1. Mechanics

1. When switching to the lower gears of the gearbox, the time transmitted to the drive wheels is:

equal to the engine torque
more than the engine torque
less than the engine torque
according to the position of the gas paddle, it can be bigger or smaller than the engine torque

2. The maximum revolution speed of a compression-ignition engine equipped with revolution speed regulator- limiter is:

lower than the speed corresponding to the maximum power achieved by the engine
equal to the speed corresponding to the maximum power achieved by the engine
equal to the speed corresponding to the maximum moment achieved by the engine
greater than the speed corresponding to the maximum power achieved by the engine

3. What is the function of the revolution speed limiter on compression-ignition engines?

allows to increase the motor moment when climbing the ramps
limits the mechanical and thermal demands of the engine
decreases fuel consumption first by limiting the maximum speed of the vehicle
allows increased engine power at startup

4. The gearbox allows:

reversing the vehicle by reversing the direction of rotation of the engine
modification of the traction force according to the variation of the resistance to going forward
progressive coupling of the engine with the transmission
using the engine at a lower speed than the idle speed

5. Why is it recommended to vehicles with overpowered (overcharged/overloaded) engine, to let the engine operate for a few minutes in idle when stopped:

to return the oil to the tank
to ensure slow engine cooling
to ensure blower lubrication
to ensure a slow cooling of the turbocharger

6. Which of the listed sub-assemblies are transmission components of motor vehicles?

suspension
differential
steering mechanism
the braking system

7. Which is the function of the transmission?

provides fuel to the engine with fuel mixture
develops the power required to propel vehicles
ensures the transmission of power flow from the motor to the drive wheels
convert the chemical energy of fuels into mechanical energy

8. Which is the function of the transmission?

develops the power required to propel vehicles
provides fuel to the engine with fuel mixture
convert the chemical energy of fuels into mechanical energy
amplifies / multiplies the torque transmitted to the drive wheels

9. Which of the transmission components listed below multiply the engine moment transmitted to the drive wheels?

the gearbox
cardan transmission

clutch
planetary axles

10. Which of the transmission components listed below multiply the engine moment transmitted to the drive wheels?

planetary axles
differential
main transmission
cardan transmission

11. Which of the transmission components listed below multiply the engine moment transmitted to the drive wheels?

planetary axles
main transmission
differential
clutch

12. Which of the transmission components, of those listed, allow the power flow transmitted from the engine to the drive wheels to be interrupted?

main transmission
differential
cardan transmission
clutch

13. Which of the transmission components, of those listed, allow the power flow transmitted from the engine to the drive wheels to be interrupted?

planetary axles
the gearbox
main transmission
differential

14. Which of the transmission components, of those listed, protects the transmission against shocks and overloads?

cardan transmission
main transmission
the gearbox
clutch

15. Which of the components of the transmission, of those listed, allow the same driven axle to run at different revolution speeds?

planetary axles
clutch
the gearbox
differential

16. Which is the role of the clutch?

allows temporary interruption of power flow transmission
distributes torque to drive wheels
allows the drive wheels to operate at different speeds
amplifies momentum motor transmission to the drive wheels

17. Which is the role of the clutch?

amplifies the torque transmitted to the drive wheels
allows the drive wheels to operate at different speeds
allows progressive coupling of the engine to the transmission

distributes torque to drive wheels

18. Which is the role of the clutch?

amplifies the torque transmitted to the drive wheels
protects the transmission from shocks and overloads
distributes torque to drive wheels
allows the drive wheels to operate at different speeds

19. Which is the role of the gearbox?

allows to compensate for the relative position variations of the transmission components
protects the transmission from shocks and overloads
distributes torque to drive wheels
allows to interrupt the transmission of the power flow from the motor to the drive wheels

20. What is the role of the gearbox?

allows the drive wheels to operate at different speeds
allows reversing without reversing the direction of rotation of the engine
distributes torque to drive wheels
allows to compensate for the relative position variations of the transmission components

21. What is the role of the gearbox?

protects the transmission from shocks and overloads
distributes torque to drive wheels
allows the drive wheels to operate at different speeds
allows to change the transmission ratio of the motor torque to the drive wheels

22. What is the role of the Cardan transmission?

allows to compensate for the relative position variations of the transmission components
amplifies the torque transmitted to the drive wheels
distributes torque to drive wheels
allows the drive wheels to operate at different speeds

23. What is the role of the differential?

distributes torque to drive wheels
allows progressive coupling of the engine to the transmission
allows to interrupt the transmission of the power flow
protects the transmission from shocks and overloads

24. What is the role of the differential?

protects the transmission from shocks and overloads
allows the drive wheels to operate at different speeds
allows to interrupt the transmission of the power flow
allows progressive coupling of the engine to the transmission

25. By fulfilling which procedures, of those listed, can the shocks caused in the transmission be reduced when changing gears?

the progressive clutch, at the same time with the acceleration until the economic return
avoid changing gears by controlled acceleration action
sudden clutch, along with progressive acceleration
change speed as quickly as possible

26. By fulfilling which procedures, of those listed, can the shocks caused in the transmission be reduced when changing gears?

sudden clutch, along with progressive acceleration
change speed as quickly as possible

proper synchronization of the clutch pedal with the accelerator pedal
avoid changing gears by controlled acceleration action

27. Avoiding the shocks when engaging the clutch depends on how the clutch pedal is pressed:
during its launch
between the positions corresponding to the complete pressing and that of the clutch socket
in the positions of the intermediate press, which correspond to the clutch plates
after the clutch is fully engaged and the pedal is released

28. While carrying out the operations, of those listed, which one requires the most rigorous control of the clutch pedal action, in order to avoid shocks in transmission ?
starting from the spot
upper gear change
there are no significant differences between the operating requirements specific to the different situations
acceleration

29. What are the risks if the foot is kept continuously on the clutch pedal?
danger of skid
there are no risks
premature wear of clutch pressure bearing
overheating the retarder

30. What are the risks if the foot is kept continuously on the clutch pedal?
overheating the clutch
there are no risks
danger of skid
overheating the retarder

31. Engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels:
it can be equal to that of the motor shaft, depending on the gear selected
can be even smaller and larger than the engine shaft, depending on the thrust pedal's thrust position
is smaller than the engine shaft due to transmission losses
is larger than the motor shaft, regardless of the speed selected

32. In which of the gears, of those listed, is the highest traction force on the drive wheel and by default the highest fuel consumption?
step IV
direct socket
step II
step III

33. The revolution metre indicates the revolution:
motor
the cardan shaft
motorcycle wheels
the output shaft from the gearbox

34. The revolution metre indicates the revolution:
motorcycle wheels
the output shaft from the gearbox
the cardan shaft
gearbox primary shaft

