.
3. _____ To properly change lanes, a driver only needs to turn on their turn signal and gradually move over.
4. _____ When driving in hot weather, inspect your tires every 500 miles.
5. _____ As a CDL license holder, you can drive no more than 12-hours in a 24-hour period.
6. _____ A CDL license is required for any vehicle that weighs 26,000 pounds.
7. _____ The total stopping distance can be determined by using the following formula: Perception Distance + Reaction Time + Lag Distance = Total Stopping Distance.
8. _____ Any vehicle transporting 16 or more passengers, including the driver, with a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more requires a Class B CDL.
9. _____ Leaking coolant hoses should be sealed with duct tape.
10. _____ As a CDL holder, you can lose your license for 60-days if you are caught speeding 15 mph or more.
11. _____ Stop between 15-50 feet from railroad crossings.
12. _____ If parked on the side of the road, on a curve, the rear triangle should be moved up to 500-feet to provide adequate warning to motorists.
13. _____ Brakes will fade when they get too hot.
14. _____ Stab braking requires that you firmly apply the brakes, release the brakes when the wheels start to slide, and reapply the brakes.
15. _____ After an accident, a driver who has an accident will be required to take a post-accident alcohol test if the driver is belligerent.
16. _____ Counter steering means turning the wheel in the same direction as quickly as you can.
17. _____ When passing motorists, honk until the other vehicle slows down and lets you pass.
18. _____ School bus drivers in Kentucky are required to keep a log.
19. _____ In Kentucky, school buses must stop at all weigh stations to be sure there aren't too many students onboard.

Name: _____

20. _____ If a CDL holder refuses to take a chemical (drug) test, his/her driving privileges will be suspended for 5 years.
21. _____ A driver should look ahead 12-15 seconds when scanning.
22. _____ School bus drivers are not covered under the Whistleblower Act.
23. _____ As a CDL driver, you are not responsible for your cargo tie-down.
24. _____ If there is a bridge limitation, and only $\frac{1}{2}$ of your vehicle will be on the bridge at a time and it meets the limitation, you are allowed to cross it.
25. _____ The distance the vehicle goes from the time your eyes see a problem to the time your brain knows it is called perception distance.

Kentucky School Bus Driver End of Curriculum Test

Name: _____ Date _____ Score: _____

Instructor: _____ Instructor Signature: _____

Read each question carefully, then answer (T)rue or (F)alse.

1. _____ When passing to the left of a bicycle there shall be a distance of not less than 2 feet between any portion of the vehicle and the bicycle and maintain that distance until safely past the over taken bicycle.
2. _____ A driver shall signal students to board or leave the bus when the driver has determined that approaching traffic has stopped and not attempting to start up or pass again.
3. _____ A right turn on red is allowed in a Kentucky school bus.
4. _____ Passing up student stops is often a result of inattention or distracted driving.
5. _____ Four (4) emergency items to check on a Kentucky school bus are 1) fire extinguisher, 2) first aid kit, 3) reflective triangles, and 4) body fluid clean-up kit.
6. _____ The L.A.B. test stands for leaks, air, and brakes.
7. _____ Emergency braking means to push down on the brake pedal as hard as possible.
8. _____ A critical situation is caused by loss of brakes, and the best response is to put the transmission in neutral.
9. _____ At a railroad crossing you must stop 12-15 feet before the closest rail.
10. _____ A driver shall use their left foot only when driving a bus equipped with an automatic transmission.
11. _____ The best way for a driver to break down barriers between themselves and students is to learn their name and show and interest in them.
12. _____ The driver can make the decision for a student to be suspended off the bus.
13. _____ The transported student is in the greatest danger while waiting, boarding, and exiting a school bus.
14. _____ There are certain occasions when a bus stop may be placed a mile or more from the student's home.
15. _____ On out-of-district trips, there should be no more than two-thirds of bus capacity on any bus with middle and high school students.
16. _____ A Kentucky school bus can be fueled while passengers are on board when on an extra-curricular trip.
17. _____ Bus rules should be given to special needs students in terms of what they "should do" not what they "should not do".

