Theme: 8. Lighting and signal system

Points	К	No	Question, answers	Graphic images
2		8/1.	The function of the lighting system of the motor vehicle is:	
			to provide lighting in the driver's cabin of the motor vehicle	
			to provide illumination of the motor vehicle	
			improve the visibility of the motor vehicle	
			to assure visibility of the roadway and of the objects thereon	
2		8/2.	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	
2		8/3.	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	
2		8/4.	The source of light in the headlights is:	
			the generator	
			the electric lamps	
			the accumulator battery	
2		8/6.	The presence of the letter C in the designation of the headlight means that:	
			the headlight may be used also with a halogen lamp	
			the headlight is designed for high-beam only	
			the headlight is designed for low-beam only	
2		8/7.	The presence of the letter R in the designation of the headlight means that:	
			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	
2		8/8.	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 high-beam	
			the headlight may be used also for driving in fog	
2		8/9.	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	
2		8/10.	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	

2	8/11.	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	
		any kind of lamps, designed for use in motor vehicles	
2	8/13.	Dimension lights are components of:	
		the cabin lighting installation	
		the light signalling system	
		the motor vehicle undercarriage	
		the power transmission	
2	8/14.	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	
2	8/15.	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	
2	8/16.	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	
2	8/17.	The stop lights are a component of:	
		the brakes system	
		the light signalling system	
		the lighting system	
		the power transmission	
2	8/18.	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	
2	8/19.	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	

	0/04	An electric lamp does not light up when:	
2	8/21.		
		the filament is broken	
		there is no power supply voltage	
		an unsuitable type of lamp is used	
		a two-filament lamp is used	
2	8/22.	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	
2	8/23.	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	
2	8/24.	What steps must be taken when a blown fuse is detected:	
		replace the lights switcher	
		adjust the headlights	
		the blown fuse is replaced	
2	8/25.	It is necessary, in case the length of the illuminated section of the road in front of the vehicle is shortened:	
		to replace the optical elements of the headlights	
		to replace the electric lamps	
		to adjust the headlights	
		to check the suspension of the vehicle	
2	8/26.	Headlights may be adjusted:	
		by using a dynamometer	
		visually	
		by an optical device	
		on a pre-drawn vertical screen	
2	8/28.	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	
2	8/28.	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	
2	8/30.	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	

2	8/31.	The main components (parts) of the headlight are:	
		the electric lamp	
		the reflector	
		the dissipater	
		the mounting ring	