

Truck Skills Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What does it mean to yield the right of way?**
 - A. To allow other vehicles to proceed first**
 - B. To drive in reverse**
 - C. To avoid using turn signals**
 - D. To increase speed to pass quickly**
- 2. What is the critical angle range for struts and Rescue 42 devices?**
 - A. 10-30 degrees**
 - B. 30-45 degrees**
 - C. 45-70 degrees**
 - D. 70-90 degrees**
- 3. What percentage of strength is derived from the kern in kernmantle rope?**
 - A. 50%**
 - B. 60%**
 - C. 80%**
 - D. 90%**
- 4. What type of inspection is required before starting a cargo trip?**
 - A. Post-trip inspection**
 - B. Routine inspection**
 - C. Pre-trip inspection**
 - D. Annual inspection**
- 5. What is a 'compliance review' in commercial vehicle operation?**
 - A. An inspection of a vehicle's cargo**
 - B. Evaluation to ensure a trucking company meets safety regulations**
 - C. An annual maintenance check of the truck**
 - D. A review of employee driving records**

- 6. What should a driver check when inspecting a truck's lights?**
- A. Check for aesthetic appeal and brightness**
 - B. Ensure all lights function correctly and are clear of obstructions**
 - C. Verify the color of the lights**
 - D. Count the number of lights on the vehicle**
- 7. What is the maximum spread of spreaders used on the truck?**
- A. 24 inches**
 - B. 26 inches**
 - C. 28 inches**
 - D. 28.5 inches**
- 8. Which of the following is a characteristic of high pressure air bags?**
- A. They are generally lighter**
 - B. They have a higher maximum lift**
 - C. They cannot be stacked**
 - D. They are only for flat surfaces**
- 9. What is the break strength of 1 inch tubular webbing?**
- A. 2,000 pounds**
 - B. 3,000 pounds**
 - C. 4,000 pounds**
 - D. 5,000 pounds**
- 10. Why is it essential to adjust your speed when turning?**
- A. To impress other drivers**
 - B. To maintain control of the vehicle and avoid rollover risk**
 - C. To conserve fuel**
 - D. To adhere to speed limits**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does it mean to yield the right of way?

A. To allow other vehicles to proceed first

B. To drive in reverse

C. To avoid using turn signals

D. To increase speed to pass quickly

Yielding the right of way refers to the practice of allowing other vehicles, pedestrians, or cyclists to go ahead of you before you proceed. This concept is essential for maintaining safety and efficiency on the roads. When a driver yields, they are acknowledging that another party has the priority in a given situation, which helps prevent collisions and ensures a smoother flow of traffic. This practice can occur at intersections, crosswalks, and in various driving conditions where multiple road users are present. In contrast, driving in reverse does not pertain to yielding in any way, as it is a maneuver for backing up rather than giving way to others. Avoiding the use of turn signals does not reflect yielding but rather represents unsafe driving behavior. Increasing speed to pass quickly goes against the principle of yielding, as it can create dangerous situations by not allowing others the priority they rightfully have. Therefore, the definition of yielding clearly aligns with the practice of allowing other vehicles to proceed first.

2. What is the critical angle range for struts and Rescue 42 devices?

A. 10-30 degrees

B. 30-45 degrees

C. 45-70 degrees

D. 70-90 degrees

The critical angle range for struts and Rescue 42 devices is indeed 45-70 degrees. This range is essential because it provides the optimal angle for the effective stabilization and support of vehicles or structures during rescue operations. At angles within this range, the devices can maintain their structural integrity while maximizing their ability to resist forces that might cause a collapse or movement. When struts or stabilization devices are deployed within the critical angle range, they can better distribute loads and provide the necessary support to prevent further injury to victims or rescuers. Angles outside of this range may result in reduced stability, which can compromise the entire rescue effort and pose safety risks to everyone involved. Understanding the critical angle helps first responders make quick and effective decisions regarding the setup and use of stabilization equipment in emergency situations, ensuring both safety and efficiency during rescues.

3. What percentage of strength is derived from the kern in kernmantle rope?

- A. 50%**
- B. 60%**
- C. 80%**
- D. 90%**

The correct answer is based on the structural design of kernmantle rope, which consists of a protective outer sheath (the mantle) and an inner core (the kern). The kern is responsible for providing most of the rope's strength. In typical kernmantle ropes, approximately 80% of the rope's overall strength is attributed to the kern. This design effectively allows the kern to absorb tensile loads, while the mantle offers protection from abrasion and environmental damage. Understanding the distribution of strength in kernmantle rope is critical for applications in climbing, rescue operations, and other scenarios where safety is paramount. When choosing or utilizing this type of rope, it's important to recognize that the kern's integrity directly impacts performance and safety.

4. What type of inspection is required before starting a cargo trip?

- A. Post-trip inspection**
- B. Routine inspection**
- C. Pre-trip inspection**
- D. Annual inspection**

The pre-trip inspection is essential before starting a cargo trip because it ensures that the vehicle is safe and in proper working condition. This inspection involves a thorough examination of various components of the truck, including tires, brakes, lights, fluids, and overall structural integrity. Conducting this inspection helps identify any potential issues that could lead to breakdowns or accidents while on the road, promoting safety for the driver, cargo, and others on the highway. Routine inspections, while important, are often performed during regular maintenance scheduled at intervals and may not address immediate concerns before a specific trip. Post-trip inspections are conducted after a journey to assess the vehicle's condition but do not prevent potential problems from arising during the trip. Annual inspections are typically mandated for regulatory compliance, focusing on overall vehicle safety, but they do not replace the necessity for pre-trip checks, which are crucial for each journey.

