

SWIFT DRIVING ACADEMY CDLP TRAINING MANUAL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://swiftdrivingcdlpmanual.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Why is it important to inspect cargo securement before beginning a trip?**
 - A. It ensures the load is balanced for fuel efficiency.
 - B. Improperly secured cargo can shift, fall, or damage the vehicle, creating hazards for the driver and others on the road.
 - C. It is only necessary for oversized loads.
 - D. It has no impact on safety if the cargo seems stable.
- 2. What is the most important thing to remember about emergency braking?**
 - A. If the wheels are skidding, you cannot control the vehicle.
 - B. Never do it without downshifting first.
 - C. Disconnecting the steering axle brakes will help keep your vehicle in a straight line during emergency braking.
 - D. It helps keep the brake linings clean.
- 3. If you experience brake fade while driving, what should you do?**
 - A. Continue driving at reduced speed.
 - B. Stop in a safe location, allow brakes to cool, inspect for overheating components, and seek maintenance.
 - C. Turn off the engine and coast to a stop.
 - D. Apply the parking brake to increase braking.
- 4. Which of the following is a major section of a pre-trip inspection?**
 - A. Engine compartment
 - B. Steering wheel
 - C. Fuel filler cap
 - D. Passenger seat
- 5. If your vehicle pulls to one side when steering, what is the recommended action?**
 - A. Continue driving and adjust later.
 - B. Use heavier brakes to straighten.
 - C. Slowly adjust the steering and continue.
 - D. Do not continue; safely pull over, inspect tire pressure, wheel alignment, or brake issues that could cause pulling.

6. Which emergency equipment should always be carried in your vehicle?

- A. Warning devices for parked vehicles.
- B. Fire extinguisher(s).
- C. Spare electrical fuses (if the vehicle uses them).
- D. All of the above.

7. When the roads are slippery, which action is recommended?

- A. Decrease the distance that you look ahead of your vehicle.
- B. Stop and test the traction while going up hills.
- C. Make turns as gently as possible.
- D. Drive alongside other vehicles.

8. Why is proper steering control important in tight turns?

- A. Increases tire wear
- B. It ensures vehicle stability, prevents trailer swing, and avoids hitting nearby objects or vehicles
- C. It has no effect
- D. It reduces fuel consumption

9. What is the purpose of a tug test after coupling a tractor to a trailer?

- A. To test braking efficiency on a hill.
- B. To measure trailer length.
- C. To check the color of the trailer.
- D. To ensure the connection is secure by pulling gently to confirm the trailer is locked to the tractor.

10. How should you handle hazardous materials during a pre-trip inspection?

- A. Verify placards and shipping papers, but ignore emergency information.
- B. Check only the truck's tires and wheels before hazmat loads.
- C. Ignore hazmat requirements if the load is small.
- D. Verify proper placards, shipping papers, emergency information, and compliance with hazmat regulations, and ensure containment and labeling are correct.

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. D

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Why is it important to inspect cargo securement before beginning a trip?

- A. It ensures the load is balanced for fuel efficiency.
- B. Improperly secured cargo can shift, fall, or damage the vehicle, creating hazards for the driver and others on the road.**
- C. It is only necessary for oversized loads.
- D. It has no impact on safety if the cargo seems stable.

Cargo securement matters because preventing movement of the load is key to keeping the vehicle stable and safe for everyone on the road. If the cargo shifts, falls, or damages the vehicle, it can create serious hazards for the driver and others, and can lead to costly damage or loss of the load. A pre-trip check catches worn or missing straps, improper tension, or unsafe edge conditions before you start, ensuring the load is immobilized so acceleration, braking, and turns don't put extra stress on the truck. Loads can shift during normal driving even if they look stable, so securing and inspecting them is required for all cargo, not just special cases. Skipping this check puts safety and compliance at risk.

2. What is the most important thing to remember about emergency braking?

- A. If the wheels are skidding, you cannot control the vehicle.**
- B. Never do it without downshifting first.
- C. Disconnecting the steering axle brakes will help keep your vehicle in a straight line during emergency braking.
- D. It helps keep the brake linings clean.

