Tanker test

1. The amount of liquid to load into a tank depends on...

A ☐ the amount of liquid expansion  
B ☐ the weight of the liquid  
C ☐ legal weight limits  
D ☑ all of the above

2. You'll feel the effects of liquid surge less if you...

A ☐ turn slowly and carefully  
B ☐ gradually brake to a stop  
C ☐ haul thicker liquids  
D ☑ all of the above

3. The best way to prevent rolling over when pulling a tanker through a curve is...

A ☐ travel at speeds below the posted limits  
B ☐ travel faster than the posted speed limit  
C ☐ make sure you brake hard through the curve  
D ☐ start "fanning" the brakes

4. Stop valves in a cargo tank...

A ☐ break off in an emergency  
B ☐ close in an emergency  
C ☐ can only be operated manually  
D ☑ protect the tank and piping from rear end collisions

5. The liquid inside the bulk tank can cause a tank truck to roll sideways...

A ☐ When traveling around a curve  
B ☐ Even with baffles inside the trailer to slow flow  
C ☐ Even when traveling at posted speeds  
D ☑ All of the above
6. A baffled tanker is one with...

A  ○  Walls with holes inside the trailer for the liquid to flow through
B  ○  Separate tanks inside the trailer
C  ○  Hollow balls floating in the liquid to slow movement
D  ○  None of the above

7. Which is the most stable tanker shape?

A  ○  van
B  ○  double conical
C  ○  cylindrical
D  ○  elliptical

8. The cladding in a tanker...

A  ○  cuts down on liquid surge
B  ○  cools down or heats up the cargo
C  ○  protects the tanker from corrosive cargo
D  ○  protects cargo from temperature extremes

9. A liquid tank trailer that has no baffles is most often used for...

A  ○  Milk or food products
B  ○  Gasoline
C  ○  Liquid gas
D  ○  Liquid fertilizer

10. What makes a bulk liquid tanker hard to handle?

A  ○  the cargo's high density
B  ○  the cargo's low center of gravity
C  ○  the cargo's high center of gravity
D  ○  friction
11. You should observe the posted limits for curves and be aware that...

A  Tank trucks have a higher center of gravity
B  The posted speeds may not be slow enough for a tank truck
C  A rollover can still occur when traveling at posted speeds in a tank truck
D  All of the above

12. A smooth bore tank is another term for...

A  A liquid tank without baffles
B  A liquid tank with baffles
C  A tank made of stainless steel
D  A tank which is portable

13. The amount of liquid you should put into the tank depends on...

A  The amount the liquid will expand in transit
B  The weight or density of the liquid
C  Legal weight limits
D  All of the above

14. Outage is defined as...

A  The process of liquid expansion as it becomes warm
B  The liquid that must be drained to conform to weight limits
C  The loss of power to the hydraulics
D  The loss of headlights on the tractor

15. When driving a smooth bore tanker combination, be especially cautious...

A  While ascending a hill
B  While descending a hill
C  When starting and stopping
D  When loading or unloading
16. When the tanks are partially filled, the movement of the liquid is called...

A ☐ Surging
B ☐ Waves
C ☐ Splashing
D ☐ Rocking

17. Hauling tank vehicles requires special skills because...

A ☐ The center of gravity is higher
B ☐ The vehicle is top heavy
C ☐ The load's weight is high up off the road
D ☐ All of the above

18. Dividers inside tankers that have openings at the top and bottom are called...

A ☐ bulkheads
B ☐ baffles
C ☐ waffles
D ☐ barriers

19. Baffles in a tanker...

A ☐ make the tanker easier to clean out
B ☐ control forward and backward liquid surge
C ☐ allow you to haul mixed loads
D ☐ eliminate side to side surge

20. The driver should pay particular attention to the _________ on smaller tanks.

A ☐ Higher center of gravity
B ☐ Weight distribution
C ☐ Level of fluid
D ☐ All of the above
31. A tank trailer with baffles helps to control...
   
   A ☐ Side to side flow  
   B ☐ Weight distribution  
   C ☐ Movement from front to back  
   D ☐ Total vehicle weight  

32. The reason a tank trailer should not be loaded completely full is because...
   
   A ☐ Your load may shift more  
   B ☐ The baffles won't be as effective  
   C ☐ Liquid expands and can leak out of the trailer  
   D ☐ The movement is stronger  

33. A tank vehicle is defined as a vehicle which transports...
   
   A ☐ Liquid  
   B ☐ Liquified gas  
   C ☐ Bulk fertilizer  
   D ☐ Both A and B above  

34. When a bulk tank vehicle is stopping at an intersection which has a slippery surface...
   
   A ☐ The truck could slide into oncoming traffic  
   B ☐ The liquid movement could push the truck into the intersection  
   C ☐ The liquid could leak onto the roadway  
   D ☐ The truck could slide sideways due to rocking  

35. Retest markings...
   
   A ☐ must be stamped on the tank itself  
   B ☐ give the date of the last retest  
   C ☐ show what type of test or inspection was performed  
   D ☐ all of the above
36. Hauling liquids in tankers requires special care for two reasons. One reason is the ____ center of gravity that tankers have.

