Theme: 7. Electric system

Points	К	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:	
2		7/7.	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	
	1		

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 readworthiness of the motor vehicle 2 7/30. The level of electrolyte in a lead accumulator battery is evaporation of the sulphuric acid evaporation of the distilled watar ongoing chemical incoreases related to the transformation of chemical inco electric energy 2 7/31. It is recommended to check the level of electrolyte in a lead accumulator battery with a constraint of the adigment battery with a non-transparent box: by a glass level metering tube by the oil dip-stick by the electrolyte of an accumulator battery with a transparent plastic box is checked: by a glass level metering tube by the oil dip-stick 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 is is measured is not measured. See all constrained and do not require adding electrolyte and/or water during stratege. Correct incorrect 2 7/36. The terminals of the accumulator battery are protected against oxidation by: an antifrace solution gasoline	Г			
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