5. What is a 'compliance review' in commercial vehicle operation?

- A. An inspection of a vehicle's cargo**
- B. Evaluation to ensure a trucking company meets safety regulations**
- C. An annual maintenance check of the truck**
- D. A review of employee driving records**

A 'compliance review' in commercial vehicle operation specifically refers to the process of evaluating whether a trucking company adheres to safety regulations set forth by authorities such as the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). This review scrutinizes various aspects of the company's operations, including driver qualifications, safety training, maintenance practices, and record-keeping, to ensure compliance with rules governing vehicle operation and safety standards. Understanding that compliance reviews are comprehensive assessments allows trucking companies to identify areas where they may need to improve safety practices and regulatory adherence. By conducting these reviews, companies can mitigate risks, enhance operational safety, and ultimately protect their business from potential legal issues or penalties associated with non-compliance. The other options describe different aspects of vehicle operation but do not encapsulate the primary focus of a compliance review like the evaluation of regulatory compliance does. An inspection of a vehicle's cargo pertains more to load security and safe transport rather than regulatory adherence. An annual maintenance check focuses solely on the vehicle's mechanical status rather than compliance with broader safety standards. Lastly, a review of employee driving records is part of driver qualification processes but does not encompass the overall safety regulation evaluation that a compliance review entails.

6. What should a driver check when inspecting a truck's lights?

- A. Check for aesthetic appeal and brightness**
- B. Ensure all lights function correctly and are clear of obstructions**
- C. Verify the color of the lights**
- D. Count the number of lights on the vehicle**

When inspecting a truck's lights, ensuring that all lights function correctly and are clear of obstructions is essential for safe operation. This involves checking not only that each light turns on and off properly but also verifying that the lenses are clean and free from any physical blockages, such as dirt, snow, or other debris that can diminish visibility. Properly functioning lights are critical for communication with other drivers, particularly in low visibility or night-time conditions. Any malfunction or obstruction can lead to dangerous situations, as lights are vital for signaling turns, stops, and maintaining visibility on the road. Options focusing on aesthetic appeal, color verification, or simply counting the number of lights do not address the essential functionality and safety aspects of the truck's lighting system, which is the primary concern during an inspection.

7. What is the maximum spread of spreaders used on the truck?

- A. 24 inches**
- B. 26 inches**
- C. 28 inches**
- D. 28.5 inches**

The maximum spread of spreaders used on the truck is indeed 28.5 inches. This measurement is crucial because it defines the width at which materials such as salt, sand, or other aggregates can be evenly distributed to ensure proper coverage and operational efficiency. A wider spread might risk uneven application, which can lead to wastage and improper handling of materials, especially in scenarios where precise placement is needed for safety and effectiveness, such as when treating roads or maintaining surfaces. Understanding the specifications of the equipment you are operating, including the spread width, is essential for maintaining safety protocols and ensuring that operations meet expected performance standards. This measurement can vary from manufacturer to manufacturer, but 28.5 inches is a commonly accepted maximum for many spreaders in the industry, allowing for optimal performance without compromising safety or material integrity.

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of high pressure air bags?

- A. They are generally lighter**
- B. They have a higher maximum lift**
- C. They cannot be stacked**
- D. They are only for flat surfaces**

High pressure air bags are designed to provide significant lifting capability, which is reflected in their higher maximum lift compared to low pressure air bags. This characteristic makes them particularly valuable in situations that require lifting heavier loads or navigating challenging terrain. The engineering behind high pressure air bags allows them to achieve this lift while maintaining a smaller footprint, which can be advantageous for various lifting and transportation tasks. The aspect of being lighter, mentioned in one of the options, generally applies more to low pressure air bags, which prioritize weight reduction over lift capacity. High pressure air bags are not necessarily unsuitable for stacking; this is often determined by the application and configuration rather than an innate characteristic of the bags themselves. Lastly, while air bags can be used on various surfaces, there is no strict limitation confining them to flat surfaces only, as they can adapt to uneven terrain based on their design and inflation.

9. What is the break strength of 1 inch tubular webbing?

- A. 2,000 pounds
- B. 3,000 pounds
- C. 4,000 pounds**
- D. 5,000 pounds

The break strength of 1 inch tubular webbing is typically around 4,000 pounds. This measurement is crucial because it indicates the maximum amount of weight the webbing can safely support before failing. Understanding the break strength helps ensure safety during activities that involve securing loads, such as in trucking or other transportation methods. The break strength is determined by various factors, including the material's properties and the construction of the webbing. In this case, tubular webbing is constructed in a manner that gives it a significant amount of strength while also being lightweight and flexible, making it suitable for a variety of applications, including rescue operations and securing cargo. Other figures listed do not accurately represent the industry-standard break strength for 1 inch tubular webbing, which reinforces why 4,000 pounds is the correct choice. This knowledge is fundamental for ensuring safety and effectiveness in using webbing in practical situations.

10. Why is it essential to adjust your speed when turning?

- A. To impress other drivers
- B. To maintain control of the vehicle and avoid rollover risk**
- C. To conserve fuel
- D. To adhere to speed limits

Adjusting your speed when turning is vital to maintaining control of the vehicle and minimizing the risk of a rollover. When you are turning, particularly with a truck or a larger vehicle, the dynamics change significantly. The higher the speed at which you make a turn, the greater the centrifugal force acting upon the vehicle, which can lead to instability. By reducing your speed before and during the turn, you lower the forces exerted on the vehicle, allowing for better handling and steering responsiveness. This reduction in speed is especially crucial for trucks, which have a higher center of gravity compared to standard vehicles; a higher speed increases the likelihood of losing traction or tipping over in a turn. Therefore, the adjustment of speed not only promotes safer maneuvering but also ensures that the driver has maximum control at all times.