18. _____ When loading and unloading students, other students on the bus should not be left unattended.
19. _____ Splint an injured area and the joints above and below the injury.
20. _____ Apply direct pressure to a bleeding wound to control bleeding, check momentarily by releasing pressure, then apply a new bandage.
21. _____ Brakes will fade when they get too hot.
22. _____ As a CDL holder, you can lose your license for 60-days if you are caught speeding 15 mph or more.
23. _____ If there is a bridge limitation, and only $\frac{1}{2}$ of your vehicle will be on the bridge at a time and it meets the limitation, you are allowed to cross it.
24. _____ Kentucky school buses can tow a trailer behind the bus on extra-curricular trips with written permission from the State Department of Education.
25. _____ When a stop is designated as “safe”, by a competent authority, that stop is good forever and never needs to be reviewed.

Read each question carefully, then answer using the correct letter.

26. _____ Prior to the beginning of each school year, a certified driver shall complete a(n) _____ hour training update relevant to the curriculum.
 - a. Eight
 - b. Six
 - c. Four
27. _____ Per 702 KAR 5:150, a _____ year old child may not be left unattended at the time of delivery.
 - a. 3-4
 - b. 5-6
 - c. 3-6
28. _____ A _____ second space cushion is required for a school bus traveling at 55 MPH.
 - a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
29. _____ _____ are the senses that should be used to detect possible signs of trouble.
 - a. Look, listen, and taste
 - b. Look, listen, and smell
 - c. Look, listen, feel and smell
30. _____ A school bus should always be evacuated when there is a(n) _____.
 - a. Accident
 - b. Fire
 - c. Railroad

31. _____ After a train passes wait _____ seconds.
- 10
 - 12
 - 15
32. _____ Remember safety first _____ second.
- Schedule
 - Drivers
 - Students
33. _____ Confronting a student in front of their peers is an easy way to get _____ results.
- Positive
 - Negative
34. _____ Being a leader and a positive role model for the students will earn a driver _____.
- Paycheck
 - Respect
 - Bonus
35. _____ Loading is broken down into four categories. What are they?
_____, _____, _____, _____
- Approach, Stop, Load, Door
 - Stop, Approach, Load/Unload, Door
 - Approach, Load, Stop, Door
 - Approach, Stop, Unload, Door
36. _____ How many steps in total are involved in a proper Load/Unload procedure?
- 16
 - 18
 - 19
 - 20
37. _____ No students should cross a roadway of _____ or more lanes.
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
38. _____ To properly change lanes, a driver must _____, _____, _____, and gradually move over.
- Signal, check their mirrors, check blind spots
 - Check blind spots, check their mirrors, speed up
 - Signal, check mirrors, cancel signal
39. _____ Stop between _____ feet from railroad crossings.
- 5-15
 - 10-50
 - 15-50

40. _____ It is _____ for a student to walk behind the bus to load, or when unloading the bus.
a. Unsafe
b. Safe
41. _____ A full explanation of the rules and regulations for riding the bus must be taught to all students by the _____ or drivers every year.
a. Driver trainers
b. Teachers
c. Principal

Read each question carefully, then answer using the correct words.

42. _____ All school buses must have a complete _____ that meets federal and state regulations before the first trip each day.
43. _____ Allow air pressure to build to _____ - _____ PSI, during the pre-trip inspection.
44. _____ The L.A.B. test stands for _____, _____, _____.
45. _____ A _____-trip inspection is an inspection that is done at the end of each route or trip.
46. _____ A driver should look ahead _____ seconds when scanning the road.
47. _____ The two leading causes of a rollover are unnecessary _____ and sharp _____.
48. _____ Being “Fair, Firm, and _____” is important while managing students on a bus.
49. _____ A bus driver _____ not change a bus stop, without the prior consent of a competent authority.
50. _____ A _____ is required on school-sponsored or endorsed trips