EXECUTIVE AGENCY "ROAD TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION"

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

Topic 8: Lighting and signal system

Points Number Question and answers

1	1/1	The terminals of the accumulator battery are protected against oxidation by: an antifreeze solution gasoline technical petroleum jelly
3	2/1	The difference between low-beam and high-beam headlights of a motor vehicle is: in the light wave length in the direction of the light beam in the intensity of the light in the length of the illuminated section of the road
3	3/1	The headlights are a component of: the signal system of the engine the lighting system of the motor vehicle the sound system of the motor vehicle the undercarriage of the motor vehicle the undercarriage of the motor vehicle
3	4/1	The source of light in the headlights is: Image: the generator Image: the electric lamps Image: the accumulator battery
3	6/1	The presence of the letter C in the designation of the headlight means that: Image: the headlight may be used also with a halogen lamp Image: the headlight is designed for high-beam only Image: the headlight is designed for low-beam only

		The presence of the letter R in the designation of the headlight means that:
3	7/1	 the headlight is designed for low-beam only the headlight is designed for high-beam only the headlight may be used also with a halogen lamp
3	8/1	 The presence of the letter CR in the designation of the headlight means that: the headlight may be used also with a halogen lamp the headlight is designed for both low-beam and highbeam the headlight may be used also for driving in fog
3	9/1	 The presence of the letter H in the designation of the headlight means that: the headlight may be used also for driving in fog the headlight may be used also with a halogen lamp the headlight is designed for low-beam only
3	10/1	 Fog lights differ from the main headlights: by the type of the electric lamps by the specific distribution of the light – the light beam is narrow in a vertical plane and very wide in a horizontal plane by the specific distribution of the light – the light beam is wide in a vertical plane and very narrow in a horizontal plane
3	11/1	What types of lamps are used in the lighting system of the motor vehicle? the electric lamps recommended by the manufacturer of the motor vehicle only single-filament lamps only halogen lamps any kind of lamps, designed for use in motor vehicles
3	13/1	Dimension lights are components of: the cabin lighting installation the light signalling system the motor vehicle undercarriage the power transmission

3	14/1	 The dimension lights are designed to inform road users of: the condition of the motor vehicle the dimensions of the motor vehicle and its position on the roadway the approach of an eventual danger the intentions of the driver to change the direction of movement of the motor vehicle
3	15/1	The direction indicators are components of: the motor vehicle body the lighting system of the driver's cabin the light signalling system the steering system
3	16/1	 The direction indicators are designed to inform road users of: the intentions of the driver to change the direction of movement of the motor vehicle the approach of an eventual danger the position of the vehicle on the roadway the dimensions of the motor vehicle and its position on the roadway
3	17/1	The stop lights are a component of: the brakes system the light signalling system the lighting system the power transmission
3	18/1	The stop lights are designed to inform road users of: the approach of an eventual danger the intentions of the driver to change the direction of movement of the motor vehicle the vehicle reducing speed the position of the vehicle on the roadway
3	19/1	 Daily servicing and maintenance of the headlights includes: an inspection of the state of the fuses adjustment of the headlights external cleaning of the headlights inspection of the headlights operation

		An electric lamp does not light up when:
3	21/1	 the filament is broken there is no power supply voltage an unsuitable type of lamp is used a two-filament lamp is used
3	22/1	Headlights do not light up when: a common wire is broken the electric connection to "mass" is poor damaged insulation of a wire in the ignition system there is a blown fuse
3	23/1	 Headlights do not light up when: insulation of a wire in the ignition system is damaged there is a blown fuse the switcher has failed all electric lamps fail simultaneously
3	24/1	What steps must be taken when a blown fuse is detected: replace the lights switcher adjust the headlights the blown fuse is replaced
3	25/1	It is necessary, in case the length of the illuminated section of the road in front of the vehicle is shortened: it to replace the optical elements of the headlights it to replace the electric lamps it to adjust the headlights it to check the suspension of the vehicle
3	26/1	Headlights may be adjusted: by using a dynamometer visually by an optical device on a pre-drawn vertical screen

3	28/1	 The headlights are adjusted by means of adjustment screws, which: change the position of the headlight change the position of the optical element of the headlight shift the position of the electric lamp in the headlight
3	29/1	The yellow colour of fog lights: acts soothingly on the eyes reduces the shine of sun rays increases the contrast accelerates the dissipation of the fog
3	30/1	In order to meet the requirements for maximum illumination with minimum blinding, the lighting system operates: in a system of symmetric and asymmetric lights in low-beam and high-beam mode in a European and an American system
3	31/1	The main components (parts) of the headlight are: the electric lamp the reflector the dissipater the mounting ring