35. In the range of economic revolutions, highlighted on the revolution metre display by green

marking, the engine works in the area of:

minimum injection pressures

maximum motor moment

maximum power

maximum specific consumption

36. In order to obtain minimum fuel consumption, the engine revolution shall be maintained within the range highlighted on the colour-marked revolution metre display:

orange

green

black

red

37. The lowest specific fuel consumption shall be obtained when using the vehicle with the engine operating within the revolutions range:

close to idling

in which the engine develops maximum torque

in which the engine develops maximum power

highlighted on speedometer with orange marking

38. When the revolution indicator is in the highlighted area of the display marked with the red colour:

The mechanical wear of the engine is the smallest

the motor moment developed is the largest

the tensile strength decreases significantly

the lowest values of the specific fuel consumption of the engine are recorded

39. When the revolution indicator is in the highlighted area of the display marked with the red colour:

the lowest values of the specific fuel consumption of the engine are recorded

the engine runs at economical speeds

the motor moment developed is the largest

significantly increases fuel consumption per 100 km traveled

40. When the revolution indicator is in the highlighted area of the display marked with the red colour:

the mechanical and thermal demand of the engine is maximum

the lowest values of the specific fuel consumption of the engine are recorded

the motor moment developed is the largest

The mechanical wear of the engine is the smallest

41. Using the engine in the low speed range, below the range highlighted by the green marking:

protects the engine from shocks caused by accelerations and decelerations

leads to increased fuel consumption per 100 km traveled

leads to fuel economy

protects the engine against mechanical and thermal overload

42. The exploitation of which type of engine, of those listed, requires the use of AdBlue additives?

Euro 5

Euro 3

Euro 1

Euro 2

43. The exploitation of which type of engine, of those listed, requires the use of AdBlue additives?

Euro 1

for some types of Euro 4 engines
Euro 2
Euro 3

44. How are AdBlue additives used?

is added to the engine coolant, complying with the mixing ratios provided by the manufacturer
it is added to the fuel in the tank, to each feed
it is inserted into the special tank with which the vehicles for which their use is required are provided
is added to the engine oil, at each change, which is carried out with the periodicity prescribed in the operating manual of the vehicle

45. Where is the AdBlue substance injected in order to ensure the reduction of engine emissions?

in the high pressure pump
in the escape gallery
in the combustion chambers
in the intake manifold

46. The catalysts that are provided for the last generation engines have the function:

to reduce fuel consumption
to improve the traction performance of the vehicle
to reduce pollutant emissions
to filter the particles resulting from incomplete combustion of the fuel

47. When emergency braking, wheel locking leads to:

reducing the braking space until the vehicle is stopped
reducing the braking space if the front axle wheels are locked
increase the braking space if the rear axle wheels are locked
increasing the braking space, regardless of the locking of the wheels

48. Locking of front axle wheels leads to:

loss of direction control
reducing tire wear
loss of vehicle stability
increasing the efficiency of the braking system

49. Locking of rear axle wheels leads to:

reducing tire wear
loss of direction control
loss of vehicle stability
increasing the efficiency of the braking system

50. The efficiency of the devices against wheel locking is higher:

on roads with low adhesion
on roads with concrete clothing
on steep slopes
on roads with high grip

51. The ABS system allows:

locking the differential to avoid slipping the wheel with less grip
Avoid locking the wheels and increasing braking efficiency
Increased braking grip
locking the wheels in case of emergency braking

52. Deceleration braking devices are used for:

to reduce the speed of rotation of the rear axle wheels
at the descent of the long slopes
when climbing long ramps
for slowing the speed of rotation of the skating wheel

53. The safety equipment provided for the motor vehicles may operate on:
steering mechanism
engine power system
parking brake
of the rolling system

54. The safety equipment provided for the motor vehicles may operate on:
parking brake
Braking system
steering mechanism
of the rolling system

55. The safety equipment provided for the motor vehicles may operate on:
steering mechanism
of the rolling system
parking brake
brake each wheel separately

56. ABS-Type anti-lock safety systems operate on:
parking brake
the service braking system
engine power system
slow down the braking systems

57. If the ABS pilot lamp lights up while driving after a sudden brake:
the vehicle will slide
nothing will happen
the wheels will slide
only the wheel the sensor failed to lock

58. The ESP system (Electronic Stability Program) is designed for:
ensuring braking on long slopes
preventing the locking of the wheels when braking
ensuring the stability of the vehicle in the event of a slip
general positioning of the vehicle

59. Which of the following systems is designed to be used along long slopes?
differential locking system
ASR system
slow down the braking system
the ABS system

60. Deceleration braking systems perform the braking effect by operating indirectly on:
on all wheels
ABS
steering wheel
motor wheels

61. The deceleration effect created by the activation of the deceleration braking systems can be achieved by:

Increased air pressure in braking circuits
sealing the engine exhaust manifold
actuation of the brake cylinders of the braking system from the drive wheels
scraps and progressive clutch

62. The deceleration effect created by the activation of the deceleration braking systems can be achieved by:

braking the output shaft from the gearbox
the actuation of the brake cylinders of the braking system from all wheels
actuation of the service brake system
actuation of the brake cylinders of the braking system from the drive wheels

63. Retarder/intarder braking systems may be of type:

hydraulic
pneumatic
mechanic
pneumo-hydraulic

64. Retarder/intarder braking systems may be of type:

electromagnetic
pneumatic
pneumo-hydraulic
mechanic

65. The power of the braking force of the motor vehicle, resulting from the activation of the hydraulic retardant, depends on:

brake selected
the slope of the road on which the vehicle is traveling
Equipped
vehicle speed

66. What should be taken into account when operating the hydraulic retarder?

the slowing effect stops when the clutch pedal is depressed
For the retarder to be activated to produce the slowing effect of the vehicle, the gearbox must be engaged in a gearbox.
the braking effect occurs with a predictable delay - compared to when the retarder is activated
the retarder deactivates automatically when the brake pedal is pressed

67. Activating which type of deceleration braking system we can rely on an immediate braking effect, produced instantly, along with its activation?

when activating the hydraulic hardener
when activating the hydraulic retarder
when activating the electromagnetic retarder
when activating the deceleration brakes assisted by the ABS and ASR safety systems

68. What is the use of cruise control?

is an equipment that can be used as a rule if the driver has difficulty maintaining a constant speed
protects transmission overload
it achieves the speed of movement from the moment of its activation
no special utility, especially in the context in which the use of the speedometer implies, in addition, not only the carrying out of certain specific operations, but also the prior assurance, both in function and outside

69. What is the use of cruise control?

by activating at speeds corresponding to the minimum economic speed, it allows protection

against lowering the speed below the minimum economic speed, corresponding to the different speeds.
no special utility, especially in the context in which the use of the speedometer implies, in addition, not only the carrying out of certain specific operations, but also the prior assurance, both in function and outside
is an equipment that can be used as a rule if the driver has difficulty maintaining a constant speed
allows the driver to reserve moments of relaxation while driving

70. What is the use of cruise control?

no special utility, especially in the context in which the use of the speedometer implies, in addition, not only the carrying out of certain specific operations, but also the prior assurance, both in function and outside
take over interactive traction control, while maintaining the movement speed from the moment of activation
is an equipment that can be used as a rule if the driver has difficulty maintaining a constant speed
allows the driver to reserve moments of relaxation while driving

71. In which operating mode has the cruise control got the risk of producing shocks in the transmission?

after releasing the accelerator pedal after activating the speedometer
when the speedometer is reactivated at a speed higher than that set at the first activation
when the speedometer is deactivated
while maintaining the acceleration or deceleration command

72. What conditions should you consider before deactivating the cruise control from the control lever in order to avoid the shocks that this intervention may cause?

disabling the cruise control cannot cause shocks in the transmission of the vehicle, so no intervention is required in advance of any other order
take over the traction control, by the correct action of the acceleration
interrupting the transmission of the power flow from the motor to the drive wheels, by debris or by shifting the gearbox to the neutral position
taking over the control of the braking system, by applying the service brake

73. What is the consequence of violent braking while blocking the front wheels?

loss of vehicle stability
reducing the stopping distance
loss of maneuverability of the vehicle
reducing tire wear

