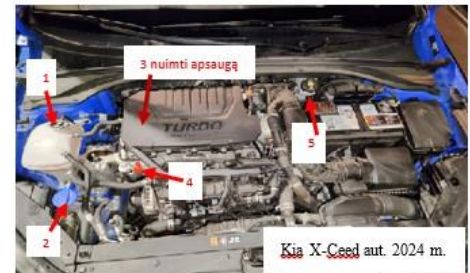
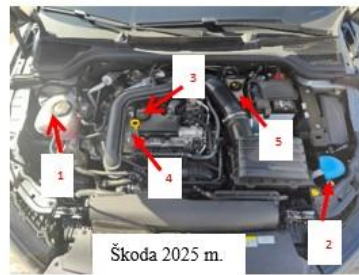


POSSIBLE QUESTIONS BEFORE PRACTICAL EXAM "B" CAT.

Show:

1. Where and how will you check the oil level? in the engine
2. Where and how will you check the fluid level in the engine cooling system
3. Where is the window washer fluid reservoir (capacity)
4. Where is the brake fluid? reservoir (capacity)



5. Explain how you will check whether the oil level in the engine is sufficient?

- a) make sure that the car is in a horizontal position
- b) if you are checking the oil level of a warm engine, turn off the engine and wait a few minutes (at least 5 minutes for a gasoline engine) for the oil to run into the crankcase.

When the engine is cold, you can check the oil level immediately.

c) pull out the oil dipstick, wipe it clean with a cloth and put it back in all the way.

d) remove the dipstick and check the oil level. The level must be between the MAX and MIN marks. (according to the manufacturer's instructions, depending on the driving style and operating conditions, oil consumption can reach up to 1.0l/1000km.) Therefore, it is very important to check the oil level regularly. Use only recommended engine oil.

6. Show or explain how you would check if the power steering is working?

If the engine is running **but the power steering fails, the steering wheel can be turned but requires more effort.** Power steering is controlled by special control devices that check torque, steering wheel position and vehicle speed. The steering wheel becomes more difficult as the car speed increases and vice versa, the steering wheel requires less effort as the speed decreases, which gives better control of the steering wheel and the car itself. **If you feel that it has become more difficult to turn the steering wheel with the car engine running, you should go to the service center to have the steering mechanism diagnosed.**

7. Explain how you will check if the coolant level is sufficient?

When the engine is cold, the coolant level should be between the **MIN and MAX marks on the side of the coolant tank.**

8. Explain how you will check if the parking brake is working?

Apply the parking brake and try to move away. If the back of the car has slightly lowered (in cars where the parking brake works on the rear wheels), and **the engine has stopped or there is a strong resistance to movement - it means that the parking brake does not allow the wheels of the car to turn - it works.**

9. Explain how you will check the level of the window washer fluid?

The reservoir is transparent, so the liquid level can be checked very easily **(1) visually.** A special sensor can be installed, which records the level of fluid in the tank and, if it is lacking, sends a signal to the computer and **(2) a special symbol lights up on the instrument panel (3) will stop spraying 😊**

10. Show how you will check if the warning horn is working?

To activate the horn, **press the horn symbol on the steering wheel.** Check the sound signal constantly. Sound signal technical requirements: 1. Must work 2. No changing tone sound.

11. Explain how you will check that the brake fluid level is sufficient to drive safely

Periodically check the fluid level. **The fluid level must be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the tank.** Before removing the cap, clean the area around it to avoid contaminating the brake fluid. If the fluid level is low, add fluid to the MAX level. The brake fluid level will drop depending on the distance traveled. This is normal and is related to brake system wear. **WARNING** if you need to constantly add brake fluid, go to the service center to check the brake system.

12. Show how you will check if the turn signals are working?

To activate the turn signals, move the lever up or down. Green arrows - the indicator on the dashboard shows which turn signal is working. They will turn themselves off when you turn the steering wheel back after the maneuver. If the indicator continues to flash, manually return the lever to its original position. **(1) If the indicator blinks very quickly or slowly, it means that one of the turns may be burned out bulb (of 3) or bad circuit contact.** Technical requirements for turn signals: must turn on and off independently of other lights. The direction indicators of one side must turn on when the corresponding switch is turned on. Must turn off when the switch is in the middle position. The emitted light must be yellow or other specified by the manufacturer. Must blink 90±30 blinks per minute. The control lamp of the turn indicators must flash synchronously. **(2) Check visually (get off and to look)**

13. Explain how you will check if the brake light signals are working?

Brake light signals are checked visually when the brake pedal is pressed. **Approach the end of the car to the wall and you will see the reflection of the red brake light signals or ask for help to have someone else check that it is working.** Technical requirements for brake light signals: must turn on when the brake pedal is pressed, regardless of whether the engine is started or turned off. Must emit red light.

14. Explain how you will check if the service brake is working Tell us how you will check whether all the lights and the headlight level regulator(if manually controlled) are working.

Check visually – get out of the vehicle and look. Switch on the lights and inspect whether they are functioning. In some cars, when one of the bulbs burns out, a special symbol lights up on the instrument panel. Fog lights can be turned on only when the parking lights or low-beam headlights are switched on.

The manual headlight adjustment device is operated while the driver is seated in the normal driving position; it is controlled by a dial marked with numerical settings from 3 to 5 positions. The number indicates the height of the front headlight beam. The higher the number, the higher the beam. From a practical, everyday-use perspective, we recommend the following settings:

Position 0 – default setting, usually when there is only the driver in the car, or the driver and a front passenger.

Position 1 – when the passenger seats are fully occupied and the trunk is full, but without cargo.

