

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

Points	K	No	Question, answers	Graphic images
2		1/1.0	<p>According to the Road Traffic Act, the Category “C” motor vehicles are:</p> <p>trucks with maximum permissible mass above 3500 kg and less than 7500 kg</p> <p>vehicles different form Category “D”, with maximum permissible mass above 3500 kg and less than 12 000 kg;</p> <p>vehicles different form Category “D”, with maximum permissible mass above 3500 kg</p>	
2		1/1.1	<p>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“):</p> <p>above 750 kg, where the maximum permissible mass of the combination of vehicles must not exceed 7500 kg</p> <p>not more than 1250 kg</p> <p>not more than 750 kg</p>	
2		1/2	<p>According to the Road Traffic Act trucks are vehicles designed for:</p> <p>the transportation of goods</p> <p>towing trailers</p> <p>transportation of permanently mounted equipment, which may not be used for other purposes</p>	
2		1/3	<p>According to the Road Traffic Act “Loading per axle” means:</p> <p>the portion of the mass of the laden vehicle carried by each axle of the road vehicle</p> <p>the portion of the load carried by each axle of the road vehicle</p> <p>the portion of the vehicle’s own mass carried by each axle of the road vehicle</p>	
2		1/4	<p>According to the Road Traffic Act “technically permissible maximum mass” means:</p> <p>the mass of the road vehicle when not laden</p> <p>the mass of the road vehicle when laden</p> <p>the maximum mass of the road vehicle when laden as specified by the manufacturer</p>	
2		1/5	<p>According to the Road Traffic Act “the maximum permissible mass” means:</p> <p>the mass of the road vehicle when not laden</p> <p>the maximum permissible mass of the vehicle when laden as specified by the competent authorities</p> <p>the mass of the road vehicle when laden</p>	
2		1/6	<p>The vehicle steering systems are:</p> <p>pedals</p> <p>gear shift lever</p> <p>the steering system</p> <p>the brake system</p>	
2		1/7	<p>The internal combustion engine transforms:</p> <p>thermal energy into mechanical energy</p> <p>electric energy into chemical energy</p> <p>thermal energy into chemical energy</p>	

2		1/8	<p>Which of the systems listed below are included in an internal combustion engine:</p> <p>cooling lubricating fuel noise suppression</p>	
2		1/9	<p>The mechanisms of an internal combustion engine are:</p> <p>crank shaft mechanism valve gear noise suppression mechanism smoke removal mechanism</p>	
2		1/10	<p>The stroke capacity of an internal combustion engine is:</p> <p>the volume between the top and bottom dead centre of the piston in the cylinder of the engine multiplied by the number of cylinders the volume above the piston at its top dead centre the volume above the piston at its bottom dead centre</p>	
2		1/11	<p>The stroke capacity of an internal combustion engine is measured in:</p> <p>horse power kilowatts litres cubic centimetres</p>	
2		1/12	<p>The maximum output power of an internal combustion engine is measured in:</p> <p>horse power kilowatts cubic centimetres</p>	
2		1/13	<p>The fuel consumption of an internal combustion engine is measured in:</p> <p>kilograms of fuel per kilometre litres of fuel per 100 km grams of fuel per square centimetre</p>	
2		1/14	<p>The optimal performance of an gasoline internal combustion engines is assured by using:</p> <p>unleaded gasoline gasoline with an octane number as prescribed by the manufacturer ethylated gasoline</p>	
2		1/16	<p>The working cycle of a four-stroke internal combustion engine is completed after:</p> <p>four strokes of the piston at four revolutions of the crank shaft two strokes of the piston at two revolutions of the crank shaft four strokes of the piston at two revolutions of the crank shaft</p>	
2		1/18	<p>The function of the crank shaft mechanism of an internal combustion engine is:</p> <p>to transform the reciprocal motion of the piston into rotation of the crank shaft to transform the reciprocal motion of the crankshaft into rotation of the piston to link the piston to the crank shaft</p>	