74. What is the consequence of violent braking while blocking the front wheels?

reducing tire wear
reducing the stopping distance
reducing reaction time
increasing the braking distance required to stop the vehicle

75. What is the consequence of violent braking while blocking the front wheels?

reducing tire wear
loss of vehicle stability
sideslip
reducing the stopping distance

76. Retarder/intarder deceleration braking systems only act if:

the clutch is engaged
the vehicle is moving
the gearbox is engaged in a gearbox

the brake pedal is pressed

77. What could be the cause of the weak start-up of the vehicle when starting or acceleration?

tire pressures do not correspond to those prescribed by the manufacturer

it accelerates with the deceleration brake activated

the car doors are not locked properly

low fuel level in the tank

78. When using excessively the hydraulic retarder for a long period of time, brake efficiency decreases because of:

run at high speeds

use of the engine brake

overheating of the oil

ABS operation

79. What should you consider when operating the control lever of the retarder, without affecting the safety and comfort of travelling?

to activate the retarder only after the appropriate reduction of the travel speed, obtained by the controlled use of the service brake

maintaining a constant speed, regardless of road conditions and traffic

its sequential manipulation

the deactivation of the retarder as well as the change of the braking steps must be done only with the controlled actuation of the service brake

80. What should you consider when operating the control lever of the retarder, without affecting the safety and comfort of travelling?

to identify and correspond directly to the braking step appropriate to the needs imposed by road and traffic conditions

handling without jumping at different braking stages

maintaining a constant speed, regardless of road conditions and traffic

to activate the retarder only after the appropriate reduction of the travel speed, obtained by the controlled use of the service brake

81. What are the risks of exploiting the retarder?

the impossibility of controlling the braking force obtained

overloading the transmission

lack of electronic braking assistance

blocking the transmission

82. Which of the procedures below are to be followed while descending long slopes with succession of curves, regarding the rational exploitation of the retarder in safe and comfort conditions?

avoiding the simultaneous use of the retarder and the service brake

the upper braking stages must be operated only afterwards, or when the service brake is actuated

coupling the upper braking stages of the retarder to be performed, preferably, on the road sections in alignment

avoiding the prolonged use of the retarder when lowering long slopes, to avoid overheating it

83. Which of the procedures below are to be followed while descending long slopes with succession of curves, regarding the rational exploitation of the retarder in safe and comfort conditions?

avoiding the prolonged use of the retarder when lowering long slopes, to avoid overheating it

the upper braking stages must be operated only afterwards, or when the service brake is actuated

avoiding the simultaneous use of the retarder and the service brake

deactivation of the retarder or coupling of the lower braking stages, preferably, during the approach of cornering

84. Under what conditions do you have to avoid or to be careful when using the retarder?

when descending long slopes

in traffic conditions during rainy or snowy weather and wet road

when the road is dry

when the road is covered with pole or ice

85. Under what conditions do you have to avoid or to be careful when using the retarder?

to stop it

in conditions where the road is wet

when descending long slopes

when the road is dry

86. What is the representative risk when using the retarder given the reduced grip conditions of the road?

skid motor deck

loss of maneuverability of the vehicle

overheating the retarder

skid steering axle

87. What is the representative risk when using the retarder given the reduced grip conditions of the road?

loss of stability of the vehicle

aquaplaning

skating the motor deck

loss of maneuverability of the vehicle

88. Fuel consumption at constant speed depends on:

the forward resistance of the vehicle and the size of the speed

load and engine speed

engine speed and traffic conditions

traffic conditions and road condition

89. The specific fuel consumption of the engine shall be:

the quantity of fuel consumed for the production of a mechanical working unit measured in KWh or CPh

the amount of fuel consumed when moving the vehicle at a constant speed

distance traveled by consuming one liter of fuel

the amount of fuel consumed for a distance of 100 km

90. To reduce fuel consumption, it is recommended to:

operating the intercooler

the use of the gearshift gears so as to ensure the engine running in the speed range delimited by the green marking on the speedometer

the use of the gearshift gears so that the engine has permanently a maximum power reserve

actuation of the engine speed limiter-regulator

91. To obtain the lowest fuel consumption given the speed and road conditions, it is recommended:

to ensure engine operation at full speed corresponding to maximum power

use the lower gears of the gearbox to ensure a high power reserve

to use, as far as the engine allows, the fastest gearshift gear

to choose the gear that ensures the engine runs at lower speeds than its idle speed.

92. Do the tyres provided for the motor vehicle influence the fuel consumption?

yes, because using it in operation increases fuel consumption;

no
yes, because they influence the aerodynamic resistance of the vehicle
yes, because they influence the forward resistance of the vehicle
93. While driving at cruising speed of 60 km/h, do you notice that the engine operates in the range of economic revolutions in both the fifth and sixth gear. In the given conditions, the using which gear leads to significant reduction in fuel consumption?
the 5th gear
of the direct socket
Under the given conditions, the fuel consumption recorded is the same, regardless of the gear that is coupled
the sixth gear
94. What do you need to consider when selecting the gears suitable for safe and comfortable travel, aimed at fuel consumption optimization?
running at a certain speed, the actual fuel consumption is the same, and does not depend on the gear selected.
engine speed should be as high as possible, preferably in the range highlighted by orange or red marking
engine speed should be in the economic zone, highlighted by green marking
the engine speed should be as close to the relay
95. When starting-up and accelerating, for safety reasons, the efficient and economical use of motor vehicles requires that the operations of shifting to higher gears shell be initiated:
at speeds as close as possible to the upper limit of the green area
at the highest speeds, which protects against the risk of diminishing the dynamics required to accelerate
at speeds that ensure its return to values ??close to that of stable operation at relays
at speeds that ensure its return to values ??near the lower limit of the green area
96. How do sudden braking and rapid acceleration affect fuel consumption?
only strong brakes increase fuel consumption
both increase fuel consumption
both have a negligible effect on fuel consumption
only fast accelerations increase fuel consumption
97. In a curve or when turning, the centrifugal force tends to:
increase the speed of the vehicle
maintain the straight movement of the vehicle
move passengers to the front of the vehicle
align the vehicle on a circular path
98. When driving along a curve, the skidding to another band occurs when:
the traction force is lower than the grip
the centrifugal force is inferior to the adhesion
centrifugal force is superior to adhesion
the traction force is superior to the grip
99. What should you consider, and aiming to be carried out, when using the controls of the motor vehicle in safe and comfortable conditions?
the simultaneous operation of as many commands as possible
firm and smooth or indelible action of the orders
all interventions on orders should be observed by passengers
acting as quickly as possible so that passengers cannot be observed
100. In the curve, the is a higher risk for the motor vehicle to roll over when:

the center of gravity of the vehicle is at a low height relative to the ground
the longitudinal movements of the vehicle are greater than the lateral ones
the centrifugal force is inferior to the adhesion
the center of gravity of the vehicle is at a high height relative to the ground

101. Does the mass of the motor vehicle affect the braking distance?

depends on the driver's experience
the larger the mass, the smaller the braking distance, because it increases grip and braking force
no, in the case of drivers who drive at a speed that avoids collisions
the larger the mass, the greater the braking distance

