

### 13.4 Traffic Safety

1. (4P) What can present danger?

- a) Worn tyres
- b) Headlights set too high
- c) ~~Vehicle in a spectacular colour~~

2. (3P) What happens as a result of tyre pressure being well below the recommended levels?

- a) Tyre wear increases
- b) Fuel consumption increases
- c) ~~Pollutant emission decreases~~

3. (3P) What can cause skidding on bends?

- a) Faulty Shock-absorbers
- b) Insufficient or uneven tyre pressure
- c) ~~Load is too small~~

4. (3P) What must you take into consideration when checking tyre pressure?

- a) Tyre Temperature
- b) Load/Number of passengers in the car
- c) ~~Material of the wheels (Steel/Aluminium)~~

5. (3P) What must you remember with regard to tyre pressure?

- a) To increase the pressure to the level stated in the vehicle manual when the vehicle is heavily loaded
- b) To check the air pressure regularly, including that of the spare wheel
- c) ~~To reduce the air pressure before longer trips~~

6. (3P) What happens when you drive with a tyre pressure which is far too low?

- a) Driving stability decreases
- b) Tyres heat up excessively
- c) ~~Tyre wear decreases~~

7. (4P) What should be observed when positioning the head rests in your car?

- a) The top of the head should be level with the upper edge of the head rest
- b) The spacing between the rear of the head and the head rests should be as small as possible
- c) ~~The upper edge of the head rest should conjoin with the upper neck vertebra~~

8. (2P) The brake light of your vehicle is not working. What could be the cause of this?

- a) The bulb is defective
- b) The relevant fuse is defective
- c) ~~The fill level of the brake fluid is too low~~

9. (3P) You are to drive a motor vehicle with which you are unfamiliar. Why do you have to be particularly careful to begin with? It is possible that I do not know enough about the special aspects

- a) of its manoeuvrability
- b) of its braking characteristics
- c) of the arrangement and the function of the controls

10. (2P) What is the impact on your vehicle if you operate the steering wheel while stationary?

- a) The tyre thread can be damaged
- b) A heavy strain is exerted on the front axle mechanism
- c) ~~Steering is made easier~~

11. (2P) What should be noted when changing a tyre using a car jack?

- a) The ground surface must always be stable and skid-resistant
- b) The car jack may only be applied at the positioning points specified by the vehicle manufacturer
- c) ~~The car jack must always be placed at the mid-point of the vehicle's length~~

12. (3P) You have to remove a defective tyre. In what sequence should you proceed?

- Secure the vehicle against rolling away,
- position the car jack
- loosen the wheel nuts
- jack up the vehicle
- remove the wheel nuts

13. (3P) Tyre wear negatively impacts the environment. How can you reduce this impact?

- a) By regularly checking the tyre inflation pressure in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines
- b) By employing an anticipatory driving style
- c) ~~By using winter tyres in summer~~

14. (2P) When should you check the tyre pressure?

- a) Regularly when the tyres are cool
- b) Directly after a tyre change
- c) ~~Directly after every journey~~

15. (3P) What should you remember when putting winter tyres on your car?

- a) You should observe the permissible maximum driving speed for these tyres
- b) The tyre inflation pressure should be checked in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines
- c) ~~The air pressure should be 0.5 bar lower than the manufacturer's guidelines for summer tyres~~

16. (3P) If tyre pressure is too high or too low, what can this cause?

- a) Tyre wear can increase
- b) Road behaviour can deteriorate
- c) ~~Reaction distance can be longer~~

17. (3P) What must you remember concerning the lighting equipment of your vehicle?

- a) It must be clean
- b) It must be correctly installed
- c) It must be in operating condition

18. (2P) Who is responsible for the roadworthiness of a licensed vehicle?

- a) The owner
- b) The driver
- c) ~~The motor liability insurance company~~

19. (3P) What must you do when you are travelling and you notice that your vehicle is no longer roadworthy?

