

## **QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICAL EXAM KL. B/B 122/BL17**

Attention: These pages stand as an overview of the questions concerning the vehicle during the practical exam. No guarantee of completeness.

### **WHICH WARNING AND SIGNAL SIGNS DO YOU KNOW?**

- Horn
- Headlight Flasher (Pull the turn signal lever towards your body)
- Turn Indicator (Defective if the control lamp does not flash in the normal rhythm)
- Alarm Flashing System (In the event of a breakdown or the last one stuck in a traffic jam)
- Brake Light (Functional check with 2 people or by reflection)

### **WHAT DO YOU HAVE TO BRING ALONG?**

- Driver's License
- Registration Certificate
- First Aid Box
- Breakdown Triangle
- Safety Vest (Must be kept in the vehicle)

### **WHAT DO YOU DO AFTER GETTING INTO THE VEHICLE?**

- Seating Position
  - o The foot must not be stretched out when the clutch is fully depressed
  - o Rest: Hands to be at the 3:45 position; Wrists must reach top of the steering wheel without leaning forward
- Adjust all mirrors
- Put on seat belts (height, snugged, not twisted, runs over the shoulder)
- Adjust head rest (center of the headrest at eye level)

### **PASSENGER TRANSPORT?**

- Maximum number of passengers are entered in the registration document or based on how many seats a vehicle has
- All occupants must be buckled up
- The driver is responsible for children up to 14 years old
  - o From a height of 135cm, use the vehicle's own safety belt
  - o Up to a height of 135cm, a child seat depending on height and weight is mandatory (Child seats are classified according to age and weight. The front passenger airbag must be switched off in the case of child seats which are fitted in the rear-facing direction)

### **OBLIGATIONS IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT INVOLVING PERSONAL INJURY**

- Stop
- Secure (breakdown triangle, hazard warning lights)
- Provide or call for first aid (112 Europa Emergency Number, 122 Fire Engine, 133 Police, 144 Ambulance)
- Report to the police
- Determination of facts

### **WITHOUT PERSONAL INJURY**

- Identify each other with driver's licenses
- Fill out an accident report
- Report to insurance

### **VERIFICATION (STICKER – VERIFICATION STICKER)**

- 3-2-1 Regulation
  - o New vehicles must be inspected for the first time 3 years after initial registration
  - o Again after 2 years
  - o Then every year
- Period: One month to four months after the stamped date
  - o Outer ring: Months
  - o Inner ring: Years

### **WHAT LIGHTS ILLUMINATE WHEN THE LOW BEAMS ARE ON?**

- Front: Low beam, parking light (lights up with low beam or high beam to be recognizable as a multi-lane vehicle in the event of failure)
- Rear: Tail light, license plate light
- Inside: Dashboard lighting



1. Parking light (5m headlight range)  
Park light = Parking light + Blinker up/down
2. Dimmed headlights (40m headlight range, max 50km/h in darkness)
3. Fog lights (40m headlight range – allowed to be always on)
4. Rear fog lights (only during stronger visual impairment – strong red light behind)
5. The high beam is actuated via the turn signal lever (push forward)

## TIRES

- All 4 wheels must have the same tires (summer, winter, radial, diagonal)
- Tires must correspond to the type certificate/registration certificate
- Winter tire obligation from 1.Nov. to 15.April in wintry conditions (snow, ice, mud)
- Studded tires: Tires with steel studs, hold up well on ice, may only be used in the winter months

## WHAT DO I HAVE TO CHECK ON THE TIRE?

- Minimum tread depth (1.6mm summer tires, 4mm winter tires radial, 5mm winter tires diagonal)
- Damage
- Tire pressure approx. 2-2.5 bar depending on the load (see door, tank cap, operating instructions)
- Balance weights (lead weight on the rim so that the wheel runs "round")

1. Tire width in mm
2. Ratio of tire height to tire width
3. Radial tires
4. Rim diameter in inches
5. Load index
6. Speed code letter



## ENGINE BAY

1. Coolant
2. Alternator and V-belt
3. Oil refill
4. Battery
5. Oil dipstick
6. Windscreen washer
7. Fusebox



- Coolant
  - o Consists of distilled water, antifreeze, anti-rust. Change every 2 years. Check antifreeze at the petrol station with a measuring device before the start of winter (minimum until -30 degrees Celsius)
- Battery
  - o In the case of maintenance-free batteries, only the poles (firm seat, clean) must be checked. In the case of batteries that are not maintenance free, distilled water must be added.
- Engine Oil
  - o Measure

- Vehicles must be standing around about 10 minutes so that the oil can collect in the oil pan. Pull out the dipstick, wipe it off, put it back in. The oil level must be between min and max. Never run the engine with too little oil! Check when refueling.
  - Oil Change
    - In new cars, approximately every 30,000 km or when the service indicator light comes on.
  - Functions of the Engine Oil
    - Lubricate, clean, cool, protect against corrosion
- Alternator and V-belt
  - The alternator produces electricity, the V-belt drives the alternator and possible the cooling (if the V-belt tears, you can drive to the nearest workshop with the current battery. Taking the temperature (remoted thermometer) into account, check the V-belt for damage and tension (approximately 1 cm stretch)).
- Brake fluid
  - Between max and min
  - Change every 2 years to avoid air bubbles (hygroscopic property = attracts moisture)
  - Hydraulics (transmission of power with the help of brake fluid) transfer the force of the foot to the brake
- Windshield washer system
  - In winter, fill in antifreeze together with water

## **BRAKES:**

### **A MULTI-LANE CAR HAS 3 BRAKES**

- Service brake (footbrake – works on all 4 wheels)
- Parking brake (handbrake – works on the rear wheels)
- Engine brake (acts on the drive wheels – on our driving school vehicles – at the front)

A hydraulic dual-circuit brake is installed in multi-track motor vehicles.

### **DUAL CIRCUIT BRAKE**

- When you step on the foot brake, the brake fluid transmits the foot force (amplified by the brake booster) via two independent but simultaneously acting brake circuits to the brake pads (on all 4 wheels) which are pressed against the brake discs. The advantage is that if one circuit fails, the second still works and braking power (albeit less) is available.

### **WHAT CAN I CHECK ON THE BRAKES?**

- Driving brake test from 50km/h emergency braking – vehicle should come to a stop after 10-15m
- Parking brake test
  - If the brake fluid level is too low, the brakes are worn out. Remove the wheels – check – the lining has an indicator (or its own indicator light) or the brake is leaking (leak test – press the brake pedal for approximately 30 seconds – the pedal must not give way) or a brake circuit has failed (free travel > 1/3 of the pedal travel)

- Dead zone = idle travel max 1/3 of the pedal travel
- Brake light (test by reflection or with the help of a second person)
- Parking brake (should start to act from the 3<sup>rd</sup> notch, stop from the 5<sup>th</sup> notch)
- Brake booster (with the engine off, pump the brake pedal – start the engine – the brake pedal gives way)

### **WHAT ARE YOU CHECKING ON THE STEERING?**

- Steering play: Turn steering wheel when parked – wheels must move within 2cm.
- No flapping, pulling
- Power steering – smooth
- Self-resetting

### **HOW CAN YOU ENSURE SUFFICIENT VISIBILITY?**

- Windshield wipers
- Windshield washer system
- Windshield defroster (direct air onto the windshield)
- Rear window heating



### **INDICATOR LIGHTS**

- Low beam is switched on
- High beam is switched on
- Alarm flashing system is switched on
- Engine cooling temperature. When this warning light comes on, either there is not enough coolant, or the engine is too hot (additional remote thermometer as control). There is a risk of engine damage. Switch off the engine and let it cool down, check the coolant level (warning: hot vapors). If the coolant level is correct, take the temperature into account and drive to the workshop.
- Heated windscreen is active
- Front fog lights are on
- Rear fog lights are on
- Oil pressure warning light. If the oil pressure indicator lamp lights up, the vehicle must be stopped, and the engine switched off immediately. There is a risk of engine damage. Either there is not enough engine oil (dipstick) or the oil pump is defective. Under no circumstances should you continue to drive, otherwise there is a risk of engine damage because the lubrication no longer works or no longer works sufficiently.

- ESP (anti-skid control) is switched off
- Tire pressure indicator. Stop and visually inspect the tires if everything is in order or if it snows, carefully go to the gas station or tire dealer and have the tire pressure or tires checked.
- Charge indicator light: The indicator light must go out after the engine starts. If it lights up while the engine is running, the power is coming from the battery and not from the alternator. The battery is no longer being charged by the alternator. Either the alternator is defective, or the V-belt is torn. It is possible to continue driving with the power from the battery to a certain extent. Caution: if the V-belt is defective, the colling will also fail (remote thermometer).
- Brake indicator light: if the brake indicator light comes on, the brake fluid level is too low! (see brakes) – is often designed in combination with the parking brake.
- Parking brake is applied
- Check engine light (switch off the engine, read the manual, go to the workshop)
- Heated rear window is switched on

### **HEATING/VENTILATION**

- The arrangement of the switches and controls varies from car to car. The symbols are the same
  - o Temperature selector dial on the left
  - o Windshield defroster (when the windshield fogs up)
  - o Heated rear window (if the rear window fogs up)
  - o Fan speed control dial
  - o Automatic (vehicle controls fan and air conditioning automatically)
  - o Menu
  - o Sync (passenger adopts the same settings as driver)
  - o Circulating air (no air from outside, e.g. tunnel)
  - o AC on maximum
  - o AC on/off

- o Seat heating on the left
- o Air on the windshield
- o Air on the body
- o Air on the feet
- o Circulated (no air from outside)
- o Seat heating on the right