102. Traction force, measured on the drive wheels, is the largest:

in the sixth step
at step I
in the direct socket
in the last step

103. In the same gear, the measured traction force at the drive wheel is the highest at the revolutions range highlighted on the display with the colour:

red
black
green
orange

104. In case of driving at cruising speed, the available power reserve:

allows acceleration if needed
it ensures that the air resistance is exceeded
it ensures that the rolling resistance of the vehicle is exceeded
ensures the internal resistance of the transmission is exceeded

105. In case of driving at cruising speed, the available power reserve:

ensures the internal resistance of the transmission is exceeded
allows dynamic approach to ramps
it ensures that the air resistance is exceeded
relieves the driver from performing the insurance in order to perform the overtaking maneuvers

106. Driving at cruising speed, existence or lack of available power reserve – for a possible acceleration – can be determined by:

Equipped
engine speed indicator
position and free movement of the clutch pedal
position of the accelerator pedal

107. If during driving you need a high power reserve it is recommended:

to operate the intarder system
to use a lower gear in the gearbox
run in the direct socket
use the fastest gearbox

108. Air conditioning system commissioning:

causes increased resistance to advancement
This results in a decrease in fuel consumption
As a result, the reserve of available energy decreases
causes increased engine wear

109. Power sent to drive wheels:
is larger than the one developed by the engine
it may be smaller or larger than the one developed by the engine, depending on the gear coupled
is equal to that developed by the engine
is smaller than the one developed by the engine
110. The equal tyre pressures has a decisive influence on:
traction force and power transmitted to the drive wheels
aerodynamic resistance
fuel consumption
of the motor moment
111. The equal tyre pressures has a decisive influence on:
the efficiency of the cardan transmission
traction force and power transmitted to the drive wheels
vehicle stability
tire wear, as well as vehicle stability and maneuverability
112. The equal tyre pressures has a decisive influence on:
vehicle stability
engine power
operation of the steering and suspension mechanism
traction force and power transmitted to the drive wheels
113. Which of the technical data listed is included in the vehicle registration certificate?
useful task
fairy console
radius of return
maximum allowable mass
114. Which of the technical data listed is included in the vehicle registration certificate?
wheelbase
maximum net power
useful task
fairy console
115. Which of the technical data listed is included in the vehicle registration certificate?
wheelbase
the number of seats, including the driver's seat
radius of return
useful task
116. The degree of loading and the distribution mode of the motor vehicle load influences directly the modification:
conditions of comfort and safety of the trip
the position of the center of gravity of the vehicle
tensile force on the wheels of the motorcycle
tire pressure
117. The degree of loading and the distribution mode of the motor vehicle load influences directly the modification:
the driving status of the vehicle
adhesion between the tire and the tread
tire pressure

conditions of comfort and safety of the trip

118. The load level of the vehicle influences directly and decisively:

the maneuverability of the vehicle

the braking distance required to stop the vehicle safely

ease of access to vehicle controls

comfort and safety of travel

119. The load level of the vehicle influences directly and decisively:

the maneuverability of the vehicle

comfort and safety of travel

ease of access to vehicle controls

fuel consumption

120. The load level of the vehicle influences directly and decisively:

ease of access to vehicle controls

comfort and safety of travel

vehicle inertia

the maneuverability of the vehicle

121. To the extent that the traffic conditions allow, in which of the situations listed would it be advisable to exploit rationally the possibility to make full use of the vehicle inertia?

when preparing to approach a road sector on the ramp

at the entrance to buses, courtyards or garages

when crossing the level crossings with the railway

when approaching or crossing road sectors that present potential risks or dangers.

122. To the extent that the traffic conditions allow, in which of the situations listed would it be advisable to exploit rationally the possibility to make full use of the vehicle inertia?

when crossing the level crossings with the railway

deceleration - in combination with the controlled use of braking systems

when approaching or crossing road sectors that present potential risks or dangers

when performing exit maneuvers on the road

123. What should you consider in order to prevent risks when you load the vehicle over the maximum authorised mass/number of seats admitted?

overloading does not affect the safety and comfort of travel

changes the road behavior and the behavior of the vehicle in turns

diminishes the comfort of the driver and passengers

gain visibility for other traffic participants

124. When driving at double speed, in the same road conditions, the braking distance necessary to stop the vehicle increases by approximately:

6 times

10 times

2 times

4 times

125. Driving at the same speed, the braking distance necessary to stop the vehicle in conditions of a wet road, compared to the required conditions under dry road circulation, increases by approximately:

10 times

2 times

4 times

6 times

126. Given the same road conditions, the distance necessary to stop a heavy-duty vehicle, compared to the one necessary for stopping a motor vehicle is:

about 2 times larger

almost the same

about 2 times smaller

about 4 times larger

2. Accident prevention

127. Most traffic accidents are the consequence of:

human error

adverse weather conditions

infrastructure

technical faults

128. The main cause of a traffic accident when a vehicle collides with the one the front is:

insufficient safety distance

not adjusting speed

loss of grip

inattention

129. In addition to the direct costs of a traffic accident, it generates costs related to:

all three variants constitute additional costs;

immobilization of the vehicle;

prejudice of the representative image of the company;

wasted time

130. Please indicate what is the correct position of hands on the steering wheel referring to the dial of a clock?

at 9 and 15 o'clock

at 11 and 13 o'clock

at 8 and 16 o'clock

at 10 and 14 o'clock

131. What are the risks related to a wrong position of hands on the steering wheel?

destabilizing the steering wheels

decrease of the transmission ratio of the steering transmission

poor accuracy of vehicle trajectory

the reaction time decreases

132. A correct position in front of the steering wheel means that the following adjustments are performed in the order as indicated:

adjustment of seat, backrest, rear-view mirrors and seat belt

seat belt adjustment, rear-view mirrors and seat

seat adjustment, rear-view mirrors and seat belts

seat belt adjustment, rear-view mirrors and rear-view mirrors

133. A correct steering position means:

the driver to sit comfortably, with the head resting on the headrest and easy access to the vehicle controls

the driver to stay in a position that avoids falling asleep at the wheel even in the event of fatigue

the driver must be placed as close as possible to the steering wheel in order to easily access the control of the vehicle

the driver must sit and adjust his / her rear-view mirrors in such a way as to eliminate dead corners from the rear and sides of the vehicle.

134. An incorrect steering position may cause:
misperception of distances
decreased fatigue resistance
incorrect use of the aisle
not correlating the speed of movement with the visibility
135. An incorrect steering position may cause:
decreased anticipation time
decrease of reaction time
decrease in concentration
the time to observe potential dangers decreases
136. Lighting of a cigarette when driving the vehicle:
leads to non-printing of information and an accident may occur
all variants above
leads to fatigue exhaustion
it is an action that helps to increase concentration
137. Improper use of which controls, of those listed, can amplify the rolling movement of the vehicle (vehicle tilt oscillations around the longitudinal axis)?
steering wheel
acceleration
exchanger
clutch
138. Tiredness may be caused by:
inadequate nutrition
all the listed causes can cause fatigue
insufficient diet, too fat or unbalanced
lack of sleep
139. Alcohol consumption may cause:
organization of intellectual processes
sedative effects or inhibition of inhibition
revitalization of the body
removing fatigue
140. While driving of the vehicle, tiredness may cause:
alcohol consumption
assuming additional risks to shorten travel time
increased anticipation capabilities
decrease of reaction time
141. Health and a good vision:
can be affected by alcohol or drug use
all the variants listed are true
they are indispensable for safe driving
they are not sufficient for safe driving
142. Surveys performed show that a 0.8% blood alchool level:
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 2 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied 35 times
the risk of an accident begins
the risk of an accident multiplies 10 times