- a) Take the vehicle out of the traffic as quickly as possible
- b) Continue only when the damage has been repaired
- c) ~~Proceed to the next authorised dealer~~

20. (4P) Which defects of a vehicle can result in a danger for road traffic?

- a) Worn tyres
- b) Defective rear lamps
- c) Insufficient braking effect

21. (4P) What can cause a dangerous situation?

- a) Too much steering-wheel play
- b) Brakes which engage heavily on one side
- c) ~~Disturbed reception of traffic information on the radio~~

22. (3P) What is important to consider about headrests?

- a) Adjust them to head height according to the operating manual
- b) ~~They are optimally adjusted by the factory~~
- c) ~~For the rear seats they replace the safety belts~~

23. (3P) What must you adjust when driving a vehicle which is not your own?

- a) Inside mirror, outside mirror
- b) Seat, head rest, safety belt
- c) ~~Daily trip counter~~

24. (3P) What can interfere with your view?

- a) Worn wiper blades (formation of streaks)
- b) Smeared windows
- c) The load

25. (3P) What particular characteristics of disc brakes must you remember when driving on a wet road surface?

- a) As a rule, the effect of disc brakes starts later than on a dry road surface
- b) ~~As a rule, the effect of disc brakes starts early than on a dry road surface~~

26. (3P) You had a tyre failure and must mount emergency wheel. What is prohibited when you continue to drive?

- a) Driving longer than necessary with the emergency wheel
- b) Driving faster than 80 kmph
- c) ~~Taking passengers~~

27. (3P) When driving, you notice that the car constantly pulls to the left. What could be the cause of this?

- a) Too little air in the front left tyre
- b) Incorrect wheel adjustment at the front axle (track, wheel, camber)
- c) ~~The left rear tyre is extensively worn~~

28. (3P) What can you check on your tyre?

- a) Profile
- b) The age of the tyre
- c) Uniform wear of the profile

29. (3P) When do you need to renew the brake pads?

- a) if they have reached the wear limit
- b) if they have become oiled
- c) ~~if they have got wet~~

30. (3P) Just after driving off, you test the brakes. Why?

- a) To check the effectiveness of the brakes
- b) ~~To bleed the brake system quickly~~

31. (2P) You hit a tyre against a hard obstacle with force. What must you do?

- a) Have the tyres and rim checked immediately
- b) ~~Retighten the wheel bolts~~

32. (3P) Why does the brake fluid have to be exchanged according to the instructions of the vehicle manufacturer?

- a) To ensure the percentage of water in the brake fluid does not reach a level which is unacceptable
- b) To ensure the brake system continues to function even under higher stress
- c) ~~To ensure the brake system does not leak~~

33. (3P) In which cases is it imperative to test the brakes?

- a) If a vehicle has not been used for a longer period
- b) When you drive a different vehicle
- c) ~~Each time the engine oil is changed~~

34. (3P) What do you have to check the tyres on your vehicle at regular intervals for?

- a) For external damage
- b) For correct air pressure
- c) For sufficient profile

35. (2P) The control light of your indicator is blinking considerably faster than usual. What can be the cause of this?

- a) A bulb is defective
- b) ~~The direction indicator switch is defective~~

36. (4P) The steering wheel is harder to turn than usual. What can cause this?

- a) Defective steering gear
- b) Servo-steering is not working
- c) ~~Tyre pressure is too high~~

37. (3P) The brakes on your car are pulling strongly to one side. What effects can this have when you are braking?

- a) Longer braking distance
- b) Your car can veer to the side
- c) ~~Anti-lock braking system (ABS) fails~~

38. (5P) When you press on the brake pedal, it touches the floor. Only when you press on it several times does the pedal travel become shorter. What must you do?

- a) Park the car immediately
- b) Have the brakes repaired
- c) ~~It is sufficient to fill up the brake fluid~~

39. (4P) The brake lights do not function. What do you do?