A  Wide  
B  Flat  
C  Low  
D  High

37. You need to be extremely cautious when driving smooth bore tankers. This is especially true when you are:

A  Loading or unloading  
B  Starting or stopping  
C  Hauling milk or other food products  
D  All of the above

38. The best way to take a curve with a tanker is to slow to a safe speed before entering the curve, then ____ as you go through it.

A  Downshift twice  
B  Accelerate slightly  
C  Brake lightly  
D  All of the above

39. You should know the outage needed for the liquids you carry because:

A  Some liquids expand more than others when they get warm  
B  Tank baffles are not always legal with outage  
C  Some of the heaviest liquids do not need any  
D  All of the above

40. Baffles in liquid cargo tanks do not usually prevent the movement of surge from:

A  Front to back  
B  Top to bottom  
C  Side to side  
D  All of the above
41. How would you expect a truck with a cargo tank that has baffles to handle on the road?

A ○ There will be less front to back surge than there is in a tanker without baffles
B ○ The truck will seem heavier than it really is
C ○ The truck will handle the same as a tanker without baffles
D ○ All of the above

42. Side to side surge can cause:

A ○ Suspension system failure
B ○ Over speeding
C ○ Roll over
D ○ None of the above

43. The amount of liquid to load into a tank depends on:

A ○ The legal weight limits
B ○ The amount the liquid will expand in transit
C ○ Both of the above are true
D ○ None of the above are true

44. You are driving on a clear night. You must dim your headlights from high to low. You should adjust your speed so you can stop within:

A ○ The distance you can see ahead
B ○ The distance you will travel in the next 15 seconds
C ○ The length of a football field
D ○ The length of your vehicle

45. When your cargo tank has baffles, what handling effect do you expect?

A ○ There will be more slow surge that quick surge
B ○ There will be less side to side surge than there is in tanks without baffles
C ○ There will be less front to back surge than there is in tanks without baffles
D ○ None of the above
46. Liquid tight separations between compartments inside tanks are called:

A  Bulkheads  
B  Baffles  
C  Barriers  
D  None of the above

47. You are driving a tank truck and the front wheels begin to skid. Which of these is most likely to occur?

A  Liquid surge will pull the tank from the truck  
B  The truck will roll over  
C  You will continue in a straight line and keep moving forward no matter how much you steer  
D  All of the above

48. Empty trucks:

A  May require longer stopping distances than full ones  
B  Stop quicker when you use only the emergency or parking brake  
C  Have better traction when stopping than full ones  
D  All of the above

49. When you load the small tanks of a cargo tank equipped with bulkheads, you should check your:

A  Water content  
B  Weight distribution  
C  Air to fuel ratio  
D  None of the above

50. Which of these statements about emergency steering and tankers is true?

A  A tanker is easier to counter steer than most vehicles  
B  When making a quick steering movement, do not apply the brakes  
C  You should wrap your thumbs around the steering wheel before starting a quick steering movement  
D  None of the above
51. What does liquid surge do to the handling of a tanker?

A ○ Surge can move the truck in the direction the liquid waves move
B ○ Surge raises the wind drag of the truck
C ○ Surge lets you turn corners tighter
D ○ None of the above

52. You should be extremely cautious when driving smooth bore tankers, especially when you are:

A ○ Driving against the wind
B ○ Going up or down a hill
C ○ Starting or stopping
D ○ All of the above

53. A tanker has lost its brakes. When should the driver use a truck escape ramp?

A ○ Only if the tank has baffles
B ○ Always
C ○ Never
D ○ Only if the tank is empty

54. Outage means:

A ○ How fast the tanks drain
B ○ Liquid weight
C ○ Allowance for expansion of liquid
D ○ Liquid movement

55. Which of these statements about stopping distance and speed is true?

A ○ You need about two times as much stopping distance at 40 mph as at 20 mph
B ○ Wet roads can double stopping distance at any speed
C ○ Both of the above are true.
D ○ Neither of the above are true.
56. Separations, (between compartments inside tanks that have openings or holes in them) are called:

A  ☐ Bulkheads
B  ☐ Barriers
C  ☐ Baffles
D  ☐ Walls

57. When you unload the smaller tanks of a tank with bulk heads, be careful to check the:

A  ☐ Air to fuel ratio
B  ☐ Distribution of weight
C  ☐ Water content
D  ☐ Alcohol content

58. Hauling liquids in tank vehicles requires special care for two reasons. One reason is:

A  ☐ Extreme weight
B  ☐ Uneven expansion
C  ☐ Liquid movement
D  ☐ Winds

59. An emergency forces you to stop your tanker quickly or crash. You should:

A  ☐ Use controlled or stab braking
B  ☐ Use only the emergency brakes
C  ☐ Lock the brakes with the pedal and hold it there
D  ☐ Lock the brakes and brace for impact

60. Liquid in a tank with baffles can have what kind of surge?

A  ☐ Front to back
B  ☐ Side to side
C  ☐ Top to bottom
D  ☐ All of the above.
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