143. Surveys performed show that a 1.2% blood alchool level:
the risk of an accident is multiplied 35 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 2 times
the risk of an accident multiplies 10 times
the risk of an accident begins
144. Alcohol consumption may cause:
decreased thinking ability
wrong speed evaluation
reduction of the visual field
alcohol consumption can cause all the effects listed
145. Which of the following affirmations is correct?
alcohol is absorbed in the body very quickly, but its elimination is much longer
the time of absorption of alcohol in the body is equal to that required for its elimination
the elimination of alcohol from the body is done only after 14 hours of sleep
alcohol is slowly absorbed into the body, but elimination is rapid
146. The order of intervention first aid actions given to a person suffering several lesions is:
airway clearance, stopping bleeding and immobilizing fractures
stopping bleeding, cleaning the airways and immobilizing fractures
immobilization of fractures, elimination of the airways and stopping of bleeding
alerting the authorities, stopping the bleeding, cleaning the airways and immobilizing the fractures
147. Before transporting the victims of a traffic accident, you must make sure that:
that the evidence from the accident site was kept
that respiratory and circulatory functions are ensured
that the vehicle to be transported provides the necessary comfort
that the victim will be assisted during the trip by a competent person
148. How should a person with spinal injurylay be laid in a vehicle?
lying on one side
it is advisable not to move until the arrival of salvation
in a sitting position
on the rear seat of a car to ensure a horizontal body position
149. What will be written on the note attached to the tourniquet applied to a person with a strong hemorrhage, injured in a traffic accident?
the hour and minute the garage was applied
name, surname and contact details of the person who applied for the garage
the victim's blood group
how the bleeding manifested
150. Emergencies in the case of persons with 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree injuries. What is the meaning of this order classification 1st, 2nd and 3rd:
injured in coma or shock, injured with hemorrhage, injured with fractures
injured in a coma or shock, injured with fractures or bleeding, injured with minor injuries
injured in a coma or shock, injured with fractures, injured with bleeding
injured with serious bodily injury, wounded with severe bodily injury, injured with minor injuries
151. Driving a lorry down a slope road covered with ice. What will you do to perform the vehicle stop manoeuvre:
upgrade to a lower gearbox, using the service brake with caution as the vehicle descends
the brake pedal is actuated firmly, simultaneously with the gearshift lever position at the dead end
The brake pedal is actuated firmly, taking into account the supply of ABS

we are driven by no driving system, the vehicle in the car will stop by itself

152. To whom you must give way at a roundabout intersection:

Priority riding on the road

vehicles running inside the intersection

on all vehicles entering that intersection

vehicles coming from the right side

153. In which of the following situations the right to drive motor vehicles on public roads is suspended:

exceeding by more than 50 km / h the maximum speed allowed by law on the road sector on which it is traveling and for the category of which the vehicle is driven

Free drive while driving

exceeding by more than 30 km / h the maximum speed allowed by law on the road sector on which it operates and for the category of which the vehicle is driven

driving the vehicle without a tachograph diagram

154. Which of the following situations has as consequence the cancellation of the driving licence:

for non-observance of the legal provisions regarding the overcoming;

if the holder of the driving license has been applied by court decision, the final complementary sentence of the prohibition of the profession or occupation of the vehicle driver remains

for driving under the influence of alcohol if the deed is not a crime;

not to signal the change of direction of travel.

155. It is allowed to drive a motor vehicle after a light collision:

yes, if he has an authorization issued by the police, but not more than 60 days from the date of the damage

yes, if it has the authorization issued by the police, but not more than 30 days from the date of the damage

yes, until the owner has the opportunity to repair it

yes, but only until the first car service

156. The preventive driving factors are:

vigilance, foresight, judgment

only the disposition and the judgment

only vigilance and insurance

alertness and skill

157. The factors that influence braking distance are:

speed, vehicle mass, grip

only the speed of travel

road grip and speed

tire size and profile

158. By stopping distance we understand:

the distance traveled between the moment of the obstacle detection and the brake pedal operation

braking distance to stop

the distance traveled from the moment the brake pedal is actuated to a stop

the sum between the reaction distance and the braking distance

159. Safe stopping distance represents:

the distance traveled only during braking

the distance traveled only during the reaction

the distance traveled both during the reaction and during braking

the distance from the front vehicle

160. How does the driving speed influence the safe stop distance:

at doubling speed, the stopping distance is increased three times

does not change its values ??by doubling the speed

at doubling speed, the stopping distance is increased four times

at doubling speed, the stopping distance is increased twice

161. Night driving speed shall be chosen in such a way that:

allow the vehicle to stop in the field of vision

to allow the vehicle to stop as quickly as possible;

allow the vehicle to stop at a maximum of 10 m;

meeting lights should not disturb those traveling in the opposite direction.

162. Equipping the vehicle with tyres, when driving them on roads covered with snow, has the purpose to:

increasing the efficiency of the braking maneuver

increased longitudinal and transverse grip of the wheel

limiting the rolling and step phenomena of the vehicle due to the lateral wind

improving the performance of the vehicle during steering

163. The main cause that generates accidents is:

fatigue while driving

speed over allowed limits

the technical defects of the lighting system

inadequate state of the public road

164. After a heavy rain, why is it necessary to keep a longer distance from the vehicles that are in the front:

The safe stopping distance does not change from the dry road

because the stopping distance is much larger

Under such conditions there is no danger

because visibility is diminished

165. To control a skid, you will need to:

do not accelerate, do not brake, tilt the wheels

Do not accelerate, brake and tilt the wheels progressively

brake the vehicle progressively

rotate the steering wheel until the steering wheels become parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle

166. A drive preventively means to:

to drive at constant speed

to warn other traffic participants about mistakes

anticipate situations that may become dangerous

to comply with the traffic rules on public roads

167. How to indicate the current railway level crossing without barriers or semi-barriers?

with warning signs "Crossing the level with a railway without barriers"

only with the "Stop" indicator

with one of the indicators "Level crossing with the simple railway, without barriers" or "Level crossing with the double railway, without barriers" with the indicator "Stop"

only with one of the indicators "Level crossing with the simple railway, without barriers" or "Level crossing with the double railway, without barriers"

168. Who is responsible for preparing the vehicle for the road?

the person designated to carry out the activity of road transport
driver
at the transport coordinator
specialized personnel with these tasks

169. What should you consider when checking and adjusting the tyre pressure?
these operations must be carried out by specialized and authorized personnel
pressure recovery operations to be performed "on the spot"
once regulated by the supplier and respectively restored during periodic technical inspections, their periodic control is useless and is not justified
the pressures that need to be set and adjusted periodically, depending on the tire wear

170. What should you consider when checking and adjusting the tyre pressure?
the pressures comply with the recommendations specified by the manufacturer
the pressures that need to be set and adjusted periodically, depending on the tire wear
the pressures that have to be established and adapted periodically, depending on the categories and road conditions specific to the routes to be followed by the routine
these operations must be carried out by specialized and authorized personnel

171. What should you consider while driving in the wet conditions with the road covered in slime?
periodic tire pressure recovery
periodic checking of the rolling grip, by controlled braking tests
periodic cleaning of headlights
periodic change of windscreen wiper blades

172. What should you consider while driving in the wet conditions with the road covered in slime?
periodic tire pressure recovery
periodic checking of the rolling grip, by controlled braking tests
periodic verification of the operation of the traction and braking control systems (eg ABS, ASR, etc.)
periodic cleaning of glass surfaces

