Theme: 10. Suspension

Points	K	No	Question, answers	Graphic images
2		10/1.	**The suspension is a component of:** the undercarriage the power train (transmission) of the vehicle the vehicle axles the vehicle compartment	
2		10/2.	**The function of the suspension is:** to couple the wheels to the main transmission of the vehicle to provide a flexible link between the axles and the frame (body) to dampen the oscillations of the vehicle body and wheels to transfer the forces of traction from the driving wheels through the steering axles to the frame (body), and vice versa	
2		10/3.	**In the case of conventional suspension:** the change in the position of one of the wheels of the vehicle axle does not cause a change in the position of the other wheel the change in the position of one of the wheels of the vehicle axle causes a change in the position of the other wheel as well the change in the position of the controlled axle causes a shift of the steering axle as well	
2		10/4.	**The laminated spring is a component of:** the vehicle suspension the vehicle chassis the vehicle body the vehicle axle	
2		10/5.	**In the case of independent suspension:** the change in the position of one of the wheels of the vehicle axle does not cause a change in the position of the other wheel the change in the position of one of the wheels of the vehicle axle causes a change in the position of the other wheel as well the change in the position of the controlled axle causes a shift of the steering axle as well	
2		10/6.	**Laminated springs are located:** always crosswise to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle in parallel (longitudinal) or crosswise to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle always in parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle	
2		10/7.	**The function of the suspension stabilizer bar is:** to improve steering when the vehicle is driving in a straight line to reduce the lateral inclination of the vehicle when driving in a turn to stabilize the speed of the vehicle when driving in a turn	

2		10/8.	**The shock absorber is a component of:** the vehicle suspension the vehicle chassis the vehicle body the power train	
2		10/9.	**The function of the shock absorber is:** to couple the vehicle wheels to the vehicle axles to couple the vehicle axles to the vehicle chassis to dampen the oscillations of the frame (body) of the vehicle	
2		10/10.	**The role of the elastic component in a pneumatic vehicle suspension is performed by:** thickened brake fluid an air bag filled with compressed air thickened coolant	
2		10/11.	**The springs are checked:** periodically by an external/visual inspection after each 50 000 km – by means of a test stand during a general overhaul – by means of a stand	
2		10/12.	**The maintenance of the springs requires:** daily lubrication daily adjustment periodic cleaning of dust, mud and debris	
2		10/13.	**Spring elasticity is increased, corrosion is prevented and creaking is eliminated by:** daily washing with warm water cleaning and lubrication of the springs washing with gas oil and blowing with compressed air	
2		10/14.	**The springs are lubricated:** within the framework of a general overhaul of the vehicle the springs are never lubricated at least once a year	
2		10/15.	**The springs are lubricated with:** graphite grease lubricant transmission oil transformer oil engine oil	
2		10/16.	**Prior to lubricating the springs, it is necessary:** to wash the spring plates with water to wash the spring plates with gas oil and blow them with compressed air washing the spring plates with a water solution of sodium bicarbonate	

2		10/17.	**How do the loss of elasticity of the suspension springs and the breakdown of individual spring plates affect the stability of the vehicle?** increase the roadway stability of the vehicle the vehicle body swings while driving the roadway stability of the vehicle is not affected	
2		10/18.	**The loss of elasticity of the suspension springs and the breakdown of individual spring plates cause:** insignificant deterioration only of the lateral stability of the vehicle affect vehicle steering only when driving in a turn deteriorate the stability and affect steering of the vehicle	
2		10/19.	**The elasticity of the springs is inspected and tested:** visually – by an external inspection by means of a test stand by a press	
2		10/20.	**The use of springs with different elasticity in a vehicle causes:** swinging of the vehicle body while driving difficult vehicle acceleration increasing the delay time of braking	
2		10/21.	**The distortions in leak tightness and fluid leaks from the shock absorbers are caused by:** wearing out or rupture of the gaskets deformation of the gaskets loosening of the springs of the shock absorber valves	
2		10/22.	**Proper inspection and testing of the technical state and roadworthiness of the shock absorber is performed:** by means of a test stand visually, by an external inspection manually, by checking for free play when the shock absorber is extended and compressed	
2		10/23.	**How do the loss of elasticity of the suspension springs and the breakdown of individual spring plates affect the position of the vehicle?** the vehicle tilts to one side during driving or in rest do not affect the position of the vehicle the braking distance is increased	