## EXAM QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR ACQUISITION OF DRIVING LICENSE FROM CATEGORY C

Topic 1: Main aggregates, units and assemblies of motor vehicles (identification, names and functions)

Points	Number	Question and answers
1	1/1	<ul> <li>According to the Road Traffic Act, the Category "C" motor vehicles are:</li> <li>trucks with maximum permissible mass above 3500 kg and less than 7500 kg</li> <li>vehicles different form Category "D", with maximum permissible mass above 3500 kg and less than 12 000 kg</li> <li>vehicles different form Category "D", with maximum permissible mass above 3500 kg</li> </ul>
1	1/2	According to the Road Traffic Act, a trailer with a maximum permissible mass as shown below may be coupled to Category "C" motor vehicles (the combination of vehicles remains classified as Category "C"): above 750 kg, where the maximum permissible mass of the combination of vehicles must not exceed 7500 kg not more than 1250 kg not more than 750 kg
1	2/1	According to the Road Traffic Act trucks are vehicles designed for:         the transportation of goods         towing trailers         transportation of permanently mounted equipment, which may not be used for other purposes
1	3/1	<ul> <li>According to the Road Traffic Act "Loading per axle" means:</li> <li>the portion of the mass of the laden vehicle carried by each axle of the road vehicle</li> <li>the portion of the load carried by each axle of the road vehicle</li> <li>the portion of the vehicle's own mass carried by each axle of the road vehicle</li> <li>the portion of the vehicle's own mass carried by each axle of the road vehicle</li> </ul>
1	4/1	According to the Road Traffic Act "technically permissible maximum mass"         Image: means:         Image: means: means:         Image: means: means:         Image: means: means: means:         Image: means: means

1	5/1	<ul> <li>According to the Road Traffic Act "the maximum permissible mass" means:</li> <li>the mass of the road vehicle when not laden</li> <li>the maximum permissible mass of the vehicle when laden as specified by the competent authorities</li> <li>the mass of the road vehicle when laden</li> </ul>
1	6/1	The vehicle steering systems are:   pedals   gear shift lever   the steering   system   the brake system
1	7/1	The internal combustion engine transforms:         Image: thermal energy into mechanical energy         Image: electric energy into chemical energy         Image: energy         Image: thermal energy into chemical energy         Image: thermal energy into chemical energy
1	8/1	Which of the systems listed below are included in an internal combustion engine: cooling lubricating fuel
		noise suppression
1	9/1	

1	11/1	The stroke capacity of an internal combustion engine is measured in: <ul> <li>horse power</li> <li>kilowatts</li> <li>litres</li> <li>cubic centimetres</li> </ul>
1	12/1	The maximum output power of an internal combustion engine is measured in:         horse power         kilowatts         cubic centimetres
1	13/1	The fuel consumption of an internal combustion engine is measured in:         kilograms of fuel per kilometre         litres of fuel per 100 km         grams of fuel per square centimetre
1	14/1	The optimal performance of an gasoline internal combustion engines is assured by using:         Image: Ima
1	16/1	The working cycle of a four-stoke internal combustion engine is completed after:         Image: four strokes of the piston at four revolutions of the crank shaft         Image: strokes of the piston at two revolutions of the crank shaft         Image: strokes of the piston at two revolutions of the crank shaft         Image: strokes of the piston at two revolutions of the crank shaft         Image: strokes of the piston at two revolutions of the crank shaft         Image: strokes of the piston at two revolutions of the crank shaft
1	18/1	The function of the crank shaft mechanism of an internal combustion engine       is:         Image: book transform the reciprocal motion of the piston into rotation of the crank shaft         Image: book transform the reciprocal motion of the crankshaft into rotation of the piston         Image: book transform the reciprocal motion of the crankshaft into rotation of the piston         Image: book transform the reciprocal motion of the crankshaft into rotation of the piston         Image: book transform the piston to the crank shaft
1	19/1	The immovable parts of an internal combustion engine are:         the piston rings         the cylinder block         the cylinder head         the crankcase

