1. Name some things to check in the interior of a bus during the pre-trip inspection.
   A. Floor covering (loose or frayed)
   B. Signaling devices (such as emergency restroom buzzer, if bus has a restroom)
   C. Emergency exit handles
   D. All of the above

2. What are some hazardous materials you can transport by bus?
   A. Small arms ammunition labeled (ORM-D)
   B. Emergency hospital supplies and drugs
   C. You can carry small amounts of other hazardous materials if the shipper cannot send them any other way
   D. All of the above

3. What are the hazardous materials you can’t transport on a bus?
   A. Class A poison, liquid Class B poison, tear gas, irritating material
   B. More than 100 pounds of solid Class B poisons
   C. Explosives in space occupied by people, except small arms ammunition
   D. All of the above

4. Which of these items cannot be transported by bus?
   A. Small arms ammunition
   B. Emergency hospital supplies and drugs
   C. Tear gas
   D. All of the above

5. What is a standee line?
   A. A 2-inch line painted on the bus step
   B. A line people are allowed to stand on if the bus seats are filled
   C. Any person standing on the bus must stand behind this 2-inch white line
   D. There is no such thing as a standee line

6. Does it matter where you make a disruptive passenger get off the bus?
   A. Near a police station
   B. At a crowded bus station
   C. Where it is safe for the rider
   D. In any out of the way place where there are no people
7. How far from a railroad crossing should you stop?
   A. Between 10-20 feet
   B. Between 15-50 feet
   C. Between 20-60 feet
   D. Between 50-100 feet

8. When must you stop before crossing a drawbridge?
   A. When it is early morning and foggy
   B. If it does not have a signal light or traffic control attendant
   C. When it is late in the evening and the traffic is slow
   D. All of the above

9. Which of the following should you do while taking a curve?
   A. Slow down and idle around the curve
   B. Speed up and maneuver carefully
   C. Reduce speed for curves
   D. None of the above

10. Which practice should not be followed?
    A. Talk with riders when driving and always show yourself friendly
    B. Avoid fueling the bus with riders on board unless absolutely necessary
    C. Never refuel in a building with riders on board
    D. None of the above

11. Where is the most common place for wrecks to occur?
    A. On a busy street
    B. Crossing railroad tracks
    C. Busy intersections
    D. All of the above

12. If your bus becomes disabled while loaded with riders you should:
    A. Get a wrecker and tow the bus and passengers to a safe location
    B. Get your passengers to help you push the bus to a repair center
    C. Do not tow or push a disabled bus with riders aboard
    D. None of the above

13. If a rider got on your bus with an automobile battery, what should you do?
    A. Have him take it to the back of the bus
    B. Wrap it in a box for extra protection
    C. Put it in the baggage compartment
    D. Instruct him that the safety rules prohibit carrying a battery or such hazardous materials. He would have to remove it from the bus.
14. When should people wear a seatbelt on the bus?
   A. All seatbelts should be fastened when instructed by the driver
   B. There are no seatbelts on a bus
   C. The driver should wear his belt at all times
   D. None of the above

15. Make sure your bus has:
   A. A fire extinguisher
   B. Emergency reflectors
   C. Spare electrical fuses unless the bus has circuit breakers
   D. All of the above

16. How many seats should be safely secured in a passenger bus when in use:
   A. Half
   B. Three-quarters
   C. One-third
   D. All seats must be securely fastened

17. An emergency door on a bus:
   A. Can be opened to let in fresh air in a hot climate
   B. Must be clearly marked “Emergency Exit”
   C. Should be checked to make sure it is closed before each trip
   D. B and C are both correct

18. While driving, the bus the driver:
   A. May have to remind the riders about rules to keep, i.e. arms and heads inside the bus
   B. Once the bus is in motion, never concern yourself with what riders are doing. Just keep your eyes on the road.
   C. Should fill out driving logs
   D. None of the above

19. When stopping at railroad tracks:
   A. Listen and look in both directions for trains
   B. You should open you front door
   C. If your bus has a manual transmission, don’t change gears while crossing the tracks
   D. All of the above

20. When stopping your bus to let riders on or off the bus:
   A. Ask them to hurry so as not to detain other riders
   B. Wait for them to sit down or brace themselves before starting
   C. Start and stop as smooth as you can
   D. (A) is an incorrect answer