- a) Repair them immediately
- b) ~~Renew the brake fluid~~

40. (2P) How can you tell while driving that an indicator lamp is not working?

- a) The indicator signal light will flash faster than usual
- b) ~~You cannot detect a defective indicator lamp while driving~~

41. (2P) The glass in your left outside mirror is broken. What do you do?

- a) Renew the mirror glass
- b) ~~Do not renew the mirror glass because you can still partly see to the rear~~

42. (2P) The windscreen washer does not work. What can be the reason for this?

- a) Blocked jets
- b) Defective fuse
- c) No water in the reservoir

43. (2P) Too little water is coming out of the windscreen washer jets. What can cause this?

- a) Defective washer pump
- b) Jets are partly blocked
- c) ~~Too much water in the reservoir~~

44. (2P) The windscreen wipers do not wipe clean? What can be the reason for this?

- a) There is an oil film on the windscreen
- b) The windscreen wiper blades are worn
- c) ~~The windscreen heating is defective~~

45. (2P) The windscreen wipers on your car do not function. What can the cause of this?

- a) Blown fuse
- b) Windscreen wiper motor defective
- c) ~~Too much water in the windscreen washer~~

46. (3P) Your car's steering wheel wobbles while you are driving. What can be the reason?

- a) Wheels are unbalanced
- b) Wheel suspension-spring is damaged
- c) Shock absorbers are defective

47. (3P) What can be the reason for a tyre on front axle wearing on one side more than the other?

- a) Track alignment not in order
- b) Steering axle is bent

48. (3P) What can cause excessive wear on tyres?

- a) Incorrect tyre pressure
- b) Damage to the wheel suspension-spring
- c) ~~Mounting a front spoiler~~

49. (3P) Whilst driving your vehicle pulls to the right. What can be the reason for this?

- a) Steering axle bent
- b) Wheel alignment not in order
- c) ~~Loose steering shock absorber~~

50. (3P) What is caused by driving with winter tyres during the summer months? It increases

- a) tyre wear
- b) fuel consumption
- c) ~~driving stability~~

51. (3P) How can you minimise tyre wear?

- a) I regularly check the tyre inflation pressure
- b) I refrain as much as possible from rapid acceleration
- c) ~~I use winter tyres all year round~~

52. (3P) When braking, you note that your vehicle pulls to the right. What should you do?

- a) I go to a car workshop
- b) ~~I oil the brake pads~~
- c) ~~I do not need to fix the problem, as long as I can compensate by counter steering~~

53. (3P) What is the permissible minimum tread depth of the main tread of all your vehicle's tyres? 1.6 mm

54. (3P) What are the possible consequences if the wheel nuts are not re-tightened following a tyre change?

- a) The wheel may become damaged
- b) The wheel can become detached from the vehicle
- c) ~~The tyre can become detached from the hub~~

55. (3P) Your vehicle is snowed under. What do you have to do before you drive off? I have to

- a) remove ice and snow from the windows
- b) remove ice and snow from the mirrors
- c) remove ice and snow from the roof of the vehicle

56. (3P) Your vehicle is snowed under. What do you have to do before you drive off? I have to

- a) remove ice and snow from the lighting systems including during daytime
- b) remove ice and snow from the windows and mirrors
- c) ~~allow the engine to warm up~~

57. (3P) What does the red symbol on the tyre indicate?



This tyre

- a) is suitable for wintry weather conditions
- b) also assists driving performance in snowy conditions
- c) ~~may only be used in combination with snow chains~~

58. (2P) What is the meaning of the date of manufacture "1217" specified on the tyre?



The tyre was

- a) manufactured in 12<sup>th</sup> calendar week of the year 2017
  - b) ~~manufactured in the 12<sup>th</sup> month of the year 2017~~
  - c) ~~manufactured on the 1/2/2017~~
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