Position 2 – when all seats are occupied and the cargo weight in the trunk is evenly distributed.

Position 3 – when only the driver is in the car and the cargo weight in the trunk is evenly distributed.

15. Show how you will check that all the lights are working ?

Whether all the lights **work properly should be checked visually (get out and look).** Turn on the lights and see if they work. In some cars, when one of the lights burns out, a special symbol lights up on the dashboard. The fog lights come on only when the parking or low beam lights are on.

16. Explain where to look for information on recommended tire pressure ?

For proper maintenance, safe driving and lower fuel consumption, you must maintain the required tire pressure and not exceed the permitted load and its distribution. All tires (including the spare wheel) should have their pressure checked once a month or more often. Tires should be checked cold. "Cold tires" means that the car should not be used for at least three hours or driven more than 1.5-2 km. Recommended pressures must be maintained for best ride, handling and minimum tire wear. All specifications (sizes and pressures) **can be found on the plate mounted on the driver's side strut, fuel tank or glove box lid.**



17. Explain how you will check the air pressure in the tires?

Use a pressure test tool (manometer). You can buy your own or use the one at gas stations.

18. Explain how you will check whether the tire tread depth is sufficient for safe driving?

If the tire is worn evenly, the tread wear indicator **(1) (shown by the arrow in the picture) will appear as**

a solid strip running through the entire tread. This indicates that there is less than 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) of tread left on the summer tire and less than 3.0 mm (3/25 inch) on the winter tire. When this happens, replace the tire. Wear indicators are a quick way to assess the level of tire wear, but they are not as accurate as **(2) depth gauges.** This small tool allows you to measure the tread level in different areas of the tire. **(3) measure the tread depth with an available tool: caliper, ruler, etc.**

19. Explain how you will check whether the general condition of the tires is suitable for safe driving ?

All wheels of the **car (1) must be properly balanced.** When you change tires, check for uneven wear or damage. Abnormal wear is caused by incorrect tire pressure, bad wheel alignment, unbalanced wheels, sudden braking or sharp turns. **(2) Look for bumps or bulges in the tire tread or sidewall and (3) Note whether the tire doesn't look too flat.** In case of suspicion, check the tire pressure (see cl. 17)

20. Show how you will check if the emergency light alarm is working?

The emergency light alarm is checked visually **(by getting out and looking) when it is on.**

EACH QUESTION HIGHLIGHTS THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS YOU MUST KNOW. DO NOT EXPAND INTO DETAILED EXPLANATION.

Parking the car in a temporary parking place

The examiner will point to a parking lot or point to a stretch of road where parking is available, **but will not indicate a specific parking location.**

The examinee must demonstrate not only how he is able to enter the parking space, but also **how to choose it. The specific parking place and the way to park the car in it are chosen by the examinee himself.**

If the vehicle is parked in a temporary parking space, when driving forward, the examinee can choose either the right or left parking space.

If the maneuvers are performed in reverse, only the parking space on the right can be selected. If the examinee takes a long time looking for a parking space, a critical error may be flagged due to inadequate time required to complete the maneuver.



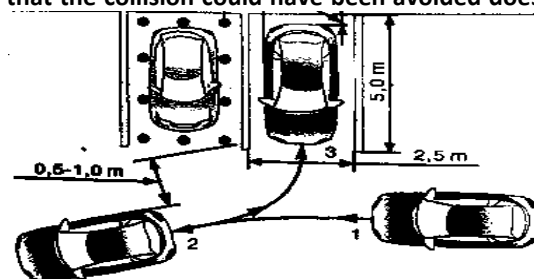
The examiner must also assess whether the examinee is maneuvering at a safe distance near another TP. The safe distance is when there is no doubt that the TP driven by the examinee will not collide with the stationary TP, i.e. i.e. the examinee does not create even a potentially dangerous situation. **Even the high probability that the collision could have been avoided does not justify the risk assumed by the examinee.**

- **Diagonal/perpendicular installation method.**

Parking next to another car(s) or in a marked parking space.

Before starting the maneuver, the examiner informs you that you will have to exit in the opposite direction from where you entered.

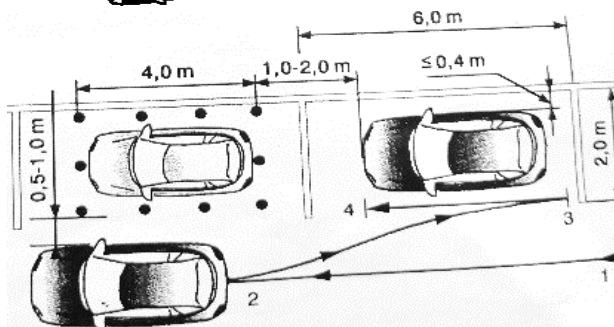
Front or back - the examinee chooses himself, because the choice will depend on the organization of traffic.



- **The parallel-reverse construction method.**

The examiner informs that parallel parking will be required. The ability to perform exactly such a maneuver is tested, and not stopping directly at the curb or on the side of the road, which is why it is built in reverse, not forward.

You should park your car next to another parked car, otherwise the maneuver itself loses its meaning.



When moving from a place, reversing, parking and turning, the driver must ensure that other road users are not disturbed more than necessary, and that no one is harmed.

In order to make sure that the car will not disturb anyone due to the maneuver being performed and that it will actually be safe to maneuver, it is necessary to carefully observe the car's surroundings. Road users can be on any side of the car. When performing the maneuver, it is important to check the situation behind the car and next to it. Mirrors are used for this and looking over both shoulders.

LOOK, LOOK AND LOOK AGAIN!