1	20/1	The moving parts of the crank shaft mechanism of an internal combustion engine are: <ul> <li>only the lower head of the connecting rod, the crankshaft and the flywheel</li> <li>the pistons with the piston rings</li> <li>the piston bolts</li> <li>the connecting rods</li> </ul>
1	21/1	<ul> <li>The function of the cylinder in an internal combustion engine is:</li> <li>together with the lid of the cylinder head to form a closed chamber, in which the working cycle is performed</li> <li>to guide the movement of the piston and together with the lid of the cylinder head to form a closed chamber, in which the working cycle is performed</li> <li>to form a closed chamber together with the crankcase, in which the working cycle is performed</li> </ul>
1	23/1	<ul> <li>The function of the cylinder head of an internal combustion engine is:</li> <li>only to be used for assembly of the components of the valve gear mechanism</li> <li>to form, together with the cylinder, a closed chamber, in which the working cycle is performed</li> <li>to form, together with the crankcase, a closed chamber, in which the working cycle is performed</li> </ul>
1	24/1	<ul> <li>The function of the piston in an internal combustion engine is:</li> <li>to accept the force generated by the pressure of gases</li> <li>to transfer the force generated by the pressure of gases through the piston bolt to the connecting rod</li> <li>to transfer the force generated by the pressure of gases to the cylinder block</li> <li>to receive the force generated from the crankshaft</li> </ul>
1	25/1	<ul> <li>The piston in an internal combustion engine performs:</li> <li>rotation around the axis of the crankshaft</li> <li>progressive motion to the top dead centre and rotation around the axis of the crankshaft</li> <li>reciprocal motion between the top and the bottom dead centre</li> </ul>
1	26/1	<ul> <li>The function of the piston bolt is:</li> <li>to link the piston to the piston rings</li> <li>to allow for a detachable thread link between the piston and the connecting rod</li> <li>to link the piston to the connecting rod</li> </ul>

1	27/1	The piston bolt represents:         a cylindrical body with external thread         a hollow cylindrical body with internal thread         hollow or solid cylindrical body with internal thread body
1	28/1	<ul> <li>The function of the piston rings is:</li> <li>to serve as a sealing, assuring the hermeticity of the working capacity of the engine</li> <li>to eliminate the leakage of lubricant into the combustion chamber</li> <li>to assure the linear motion of the piston</li> </ul>
1	29/1	The piston rings (segments) represent:         split/cut/spring rings         metal         discs         bracelets with external gear         teeth
1	30/1	The piston rings are installed in channels, formed on:         the external sealing portion/head of the piston         the face of the piston         the internal surface of the piston head
1	31/1	The function of the connecting rod is:         Image: bold bold bold bold bold bold bold bold
1	32/1	The link between the piston and the connecting rod is:         Image: non-detachable, by a rivet         Image: detachable, by a piston bolt         Image: detachable thread, by a bolt
1	33/1	<ul> <li>The function of the crank shaft in an internal combustion engine is:</li> <li>to drive the starter</li> <li>only to initiate the movement of the flywheel</li> <li>to accept the force applied by the connecting rod and transforming it into rotation</li> <li>to drive other aggregates of the motor vehicle and assemblies in the engine</li> </ul>

1	34/1	<ul> <li>The function of the flywheel is:</li> <li>to drive the transmission box</li> <li>to assure the smooth rotation of the crankshaft</li> <li>to facilitate the start-up of the internal combustion engine</li> <li>to start up the internal combustion engine</li> </ul>
1	35/1	The function of the valves of the valve gear mechanism of an internal combustion engine is:         Image:
1	36/1	<ul> <li>The function of the valve springs is:</li> <li>to assure the tight (hermetic) closure of the valves against the valve seats</li> <li>to assure the tight opening of the valves</li> <li>to assure the tight closure and opening of the valves</li> <li>to assure the tight closure and opening of the valves</li> </ul>
1	37/1	<ul> <li>The function of the cam shaft is:</li> <li>to open the valves of the valve gear mechanism in an exactly preset instance of the working cycle</li> <li>to open and close the valves of the valve gear mechanism in a random instance of the working cycle</li> <li>to close the valves of the valve gear mechanism in an exactly preset instance of the working cycle</li> <li>to close the valves of the valve gear mechanism in an exactly preset instance of the working cycle</li> </ul>
1	38/1	The cam shaft is driven by:         the generator         the crank         shaft         the starter
1	39/1	Movement from the cam shaft to the valves is transferred by:         a belt drive         a drive         group         a gear transmission

1	41/1	The following are components of the cam shaft of the valve gear:          bearing         journal         eccentrics         cam profiles         (cams)
1	42/1	The undercarriage of a vehicle includes:         Image: frame         axles and suspension         wheels and tires         transmission box and cardan drive shaft
1	43/1	<ul> <li>The function of vehicle axles is:</li> <li>only to drive the vehicle by means of the axle mechanisms</li> <li>to carry the own mass and the load of the vehicle through the suspension and transfer it to the wheels</li> <li>only to steer the vehicle by means of the axle mechanisms</li> </ul>
1	46/1	The multi-purpose body of a truck is designed for:         Image: the attachment of permanently mounted equipment         Image: to carry various kinds of load
1	47/1	A truck with a special-purpose body is:         the universal tractor         the refrigerator truck         the tank truck         the platform truck