During an emergency stop, the most important thing is to keep control of the vehicle. If the wheels lock and skid, you lose steering and cannot reliably direct where you're going. That's why preventing wheel lock is the priority: maintain tire grip so you can steer away from danger. If your vehicle has ABS, keep pressing the brake pedal firmly; the system will pulse the brakes to prevent lock, letting you steer around hazards. If there's no ABS, apply steady, firm braking and avoid letting the wheels lock; if they begin to skid, ease off slightly to regain traction, then reapply. Downshifting first isn't the essential action in an immediate stop, and manually disconnecting brakes is dangerous and not correct. Keeping brake linings clean isn't the immediate safety focus in an emergency stop. The key idea is preserving control by preventing wheel lock so you can steer.

3. If you experience brake fade while driving, what should you do?

- A. Continue driving at reduced speed.
- B. Stop in a safe location, allow brakes to cool, inspect for overheating components, and seek maintenance.**
- C. Turn off the engine and coast to a stop.
- D. Apply the parking brake to increase braking.

Brake fade happens when the braking system overheats, causing the friction materials to glaze and the braking force to drop. The best course is to pull over to a safe location, stop, and let the brakes cool. While stopped, you can check for signs of overheating (smell, smoke, warped rotors, or worn pads) and arrange for maintenance if anything looks abnormal. After cooling, test the brakes gently and avoid heavy braking until they've been inspected. Continuing to drive at reduced speed still leaves you with decreased stopping power and less room to recover, which is risky. Turning off the engine and coasting removes power assist, making the brake pedal feel harder and braking less effective. Using the parking brake while the brakes are hot can cause the rear wheels to lock or drag, potentially leading to a loss of control or damage.

4. Which of the following is a major section of a pre-trip inspection?

A. Engine compartment

B. Steering wheel

C. Fuel filler cap

D. Passenger seat

Opening the hood to inspect the engine compartment is a major section of the pre-trip inspection because it covers the parts whose condition directly affects the engine's reliability and safe operation. This area lets you check critical components and fluids: engine oil level and any leaks, coolant level, belts and hoses for wear or damage, and the battery and its connections to ensure they're secure and clean. Catching issues here—such as a coolant leak, a frayed belt, or a loose battery terminal—can prevent overheating, roadside breakdowns, or fires. Other items like the steering wheel are part of the steering system checks, but they don't involve the broad set of under-hood components that make the engine compartment a primary focus. The fuel filler cap is important for fuel system integrity, but it's just one element rather than a major section. The passenger seat is part of interior safety and comfort checks, not a key under-hood area.

5. If your vehicle pulls to one side when steering, what is the recommended action?

A. Continue driving and adjust later.

B. Use heavier brakes to straighten.

C. Slowly adjust the steering and continue.

D. Do not continue; safely pull over, inspect tire pressure, wheel alignment, or brake issues that could cause pulling.

Pulling to one side while steering signals a potential issue that can affect control, such as tire pressure imbalance, wheel alignment problems, or a brake issue. The safest action is to stop driving as soon as it's safe and pull over to inspect. Continuing to drive or trying to compensate with steering or heavier braking can hide the problem and increase the risk of losing control. By pulling over, you can check tire pressures (a low tire can cause pulling), look for uneven wear or damage, and consider whether alignment or brakes might be at fault. If you notice obvious tire damage, a severely low tire, or brakes that feel abnormal, don't resume driving until the issue is fixed or you've gotten professional help.

6. Which emergency equipment should always be carried in your vehicle?

A. Warning devices for parked vehicles.

B. Fire extinguisher(s).

C. Spare electrical fuses (if the vehicle uses them).

D. All of the above.

Being prepared for roadside emergencies means carrying essential safety gear that covers different kinds of problems you might encounter. Warning devices for parked vehicles are crucial because they alert other drivers when you've had to stop or break down, especially on busy roads or in low-visibility conditions, helping prevent collisions. A fire extinguisher can stop a small fire from getting worse, giving you a chance to move people to safety and call for help before the situation escalates. Spare electrical fuses can be handy if a fuse blows, allowing you to restore critical circuits like lights or indicators so your vehicle remains visible and safe until you can get proper repairs. Since each item serves a separate safety need, carrying all of them together provides comprehensive readiness for different emergencies.

