Theme: 7. Electric system

Points	K	No	Question, answers	Graphic images
2		7/1.	**Which of the items listed below are components of the electric system of a motor vehicle:** starter assembly light assembly signal assembly fuel system	
2		7/2.	**Which of the items listed below are components of the electric system of a motor vehicle:** the accumulator battery the generator the control and measuring instruments the compressor	
2		7/4.	**The function of the starter assembly of an internal combustion engine is to assure the initial cranking of the internal combustion engine crank shaft.** correct incorrect	
2		7/6.	**The accumulator battery transforms:** chemical into electric energy and vice versa mechanical into electric energy	
2		7/7.	**The generator transforms:** thermal into electric energy chemical into electric energy and vice versa mechanical into electric energy	
2		7/8.	**The alternator is:** a type of accumulator battery an alternating current generator a direct current generator	
2		7/16.	**Starting an internal combustion engine means:** the initial cranking of the crank shaft with the aim to initiate a working cycle turning the distributing shaft with the aim to initiate a working cycle ignition of the fuel mixture	
2		7/17.	**The starter is:** the current source of the vehicle a component of the ignition system of an internal combustion engine a component of the starter assembly of an internal combustion engine a start-up electric motor	
2		7/18.	**The start-up electric motor (the starter):** generates electric current consumes electric current from the accumulator battery	

2		7/19.	**The routine maintenance of the generator requires:** adjusting the strain of the drive belt an inspection of the mounting of the generator coil an inspection of the alignment of the rotor and stator	
2		7/20.	**The loose mounting of the generator may cause the following failures:** the generator may stop generating the necessary electric current scoring between the rotor and stator intensive wearing out of the stator's bearings	
2		7/21.	**The generator is powered by:** the accumulator battery by a power elimination shaft by the engine by means of belt transmission	
2		7/22.	**An excessively tight generator drive belt may cause:** the intensive wearing out of the bearings of the internal combustion engine the intensive wearing out of the generator bearings stopping of the generator's work	
2		7/24.	**For proper assembly and proper connection of the accumulator battery:** the negative terminal is connected first, followed by the positive terminal the sequence of connecting the terminals is of no importance the positive terminal is connected first, followed by the negative terminal	
2		7/25.	**For proper removal of the accumulator battery:** the positive terminal is disconnected first, followed by the negative terminal the negative terminal is disconnected first, followed by the positive terminal the sequence of disconnecting the terminals is of no importance	
2		7/26.	**The nuts of the pole terminals of the accumulator battery are tightened:** on a stand by hand by a wrench	
2		7/27.	**The surface of the accumulator battery must always be:** covered with grease dry and clean covered by electrolyte	
2		7/28.	**Electrolyte spilled from a lead accumulator battery is cleaned by:** gasoline warm water water solution of sodium bicarbonate	

2		7/29.	**Pole terminals of the accumulator battery must be cleaned:** every day routinely, and after poor contact is detected only prior to a periodic technical inspection for roadworthiness of the motor vehicle	
2		7/30.	**The level of electrolyte in a lead accumulator battery is reduced because of:** evaporation of the sulphuric acid evaporation of the distilled water ongoing chemical processes related to the transformation of chemical into electric energy	
2		7/31.	**It is recommended to check the level of electrolyte in a lead accumulator battery with a non-transparent box:** by a glass level metering tube by the oil dip-stick by the reading of the ammeter	
2		7/32.	**The level of electrolyte of an accumulator battery with a transparent plastic box is checked:** by a glass level metering tube by the reading of the ammeter by the markings made on the outside surface of the box walls	
2		7/33.	**The areometer (densimeter) is an instrument for measuring:** electric current strength the level of the electrolyte in the accumulator battery the density of the electrolyte in the accumulator battery	
2		7/34.	**The density of the electrolyte in a sealed accumulator battery:** is measured on a stand is not measured is measured by an instrument (areometer, densimeter) inbuilt in the cover	
2		7/35.	**Sealed accumulator batteries are manufactured fully charged and do not require adding electrolyte and/or water during storage.** correct incorrect	
2		7/36.	**The terminals of the accumulator battery are protected against oxidation by:** an antifreeze solution gasoline technical petroleum jelly	