Identification:

1. A power plant, that produces power to move the vehicle.
2. It is a system that absorbs the shock of the tires and differentials gear to the drive wheels from bumping on humps an hole in the roads.
3. It is the spine of the vehicle and it is the rigid base to which everything else is attached.
4. It is usually a four-wheeled vehicle designed primarily for passenger transportation and commonly propelled by an internal-combustion engine using a volatile fuel.
5. It provides enclosures or compartments for the engine, passengers, and luggage or cargo.
6. System that controls the braking of the vehicle so the driver can slow and stop the vehicle.
7. This is more rigid due to the forces spreading over the entire vehicle, and this also use less material and are lighter.
8. This system provides electricity for cranking the engine, charging the battery, and powering the lights and other electrical equipment.
9. What is the part of the vehicle that carries the power from the engine to the differential gears to wheels?
10. What is the system of an automobile that control the stability of the vehicle so the driver can control the direction of vehicle travel?

Key

1. Engine
2. Suspension system
3. Body frame
4. Automobile
5. Body
6. Braking system
7. Unibodies
8. Electrical system
9. Power train
10. Steering system

Identification 2

1. A continuous loop of reinforced rubber used to transmit power between the two shafts.
2. It is a heat-operated valve that regulates coolant temperature. It does this by controlling coolant flow from the engine to the radiator.
3. These oils are made by chemical processes and do not necessarily come from petroleum.
4. What is a heat exchanger that removes heat from the engine coolant passing through it?
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acts as a cleaning agent.
6. cooling system are sealed and pressurized by a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. It is partly filled with the coolant and connected by an overflow or transfer tube to the radiator filler neck. As the engine heats up, the coolant expands and flows through the transfer tube into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attached to the front of the engine and are driven by a belt from the crankshaft pulley.
9. Transverse engines in front- drive vehicles usually have an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Are open spaces between the cylinder walls and the outside shell of the block and head.

Key

1. Drive belts
2. Thermostat
3. Synthetic oil
4. Radiator
5. Oil
6. Radiator Pressure cap
7. Expansion tank
8. Water pumps
9. Electric fan
10. Water jackets