7. When the roads are slippery, which action is recommended?

- A. Decrease the distance that you look ahead of your vehicle.
- B. Stop and test the traction while going up hills.
- C. Make turns as gently as possible.**
- D. Drive alongside other vehicles.

When roads are slick, you need to keep control with smooth, gradual inputs. Making turns as gently as possible is the best choice because on slippery surfaces abrupt steering can break traction and cause the vehicle to skid, whereas gentle steering helps the tires maintain grip through the curve. This approach reduces the risk of losing control and helps you stay on your intended path. Actions like looking only a short distance ahead, stopping to test traction on hills, or driving alongside other vehicles all raise the chance of losing control because they reduce your ability to anticipate hazards, test grip safely, or maintain a safe buffer. So the recommended behavior is to enter and navigate turns slowly and smoothly.

8. Why is proper steering control important in tight turns?

- A. Increases tire wear
- B. It ensures vehicle stability, prevents trailer swing, and avoids hitting nearby objects or vehicles**
- C. It has no effect
- D. It reduces fuel consumption

Maintaining precise steering in tight turns is all about keeping the vehicle on a stable and predictable path. When you steer smoothly and appropriately for the speed and arc of the turn, the front wheels bite into the corner just enough to guide the vehicle without causing sudden yaw or loss of control. This is especially important with a trailer, where the trailer tends to push wide or swing if the tow vehicle isn't steered correctly; good steering helps the trailer follow closely and reduces the chance of jackknifing or swiping objects. By keeping the vehicle stable, you also avoid getting too close to obstacles, pedestrians, or other vehicles on the street. In short, proper steering control in tight turns directly enhances safety and maneuverability: it stabilizes the vehicle, prevents dangerous trailer behavior, and helps maintain safe clearance. Choices that focus on tire wear, or claim no effect, miss the safety-focused reason steering control matters, and the idea that steering mainly saves fuel isn't the primary purpose in this scenario.

9. What is the purpose of a tug test after coupling a tractor to a trailer?

- A. To test braking efficiency on a hill.
- B. To measure trailer length.
- C. To check the color of the trailer.
- D. To ensure the connection is secure by pulling gently to confirm the trailer is locked to the tractor.**

Verifying the connection is secure by a gentle tug is about making sure the trailer is properly locked to the tractor before you move. After coupling, you give the tractor a light pull to see if the trailer stays attached and the locking mechanism (the fifth-wheel jaws and kingpin engagement) remains engaged. This quick check catches issues like an incomplete latch or a partially engaged coupling, so the trailer won't suddenly detach once you're rolling. If there's any movement between the tractor and trailer or you don't feel the trailer follow the tractor, you recheck and recouple before proceeding. The other options don't fit because braking tests, trailer length, or appearance aren't about confirming a secure coupling.

10. How should you handle hazardous materials during a pre-trip inspection?

- A. Verify placards and shipping papers, but ignore emergency information.
- B. Check only the truck's tires and wheels before hazmat loads.
- C. Ignore hazmat requirements if the load is small.
- D. Verify proper placards, shipping papers, emergency information, and compliance with hazmat regulations, and ensure containment and labeling are correct.**

Hazmat pre-trip inspections require verifying identification, paperwork, emergency information, regulatory compliance, containment, and labeling for any hazardous materials. The best approach covers all of these elements because knowing what you're transporting, having the right documents, and ensuring there are clear emergency details and proper packaging are essential for safety and legality. Placards and shipping papers identify the material and its hazards, so responders and handlers know what they're dealing with. Emergency information provides the steps to take if something goes wrong. Compliance with hazmat regulations ensures the load is properly classified, packaged, and documented. Containment and labeling verify that the material is securely contained and clearly identified, reducing the risk of leaks and exposure. If any of these pieces are missing, crucial information isn't available to anyone who might need it, and the shipment could be unsafe or unlawful. Focusing only on tires, or assuming small loads aren't subject to hazmat rules, leaves critical gaps in safety and compliance.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://swiftdrivingcdlpmanual.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE