

Final Exam

In many of the alternate answers, there are more than one right answer. However, we want you to select the answer that is the one that most fully answers the question.

Q1: What is the definition of risk?

- a) The probability of an accident
- b) The possibility of injury or damage to property
- c) The possibility of having an accident

Q2: Where does risk come from?

- a) Unsafe conditions and unsafe behaviors
- b) Driving too fast
- c) Driver behaviors

Q3: If you have a passion for safety, you really have a passion for:

- a) Having no accidents
- b) Removing or reducing risk
- c) Keeping everyone safe

Q4: The definition of safety is:

- a) Having no accidents
- b) Acting in a caring way
- c) Freedom from risk

Q5: Which risks can be removed completely?

- a) Rear end collisions
- b) Backing
- c) Danger zones

Q6: As a professional driver, if you know how to remove or reduce a risk why would you not do this?

- a) There is no reason
- b) I just don't care
- c) Accidents rarely happen

Q7: After you have caused an accident, it is too late to:

- a) Put on your seat belt
- b) Think about driving safely
- c) Decide to change your behaviors

Q8: Accidents are caused by:

- a) Bad luck
- b) Snow and ice
- c) People

Q9: You have 100% control of your driving behaviors. If you remove your 300 unsafe behaviors, then:

- a) There will be no 29 and no one
- b) Everyone will be safe
- c) You may be late on your route

Q10: As a professional driver, causing or contributing to an accident is:

- a) A performance issue
- b) A failure in you as a professional
- c) Likely to result in disciplinary action

Q11: How can you make the practices taught in LLLC Defensive Driving a NORM in how you drive:

- a) Forcibly make yourself follow these practices for 30 days
- b) Keep saying LLLC, LLLC, LLLC
- c) Have a note that reminds you to follow these practices

Q12: LLLC Stands for:

- a) Look Ahead, Look Around, Look behind & Communicate
- b) Look Ahead, Leave Room, Look behind & Communicate
- c) Look Ahead, Look Around, Leave Room & Communicate

Q13: The easiest place to leave room is:

- a) The rear of the bus
- b) The side of the bus
- c) Right in front of the bus

Q14: Due to following too closely, what proportion of all vehicle accidents are rear end collisions:

- a) 10%
- b) 30%
- c) 20%

Q15: If you make the practices of LLLC a NORM as you drive:

- a) You will be a high level professional driver
- b) Accidents will be other drivers fault
- c) You will be remain in control

Q16: Look Around means you:

- a) Check your mirrors every 5 to 8 seconds
- b) Move your head
- c) Look left, right and then left again at intersections

Q17: In your personal life, you can decide the level of risk tolerance you are prepared to take.

When transporting students:

- a) It is not your decision, you must apply all the safe practices taught
- b) You should follow the regulations
- c) You must be more concerned

Q18: A school bus needs a minimum of overhead _____ ft. clearance

- a) 10'
- b) 11'
- c) 12'

Q19: The stopping distance that a school bus needs to come to a complete stop is:

- a) equal to that of a car
- b) 2 to 3 times that of a car
- c) At least 200'

Q20: For most buses, the turning radius is about _____ for the front, while the rear of the bus usually has a turning radius of about _____ .

- a) 30 feet, 65 feet
- b) 35 feet, 70 feet
- c) 60 feet, 35 feet

Q21: What does an average car weigh, say a Honda Civic, compared to an empty school bus:

- a) Honda Civic 2,700 lbs.
School Bus 15,000 lbs.
5.6 Times as heavy
- b) Honda Civic 5,000 lbs.
School Bus 15,000 lbs.
3 times as heavy
- c) Honda Civic 3,700 lbs.
School Bus 15,000 lbs.
4 times as heavy

Q22: What is the primary reason for performing a pre-trip?

- a) To comply with regulations
- b) To make sure the vehicle is safe before we transport students
- c) To help maintenance identify problems

Q23: Why should you follow the same methodical approach every day in performing the pre or post trip?

- a) It makes it easier to spot problems
- b) You are less likely to miss checking every item
- c) It makes the task easier

Q24: What does it mean to take a methodical approach to checking the bus?

- a) It means you follow the method outlined in your study guide
- b) It means you do the pre or post trip inspection the same way every time
- c) It means you can do it any way, as long as you check everything

Q25: The three foot reference point is extremely useful for:

- a) Left Turns
- b) Right turns
- c) Backing

Q26: Which mirrors allow you to see directly in front of the bus, which would otherwise be a very dangerous blind spot?

- a) The flat mirrors
- b) The convex mirrors
- c) The crossover mirrors

Q27: The six-inch reference point is used for loading and unloading children. To mark it:

- a) Park six inches from the curb and look to see where the curb line disappears on the hood
- b) Park alongside the curb and place a piece of tape six inches from the curb line onto your hood
- c) Park six inches from the curb and look to see where the ruler disappears on the windshield

Q28: What is the most useful tool for managing your space

- a) Brakes
- b) Mirrors
- c) Steering Wheel

Q29: Which three tests should you perform on a hydraulic brake system?

- a) The emergency or parking brake test and the low air pressure warning test
- b) The leak test, emergency or parking brake test and the service brake test
- c) The emergency or parking brake test and the spring brake test

Q30: The _____ controls the amount of air pumped into the tanks, which is measured in terms of pounds per square inch or PSI

- a) Governor
- b) Spring
- c) Air brake

Q31: The low pressure warning device should come on at about

- a) 55 to 45 psi
- b) 65 to 55 psi
- c) 75 to 65 psi

Q32: When approaching an intersection

- a) Focus straight ahead
- b) Cover your brake
- c) speed up if the light is green

Q33: As you approach an intersection look:

- a) To the left, right, straight and left again
- b) Right, Left the right again
- c) The way you are turning

Q34: Always _____ when approaching an intersection

- a) Flash your lights
- b) Be prepared to stop
- c) Honk your horn

Q35: If two drivers arrive at the same time at a four way stop, the driver that must yield is the driver to the:

- a) Right
- b) Left
- c) Front

Q36: If two drivers arrive at a two-way stop in opposing directions, the driver who is turning left:

- a) Has the right of way
- b) Should stop, then continue
- c) Must yield to the other driver

Q37: What % of intersection accidents happen on a clear dry day?

- a) 50%
- b) 92%
- c) 75%

Q38: What % of intersection accidents are from left hand turns?

- a) 45%
- b) 55%
- c) 61%

Q39: 8% of intersection accidents are from the false assumption of others actions. What could you do to avoid these?

- a) Communicate
- b) Leave more room
- c) Look ahead

Q40: You should adjust your mirrors:

- a) Before you back up
- b) During the pre-trip, before you leave the yard
- c) Once a week

Q41: An operator should be _____ % sure that the area behind them is clear before backing

- a) 90%
- b) 100%
- c) 99%

Q42: If you need a spotter to back up, ideally you should

- a) Ask anyone passing
- b) Use another bus operator
- c) Wait for a policeman

Q43: All backing accidents are preventable

- a) True
- b) False

Q44: If backing up is unavoidable, and there is no one to spot for you, you should:

- a) Give short continuous horn beeps
- b) Shout "Look out", over and over
- c) Wait until someone arrives

Q45: If you use a student to spot for you, the student should:

- a) Stay inside the bus and look out the back window
- b) Stay to the left of the bus at the rear, in your sight
- c) Stay near the door where you can see them

Q46: At 50 miles an hour, it takes a train _____ to stop

- a) A mile and a half
- b) 1,000 feet
- c) 3,000 feet

Q47: If gates are down at a crossing; but there is no indication of a train, you can carefully go through the middle of the tracks to cross over them and keep your route schedule:

- a) True
- b) False

Q48: Once you proceed over railroad tracks, you should never:

- a) Accelerate above 5 Mph
- b) Turn off your 4 way flashers
- c) Stop or switch gears

Q49: At railroad crossings, bring the bus to a complete stop:

- a) At least 5 feet and no more than 30 feet from the crossing
- b) At least 15 feet and no more than 50 feet from the crossing
- c) At least 25 feet and no more than 40 feet from the crossing

Q50: Before you cross over any railroad track, make sure you will have at least _____ feet of space from the track, behind your bus once on the other side

- a) 15 feet
- b) 5 feet
- c) 10 feet

Q51: Children should walk ___ big steps ahead of the bus before turning to cross

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 15

Q52: _____the kids as they leave the bus and again as they walk away from the bus

- a) Greet
- b) Count
- c) Signal

Q53: What should you tell the kids to do if they drop something near the bus?

- a) Make sure it is clear, then pick it up
- b) Just leave it
- c) Ask the driver for help

Q54: If you have checked the road is clear and signaled the kids to cross, should they still stop at the end of the bumper and check for themselves?

- a) Yes, always
- b) No, the driver has already checked
- c) Only on busy streets

Q55: Knowing _____ is one way to reduce the risk of a danger zone accident

- a) Which children cross the street
- b) How many children are on the route
- c) The children's names

Q56: As you approach a pickup area, you should:

- a) Scan the entire area and take note of where all the children are
- b) Scan the area in front of and behind the bus
- c) Look straight ahead

Q57: To prevent collisions with pedestrians in left hand turns, you should:

- a) Establish eye contact
- b) Rock and roll in your seat to see around the blind spots
- c) Look as the bus turns

Q58: Using the Look around principle allows you to change your point of focus and:

- a) Re-check your mirrors
- b) Scan the entire environment
- c) Rock & roll

Q59: When should you re-check your mirrors for pedestrians during a turn:

- a) At mid-block
- b) A quarter way through
- c) Half-way through

Q60: The best approach to avoid hitting pedestrians and bicyclists is:

- a) Expect any you see to enter the street
- b) Allow plenty of room
- c) Both A and B

Q61: To make sure pedestrians know you're there, you should:

- a) Tap your horn and establish eye contact
- b) Honk the horn loudly and flash the high beams
- c) Shout a warning

Q62: One of the most common causes of child and teenage bicycle accidents is:

- a) Intersection dash
- b) Stop sign ride-out
- c) Chasing a ball

Q63: In the snow you should increase your following distance to at least

- a) 4 seconds
- b) 6 seconds
- c) 7 seconds

Q64: If you start to skid, in which direction should you turn the wheel?

- a) Turn the wheel in the direction of the skid
- b) Turn the wheel in the opposite direction of the skid
- c) Turn the wheel, right, then left

Q65: If there is ice, you should reduce your speed limit by how much?

- a) 1/2
- b) 1/3
- c) 1/5

Q66: When driving in the snow, you should:

- a) Accelerate slowly
- b) Brake quickly
- c) Use cruise control to maintain speed

Q67: Which of the following is the best definition of fatigue?

- a) A feeling of sleepiness at your normal bedtime
- b) A tired feeling after a short period of physical activity
- c) A state of mind and body that results from continued physical or mental activity or sleep loss

Q68: Which of the following is true about caffeine?

- a) It takes effect immediately after drinking it
- b) It's effects will last all day
- c) It's only a short term solution

Q69: Which of the following can increase your alertness if you feel tired while on the road?

- a) Open the window
- b) Take a break to stretch
- c) Turn on the air conditioning

Q70: The ideal amount of sleep to get before coming to work is:

- a) 3-5 hours
- b) 8-10 hours
- c) 7-8 hours

Q71: A warning sign of drowsiness or fatigue is you:

- a) Can't remember the last few miles driven
- b) Experience difficulty focusing/keeping eyes open
- c) Both A and B

Q72: The three types of driver distractions are:

- a) Visual, Auditory, Manual
- b) Visual, Manual, Mental
- c) Manual, Mental, Historical

Q73: Distracted driving is any non-driving activity that has the potential to distract you from:

- a) The risk of an accident
- b) The students
- c) The primary task of driving

Q74: Distracted driving has increased over the years because:

- a) Multi-tasking has become part of our busy lifestyles
- b) We rely on electronic devices
- c) Both a and b

Q75: One thing you can do to prevent mental distractions is to:

- a) Conduct a pre-trip inspection
- b) Take a deep breath and re-focus
- c) Take a nap

Q76: What are retarders?

- a) Large brake pads
- b) Secondary braking system to slow the bus down
- c) Wider wheels with more tread

Q77: When traveling downhill, you should:

- a) Stay 4 seconds back
- b) Increase following distance to 6 seconds
- c) Stay 4 seconds back but cover your brake

Q78: How can you slow your bus down without using the brakes?

- a) Use a lower gear
- b) Use your parking brake
- c) Don't touch the gas pedal

Q79: What is the best gear to go down a hill?

- a) The lowest gear
- b) The gear that revs the least
- c) The same gear you would go up it

Q80: If you double your speed going downhill, how many times does the stopping distance increase?

- a) Four times
- b) Two times
- c) Three times

Q81 If an animal is in the road or runs out what should you do?

- a) Slow down, but do not swerve left or right. If you have to, hit the animal.
- b) Hit the brakes as hard as you can
- c) Swerve to avoid the animal

Q82: What is snub braking?

- a) On and off the brakes very hard and fast
- b) Reasonably hard pressure on the brakes for a few seconds, release then do again.
- c) Hard pressure on the brakes until you stop

Q83: If a fight breaks out on your bus, what do you do?

- a) Pull them apart
- b) Seek the help of other students to stop the fight
- c) Stop the bus, speak loud and clear "stop fighting" if they do not stop. Speak loud and clear "stop fighting or I will call the police" If they do not stop, call the police and dispatch.

Q84: Are there any circumstances under which you would physically try to stop the fight?

- a) If one student is really hurting or injuring the other student
- b) No, never under any circumstances
- c) If 3 or 4 students are pummeling one other student

Q85: If any weapons are being used, what should you do?

- a) Tell them to put the weapons down
- b) Try to disarm the student
- c) Call the police immediately, no warnings and stay away from the fight

Q86: For any and every severe behavior problem, you must:

- a) Allow each student a second chance
- b) Deal with it immediately
- c) Document every issue and report it to your supervisor

Q87: If you see a student has a weapon, partially hidden or showing around, what do you do?

- a) Quietly radio dispatch and tell them what you have seen
- b) Take the weapon off the student
- c) Tell the student to put it away

Q88: If a hijacking happens, or a student is threatening you what is the best thing to do?

- a) Be agreeable, use students name if known and buy time
- b) Call dispatch
- c) Run away

Q89: The two types of sexual harassment are:

- a) Physical and emotional
- b) Innuendo and standard
- c) Controlling and hostile environment

Q90: A 15 year old boy tells the school bus driver he really likes her and suggests they meet next Saturday:

- a) This is OK as it was initiated by the student
- b) Driver should say no, refuse and tell her supervisor
- c) Driver should say not now, maybe next week

Q91: A student is always loud and creating trouble. To deal with this, the driver can:

- a) Call them a troublemaker
- b) Only use their name
- c) Identify them by their race

Q92: The driver hears other students refer to one boy as tiny, he is small. As others also use this nick name, it is OK for you to also use this nick name:

- a) Yes, everyone else uses it and he doesn't seem to mind
- b) The driver could ask the boy if it is OK to use the nick name
- c) No, never use nick names, only actual names

Q93: For controlling sexual harassment to be considered true harassment, it can:

- a) Occur more than one time
- b) Occur only one time
- c) Occur over a period of 90 days

Q94: If you ask a co-worker out on a date, it might become hostile environment sexual harassment if:

- a) The coworker says "yes"
- b) The coworker says "no thank you"
- c) The coworker declines on more than one occasion

Q95: Random unannounced drug tests must be conducted each year and must equal at least ____ % of safety-sensitive drivers

- a) 10%
- b) 50%
- c) 90%

Q96: Once notified of selection for testing, drivers must proceed to a collection site:

- a) Within 24 hours
- b) Immediately
- c) Within three days

Q97: The consequence for drivers who engage in prohibited alcohol conduct is:

- a) Mandatory AA meetings
- b) Probation
- c) Immediate removal from safety- sensitive functions

Q98: The purpose of a drug free workplace is to:

- a) Keep you safe
- b) Keep our moral responsibility to students and parents
- c) Both a and b

Q99: Cars parked along a street near a bus stop can be a hazard because:

- a) They may pull out
- b) It is difficult to maneuver a bus down a narrow street
- c) Students could be hidden by them

Q100: A snow mound at a bus stop can be hazardous because:

- a) It blocks your view of the students
- b) Students may slip and fall from it while playing
- c) Both a and b

Q101: In high winds, watch for:

- a) Downed trees
- b) Students who return to the bus because something blew out of their hand
- c) Blowing debris

Q102: It's all right to let a student off at a stop other than their own, if they explain why

- a) True
- b) False – Never

Q103: If you think a bus stop may be unsafe:

- a) Report it to your supervisor
- b) Do nothing. The school board sets the stops and they will not change them
- c) Find a better stop and tell the student the new stop

Q104: When enforcing the rules, it best to say:

- a) "if you don't behave, I'll make you sit up front"
- b) "if you don't behave, you'll be required to sit up front"
- c) "if you don't behave, I'll make you"

Q105: Being firm does not mean:

- a) Being rude, nasty or dominating
- b) That the rules are not debatable
- c) That the rules are not subject to change

Q106: Is there any scenario where a bus driver should attempt to stop a fight by getting involved and pulling the students apart?

- a) Yes, if one student is really hurting another student
- b) If the students are smaller and bus driver feels he can stop the fight
- c) No, never

Q107: If you see a student running after the bus, what should you do?

- a) Stop and allow them to board
- b) Stop and refuse entry – send them home
- c) If they cannot go home, transport them and report their behavior to your supervisor
- d) Either b or c above

Q108: When should you write a report on a student management issue?

- a) At the end of the week
- b) As soon as the behavior occurs, even if it means pulling the bus over
- c) Immediately at the end of your shift

Q109: On your morning run, when should you check your bus for sleeping children?

- a) When you return to the yard
- b) After the last child exits at the school
- c) When you turn the bus off at the yard

Q110: Is there any time you would not need to check for sleeping children after you have transported children?

- a) No, you must check every single time
- b) If you are certain they have all got off
- c) If the last student getting off the bus tells you it is clear

Q111: In the afternoon, when should you check for sleeping children?

- a) When you return to the yard
- b) If a child is reported missing
- c) As soon as the last child has been dropped off

- Q112: If you find a book bag left behind, this should alert you to:**
- a) Look for other book bags
 - b) Check even closer, the child who owns the book bag may still be on the bus
 - c) Check closer for other items

- Q113: If there is a driver and a monitor on the bus, who is responsible for checking for sleeping children?**
- a) The driver
 - b) The monitor
 - c) Both are equally responsible

- Q114: What do we mean when we say courtesy is contagious?**
- a) Good moods affect other people
 - b) If you are nice, it causes other people to be nice
 - c) Your good mood can upset others

- Q115: As you greet the students, you should always try to:**
- a) Comment on each child's hair or outfit
 - b) Make eye contact with each child and smile
 - c) Nod hello

- Q116: The quickest way to lose respect and control on your bus is to:**
- a) Be in a bad mood
 - b) Become distracted
 - c) Lose control yourself

- Q117: If you are involved in a minor collision and the bus is in a safe position:**
- a) You should evacuate the children
 - b) The children should stay on the bus
 - c) Only allow children who are upset to exit the bus

- Q118: If there is a power line touching or near to your bus there is no way to tell if it is live until:**
- a) A representative from the power company confirms it is inert
 - b) The police say it is OK and you can exit the bus
 - c) You can see no sparking or arcing

- Q119: You should never try to exit a bus if a power line is near or touching the bus unless:**
- a) The children are in danger from a fire or smoke
 - b) You can clearly see the line is inert
 - c) An alternate bus arrives

- Q120: If you are involved in an accident and you think it is your fault, you should tell the other driver you accept fault.**
- a) True
 - b) False, never admit liability