2		1/19	<p>The immovable parts of an internal combustion engine are:</p> <p>the piston rings the cylinder block the cylinder head the crankcase</p>	
2		1/20	<p>The moving parts of the crank shaft mechanism of an internal combustion engine are:</p> <p>the pistons with the piston rings the piston bolts the connecting rods</p> <p>only the lower head of the connecting rod, the crankshaft and the flywheel</p>	
2		1/21	<p>The function of the cylinder in an internal combustion engine is:</p> <p>together with the lid of the cylinder head to form a closed chamber, in which the working cycle is performed</p> <p>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</p> <p>to form a closed chamber together with the crankcase, in which the working cycle is performed</p>	
2		1/23	<p>The function of the cylinder head of an internal combustion engine is:</p> <p>only to be used for assembly of the components of the valve gear mechanism</p> <p>to form, together with the cylinder, a closed chamber, in which the working cycle is performed</p> <p>to form, together with the crankcase, a closed chamber, in which the working cycle is performed</p>	
2		1/24	<p>The function of the piston in an internal combustion engine is:</p> <p>to accept the force generated by the pressure of gases</p> <p>to transfer the force generated by the pressure of gases through the piston bolt to the connecting rod</p> <p>to transfer the force generated by the pressure of gases to the cylinder block</p> <p>to receive the force generated from the crankshaft</p>	
2		1/25	<p>The piston in an internal combustion engine performs:</p> <p>rotation around the axis of the crankshaft</p> <p>progressive motion to the top dead centre and rotation around the axis of the crankshaft</p> <p>reciprocal motion between the top and the bottom dead centre</p>	
2		1/26	<p>The function of the piston bolt is:</p> <p>to link the piston to the piston rings</p> <p>to allow for a detachable thread link between the piston and the connecting rod</p> <p>to link the piston to the connecting rod</p>	
2		1/27	<p>The piston bolt represents:</p> <p>a cylindrical body with external thread</p> <p>a hollow cylindrical body with internal thread</p> <p>hollow or solid cylindrical body</p>	
2		1/28	<p>The function of the piston rings is:</p> <p>to serve as a sealing, assuring the hermeticity of the working capacity of the engine</p> <p>to eliminate the leakage of lubricant into the combustion chamber</p> <p>to assure the linear motion of the piston</p>	

2		1/29	<p>The piston rings (segments) represent:</p> <p>split/cut/spring rings metal discs bracelets with external gear teeth</p>	
2		1/30	<p>The piston rings are installed in channels, formed on:</p> <p>the external sealing portion/head of the piston the face of the piston the internal surface of the piston head</p>	
2		1/31	<p>The function of the connecting rod is:</p> <p>to link the piston rings to the piston to link the piston to the piston bolt to link the piston to the crankshaft</p>	
2		1/32	<p>The link between the piston and the connecting rod is:</p> <p>non-detachable, by a rivet detachable, by a piston bolt detachable thread, by a bolt</p>	
2		1/33	<p>The function of the crank shaft in an internal combustion engine is:</p> <p>to drive the starter only to initiate the movement of the flywheel to accept the force applied by the connecting rod and transforming it into rotation to drive other aggregates of the motor vehicle and assemblies in the engine</p>	
2		1/34	<p>The function of the flywheel is:</p> <p>to drive the transmission box to assure the smooth rotation of the crankshaft to facilitate the start-up of the internal combustion engine to start up the internal combustion engine</p>	
2		1/35	<p>The function of the valves of the valve gear mechanism of an internal combustion engine is:</p> <p>only to open the intake opening of the cylinders in exactly preset instance in order to let fresh working mixture to open and close the intake and exhaust openings of the cylinders in exactly preset instances only to open the exhaust openings of the cylinders in order to vent the exhaust gases</p>	
2		1/36	<p>The function of the valve springs is:</p> <p>to assure the tight (hermetic) closure of the valves against the valve seats to assure the tight opening of the valves to assure the tight closure and opening of the valves</p>	
2		1/37	<p>The function of the cam shaft is:</p> <p>to open the valves of the valve gear mechanism in an exactly preset instance of the working cycle to open and close the valves of the valve gear mechanism in a random instance of the working cycle to close the valves of the valve gear mechanism in an exactly preset instance of the working cycle</p>	
2		1/38	<p>The cam shaft is driven by:</p> <p>the generator the crank shaft the starter</p>	

2		1/39	Movement from the cam shaft to the valves is transferred by: a belt drive a drive group a gear transmission	
2		1/41	The following are components of the cam shaft of the valve gear: bearing journal eccentrics cam profiles (cams)	
2		1/42	The undercarriage of a vehicle includes: frame axles and suspension wheels and tires transmission box and cardan drive shaft	
2		1/43	The function of vehicle axles is: only to drive the vehicle by means of the axle mechanisms to carry the own mass and the load of the vehicle through the suspension and transfer it to the wheels only to steer the vehicle by means of the axle mechanisms	
2		1/46	The multi-purpose body of a truck is designed for: the attachment of permanently mounted equipment to carry various kinds of load	
2		1/47	A truck with a special-purpose body is: the universal tractor the refrigerator truck the tank truck the platform truck	