173. Which of the listed materials, that are part of the minimum requirements of motor vehicles, have limited validity periods and specified as such, which results in their compulsory replacement or restoration?
first aid medical kit
reflective triangles
snow chains
set of backup light bulbs

174. Which of the listed materials, that are part of the minimum requirements of motor vehicles, have limited validity periods and specified as such, which results in their compulsory replacement or restoration?
key housing
fire extinguishers
spare tire
reflective triangles

175. Equipping the tyres with chains, when they are driven on roads covered with snow, has the purpose to:
improving the performance of the vehicle during steering
increasing the efficiency of the braking maneuver
limiting the rolling and step phenomena of the vehicle due to the lateral wind
increased longitudinal and transverse grip of the wheel

176. Checking which vehicle braking subsystem is technically impossible to carry out before driving on the road?
of the deceleration brake
of the parking brake
of the trailer braking system
of the service brake
177. How to check the service brake option of the vehicle?
by controlled attempts to start and stop the vehicle with the service brake
by controlling the air pressure in the braking system
exclusively controlling the press resistance and the brake pedal stroke respectively
by starting the on-site tests with the parking brake applied
178. While preparing the motor vehicle for driving, the following will be included:
Plenary verification and completion
performing engine oil changes and transmission
replacement of lubricant and fuel filters
replacement of the catalyst
179. While preparing the motor vehicle for driving, the following will be included:
replacement of lubricant and fuel filters
replacement of door and door seals
performing engine oil changes and transmission
checking the condition of the tires and periodically restoring the pressures
180. While preparing the motor vehicle for driving, the following will be included:
performing engine oil changes and transmission
change of the liquid from the cooling system
replacement of lubricant and fuel filters
checking and cleaning of mirrors, glass surfaces and windscreen wipers
181. What is the estimated length of time necessary to prepare the motor vehicle, preparation performed by the driver before driving?
about 1 day
about 5 minutes
about 20-30 minutes
about 1-2 hours
182. In risky situations specific to driving in curves, the skidding may be avoided by:
acceleration when exiting the turn
sharpening the service brake
avoidance of operating the service brake
declutching
183. In risky situations specific to driving in curves, the skidding may be avoided by:
smooth handling of the steering wheel - continuously operated without interruptions
declutching
acceleration when exiting the turn
the intermittent and pendular steering wheel
184. When driving in a straight line, you must:
to travel in the middle of the road
to travel as close as possible to the right edge of the road
run in the middle of the lane

move as close as possible to the marking that marks the left edge of the strip

185. To turn right, you must:

run in the middle of the lane

to travel in the middle of the road

to travel as close as possible to the right edge of the road

approach the median axis

186. To turn right, you must:

to change the speed when cornering

to change the speed after cornering

to travel as close as possible to the right edge of the road

to control the side spaces

187. Additional check, necessary especially when driving along tight turns must aim, first of all, to make you get full control of the position and trajectory:

rear wheels, on the opposite side of the steering

mirrors on the back side

the extremities (corners) of the body on the side to which it is turned

rear wheels, from the back side

188. Additional check, necessary especially when driving along tight turns must aim, first of all, to make you get full control of the position and trajectory:

the ends (corners) of the body on the opposite side of the turn

the extremities (corners) of the body on the side to which it is turned

mirrors on the back side

rear wheels, on the opposite side of the steering

3. Freight transport regulations

189. The trucks with the maximum authorized total mass over 3.5 tonnes will carry out the periodic technical inspection at intervals of:

1 year since last inspection

6 months since the last inspection

2 years since the last inspection

3 years since the last inspection

190. In case of the own account road transport of goods in international traffic by means of transport document shall be understood:

the notification accompanying the goods

certified copy of the transport license

transport letter C.M.R.

a certified copy of the transport certificate on its own account

191. The maximum speed regulated at the speed limiters that equip vehicles designed and built for the transport of goods, must not exceed:

100 km / h

90 km / h

95 km / h

85 km / h

192. In case of routine check the driver must present the following documents:

ID card of the vehicle

Transportation permit - original

certified copy of the transport license - in copy

the transport document

193. To what entity can the driver address in case of breaking a customs seal or the deterioration of the goods on the way:

to the local authorities in the region where they are currently

to the customs authorities or in their absence, to other competent authorities in the country where they are located

to the customs authorities of the country of destination

to the customs authorities or other competent authorities of the country of departure

194. . In the case of road transports with rented vehicles it is necessary:

the rental agreement must be on the vehicle - in copy

the rental agreement must be on the vehicle - in original or in copy according to the original

that the vehicle holds the execution license

the rental contract does not have to be on the vehicle, it is mentioned the validity of the contract in the roadmap by the company administrator

195. Goods transported under the provisions of the Customs Convention on the road transport of goods in international traffic under cover of TIR carnet are subject to customs control:

no

yes, if the customs authorities deem it necessary

ever

yes, with the opinion of the guaranteeing associations

196. Periodic technical inspections are performed:

in any technical station authorized by ARR

in the stations authorized by RAR

in any service station for repairs

in any technical station authorized by the vehicle manufacturer

197. Which of the following documents must be on board of the vehicle with which transport of goods is carried out against payment:

transport permit

transport certificate

the driver's certificate of professional competence

the notification accompanying the goods

198. In addition to the transport document, in the case of transport of general goods, against payment, in national traffic, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:

ADR training certificate

safety sheet

valid driver's service card

ADR approval certificate

199. When performing a road transport, against payment, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:

certified copy of the Community license

certified copy of the road transport certificate on its own account

public road transport license

the certificate of road transport for own use

200. The CMR carriage letter it is drafted in minimum:

one copy

three copies

two copies

four copies

201. Who is responsible for the total or partial loss of the goods or the deterioration of the goods or the delay in transport?

sender

intermediate

recipient

bearer

202. During a traffic control, the driver who carries out road transport of general goods, against payment, must present the following:

the consignment notice

Safety data sheet for transported goods

the medical and psychological opinion of the driver

the driver's certificate of professional competence

203. The transport letter provided by the CMR is:

the document that allows access to the profession of carrier

proof of the quality of the public road transport operator

proof of the transport contract

proof of customs formalities

204. In case of own account road transport of goods, the driver must present the following document during a traffic control:

the transport certificate on its own account

transport permit, in copy

a certified copy of the transport certificate on its own account

ID card of the vehicle

205. TIR carnet can be used:

for a single trip

for more trips, depending on the number of ruffles

for several vehicles, depending on the number of shutters

until the date set by the Ministry of Transport

206. CMR Convention applies:

international transport of perishable goods

transports based on international postal conventions

transport of displacement effects

international funeral transports

207. According to the CMR Convention the transport operator is responsible for:

the origin of the goods

the total or partial loss of the goods, produced between the moment of receipt and that of its delivery

damage to the goods due to its own defect

the transport of dangerous goods whose nature and characteristics were intentionally kept hidden by the consignor

208. The transport operator has the obligation to ensure the existence on board of the vehicles in case of road transport of goods, in international traffic, in Turkey:

certified copy of the transport license - in copy

TIR card

Transportation permit - original

the medical and psychological opinion of the driver

209. The immobilization of a vehicle is ordered if its driver commits one of the following facts:

does not respect the driving and rest time provided by law
driving a vehicle that contains data or information that is the subject of a contravention
failure to present the certified copy of the execution license
driving a vehicle registered in another country

210. Who has the obligation to verify the accuracy of the mentions in the CMR carriage letter?
the driver
sender
recipient
battery charger

211. International road transport of goods can be executed with the tractor head registered in Romania and the semi-trailer registered abroad:
Yes
yes, if the vehicle enters the Euro 3 classification group
no, because cabotage is prohibited in Romania
yes, if the vehicle is in the Euro 4 classification group

212. In the case of national road transport of goods, against payment, by means of transport document shall be understood:
valid transport license for road freight
authorization of freight transport through regular services
transport letter type C.M.R.
certified copy of the transport license

213. Under what conditions the TIR carnet can be presented to the customs offices of destination:
only if all CNADNR offices at the border have accepted the TIR card
only if the first page of the TIR card is completed
only if all the border police offices have accepted the TIR card
only if all customs offices of departure have accepted the TIR card

214. According to the CMR convention, the carrier is responsible for:
loading the vehicle under its payload
damage to the goods due to its own defect
deterioration of the package due to weather conditions
total or partial loss of goods

215. . Upon receipt of the goods, the driver is obliged to check:
the accuracy of the entries in the transport letter
the contents of each package
if the goods cover 70% of the payload of the vehicle
the technical condition of the vehicle

216. The ATP European Agreement lays down rules on:
the transport of perishable goods in international traffic
the transport of oversized goods in international traffic
the transport of dangerous goods in international traffic
pesticide transport in international traffic

217. The European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) lays down regulations on:
carrying out road transport in the intended traffic of dangerous goods and waste
carrying out road transport in the intended traffic of perishable goods
carrying out road transport in the intended traffic of general goods
carrying out road transport in the intended traffic of oversized goods

218. What are the carrier's responsibilities when traveling under CMR convention:

in order not to lose completely, the goods from the load to the destination

Do not lose all or part of the goods or damage the goods from loading to destination

Do not consume alcoholic beverages

so as not to lose part of the goods from loading to destination

219. The document that allows the reduction and simplification of customs and controls formalities is called:

TIR card

ADR certificate

mail transport

Fiscal bill

220. What is the validity of TIR carnet:

until the last day of validity established by the insurance company that issued the card

until the last day of validity established by the Ministry of Transport

until the end of the TIR operation at the office of destination

until the last day of validity established by the guarantee association

221. To drive an assembly of vehicles at which the maximum authorized mass of the trailer is over 7.5 tonnes, a driver needs:

driving license subcategory C1E

driving license category BE

driving license CE category

driving license category C

222. A driver may carry dangerous goods transports if:

holds a professional training certificate according to A.T.P.

holds a professional training certificate according to C.M.R.

holds a professional training certificate according to A.D.R.

holds a professional training certificate issued in accordance with T.I.R.

223. The road transport operation performed by a foreign road transport operator with a load between at least two loading/unloading points located on the Romanian territory is called:

cabotage

sabotage

international transport

internal transport

224. The Romanian road transport operators can carry out transport of goods, against payment, between two EU Member States on the basis of:

multiple CEMT authorization

certified copy of the transport certificate on its own account in international traffic, accompanied by the transport letter type CMR

a certified copy of the Community license

to the international transport authorization that has Romania as a country of transit or destination

225. Road transport against payment can be carried out:

with vehicles on board which is a certified copy of the Community license

only in accordance with the provisions of C.M.R.

only in accordance with the provisions of T.I.R.

only in accordance with the provisions of the European Agreement A.D.R.

226. The transport letter must contain the following data:

the value of the goods carried

the series and the number of the certified copy of the transport license
the place and date of its preparation
the number and number of the transport operator's transport license

227. A transport operator may use a certified copy of the Community license of another carrier:
no
Yes
yes, if these carriers reach an agreement
yes, for a maximum period of 2 weeks

228. What should the transport document contain in the case of combined transport:
the route to be followed, indicating times and stopping points
the category and type of road vehicle used
the name and address of the sender and consignee
the measures to be taken in the event of an accident

229. In the case of own account national transport of goods, by means of transport document shall be understood:
the notification accompanying the goods
a certified copy of the transport certificate on its own account
transport letter C.M.R.
certified copy of the transport license

230. In the case of the national road transport of goods for a fee, by means of transport document shall be understood:
the consignment notice
transport letter type C.M.R.
Fiscal bill
certified copy of the transport certificate

231. In the case of the international road transport of goods for a fee, by means of transport document shall be understood:
authorization for international freight
certified copy of the transport license
transport letter type C.M.R.
T.I.R.

232. In the case of national road transport of general goods for a fee, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
ADR training certificate
valid driver's service card
safety sheet
ADR approval certificate

233. In the case of national road transport of goods for a fee, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
freight authorizations
the driver's certificate of professional competence
license to execute the vehicle
the certificate regarding the classification of the vehicle in the rules of pollution and road safety

234. According to the provisions of GO no. 27/2011, in case of own account national road transport, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
a copy of the registration certificate of the vehicle
the transport certificate on its own account

transport permit
a certified copy of the transport certificate on its own account
235. According to the provisions of GO no. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle that performs own account national road transport of goods you must find the following:
the transport document
license to execute the vehicle
certified copy of the Community license
the employment contract of the driver
236. In case of own account national road transport of goods, by means of transport document shall be understood:
a certified copy of the transport certificate on its own account
transport letter C.M.R.
certified copy of the transport license
the notification accompanying the goods
237. In the case of own account national road transport of general goods, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
safety instructions
valid driver's service card
ADR approval certificate
safety sheet
238. In the case of own account national road transport of goods, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
the transport certificate on its own account
the certificate regarding the classification of vehicles in the rules of pollution and road safety
the driver's certificate of professional competence
freight authorizations
239. In the case of the international road transport of general goods for a fee, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
certificate of preparation A.D.R. of the driver
ID card of the vehicle
the transport certificate on its own account
valid driver's service card
240. In the case of the international road transport of goods for a fee, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
International Vehicle Approval Certificate
license to execute the vehicle
the driver's certificate of professional competence
the certificate regarding the classification of the vehicle in the rules of pollution and road safety
241. In case of own account international road transport of goods, by means of transport document shall be understood:
certified copy of the transport certificate
the consignment notice
transport letter type C.M.R.
Fiscal bill
242. In the case of own account international road transport of general goods, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
valid driver's service card
safety sheet

safety instructions
the approval certificate issued by R.A.R. according to the provisions of A.D.R.

243. In the case of own account international road transport of goods, on board of the vehicle you must find the following:
the certificate regarding the classification of vehicles in the rules of pollution and road safety
ID card of the vehicle
International Vehicle Approval Certificate
the driver's certificate of professional competence

244. The transport operator, respectively the company, has the following obligation:
to ensure the existence on board the vehicle of the execution authorization
not to allow the driver to intervene when loading and distributing the load
not to allow unauthorized persons to intervene on tachographs and speed limiters
does not allow the departure of vehicles equipped with digital tachograph without registration sheets sufficient for the entire transport course

245. The transport operator, respectively the company, has the following obligation:
not to allow vehicles without a Community license on board
not to allow vehicles to leave without completing the recordings on the tachograph diagrams required to complete the entire transport journey
not to allow the departure of vehicles without registration sheets sufficient for the entire transport route
not to allow the driver to participate in securing and repairing the loaded goods

246. The transport operator, respectively the company, has the following obligation:
to ensure the existence of the driver's medical and psychological opinion on board the vehicle
to ensure the existence of the document on the technical verification carried out before leaving the transport on the vehicle
to prevent vehicles with a faulty tachograph from leaving the race
not to allow the departure of vehicles loaded with goods that have the defective fiscal marking

247. The transport operator, respectively the company, has the following obligation:
not allow the vehicle to start the race without the vehicle maintenance document
not to be used for the transport of vehicles registered for an indefinite period
not to allow vehicles with defective speed limiters to leave
to prevent vehicles with an anti-lock braking system from entering the race

248. The transport operator, respectively the company, has the following obligation:
to pay the driver according to the distance traveled and / or the quantity of goods transported each month
to plan the transport so that the driver can comply with the legal provisions regarding the alternative use of the two tachograph cards he holds
to use only drivers with employment contracts who have at least two valid tachograph cards
transportation planning so that the driver can comply with the legal provisions regarding rest time

4. CA Social regulations

249. Which of the following information must be mentioned by the driver on the registration sheet (tachograph diagram) at the beginning of its use:
the maximum speed that can be recorded on the record sheet
when inserting the registration sheet into the tachograph
the mileage displayed on the tachograph at the beginning of the work day
the driving period from the previous day

250. Before the first drive of the day, a driver must mentioned the following data in the centre of the registration sheet (tachograph diagram):

the length of service of the current day
driving license series
the location from which the diagram begins to be used (the place from which the race begins)
the driving period from the previous day

251. Which of the following information must be mentioned by the driver on a tachograph diagram at the beginning of its use:

driving time from the previous day
when inserting the diagram into the device
the name and surname of the driver
daily rest period

252. Can daily rest time be taken in a vehicle?

not
yes, if it is run by the other crew member, and the cabin is equipped with a sleeping bed
yes, if it is parked and has a bed
yes, if downloaded

253. In the case of double crew, while the vehicle is running, can the second driver who is not driving carry out his daily rest?

no, the vehicle must be stopped
yes, if the rest is at least 9 consecutive hours
no, it's considered driving time
yes, if the vehicle is equipped with a sleeping bed

254. A driver has taken in the current week a weekly rest period reduced to 30 hours . How many hours of rest should be taken in compensation and in what time frame?

21 hours until the end of the next three weeks
24 hours until the end of the next four weeks
12 hours until the end of next week
15 hours until the end of the next three weeks

255. A driver has taken in the current week a weekly rest period reduced to 24 hours . How many hours of rest should be taken in compensation and in what alotted time?

12 hours until the end of next week
21 hours until the end of the next three weeks
12 hours until the end of the next three weeks
24 hours until the end of the next four weeks

256. Under the regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no 561/2006, the normal weekly rest time is:

40 hours
36 hours
24 hours
45 hours

257. The weekly rest period of a vehicle driver may be reduced to less than 45 hours, provided that it is subsequently compensated. However, this period may not be reduced to less than:

12 hours
30 hours
24 hours
36 hours

258. The reduced weekly rest period is of at least 24 hours, but less than 45 hours. The reduction is compensated by a period of rest taken until the end of:

from the fourth week on
for the third week before
next week
for the next two weeks

259. The driver's weekly rest period is:
has two days
it is not necessary if the maximum weekly number of driving hours has not been reached
It starts on a mandatory Friday of each week
follows after 6 consecutive periods of daily driving

260. According to (EC) Regulation no 561/2006 a driver shall present, when required by the traffic control, the record sheets (tachograph diagrams) for:
week in progress
the current day and the last 28 days
the current week and the last business day of the previous week
this week and the last 15 days prior to this week

261. The verification of the tachographs shall be made every:
2 years
4 years
3 years
5 years

262. Which of the following versions meet the requirements of the (EC) Regulation no 561/2006 regarding the replacing the driver's 45-minute break by separate breaks:
20 min. + 25 min.
15 minutes. + 30 min.
15 minutes. +15 min. + 15 min.
30 minutes. + 15 min.

263. According to EC Regulation no 561/2006 the 45 minute break can be replaced by:
three breaks of at least 15 minutes
a break of at least 15 minutes and a break of at least 30 minutes
a break of at least 20 minutes and a break of at least 25 minutes
a break of at least 30 minutes and a break of at least 15 minutes

264. According to (EC) Regulation no 561/2006, the reduced daily rest time for the drivers is:
minimum 9 hours, but less than 12 hours
8 hours minimum, but less than 10 hours
minimum 9 hours, but less than 11 hours
at least 8 hours, but less than 11 hours

265. According to (EC) Regulation no 561/2006 the total driving period for 2 consecutive weeks shall not exceed:
90 hours
80 hours
86 hours
112 hours

266. According to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no 561/2006 a driver must not drive during two consecutive weeks more than:
96 hours
90 hours
92 hours

120 hours

267. In two consecutive weeks the driver can work:

12 driving periods in total and maximum 90 hours

10 driving periods in total and maximum 90 hours

10 driving periods in total and maximum 112 hours

12 driving periods in total and minimum 90 hours

268. Under Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no 561/2006, the weekly driving period must not exceed:

54 hours

60 hours

56 hours

45 hours

269. Normal daily rest time can be taken at different times. Which of the following versions corresponds to the provisions of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council 561/2006:

4 hours + 8 hours

3 hours + 9 hours

9 hours + 3 hours

8 hours + 4 hours

270. Normal daily rest time can be taken at different times. Which of the following versions corresponds to the provisions of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council 561/2006:

8 hours + 3 hours + 1 hour

8 hours + 2 hours + 2 hours

4 hours + 8 hours

3 hours + 9 hours

271. According to the regulations in force regarding the assignment of driving periods and rest periods of the driver, the normal daily rest time can be taken in separate periods with the total duration of at least:

12.5 hours

11 hours

13 hours

12 hours

272. According to (EC) Regulation no 561/2006, normal daily rest time can be reduced as follows:

no more than 2 times between two hours of weekly rest

no more than 4 times between two hours of weekly rest

not more than 3 times between two hours of weekly rest

once a week

273. According to EC Regulation No. 561/2006 the maximum daily driving time is of:

9 hours; it can be extended to 11 hours twice a week

9 hours; it can be extended to 10 hours three times a week

9 hours; it can be extended to 10 hours twice a week

9 hours; it can be extended to 11 hours three times a week

274. The daily rest period of 11 hours or at least 9 hours may be interrupted:

only if the vehicle is transported by ferry or train

in two or three separate periods

at intervals of at least 6 hours and 5 hours respectively

in balanced time intervals

275. According to (EC) Regulation no 561/2006, normal daily rest time is of at least:

12 consecutive hours

11 consecutive hours

10 consecutive hours

9 consecutive hours

276. After each 24-hour time after the end of the last daily or weekly rest, the driver benefits from a normal daily rest time of at least:

11 consecutive hours

12 consecutive hours

9 consecutive hours

10 consecutive hours

277. Can the car driver interfere with the tachograph device?

yes, if it is not registered correctly, but only if it is in the race and cannot be returned within 24 hours to the place where the car is parked

yes, if the intervention is carried out with the consent of the designated person

yes, if it finds that it is not registered correctly

not

278. According to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no 561/2006 can the 9-hour daily driving time be extended to 10 hours?

twice a week

not

once a week

three times a week

279. The working week according to the regulations in force regarding the assignation of driving periods and rest periods of the drivers is defined as follows:

the period between Monday, 00:00, Sunday

any time period that has 7 days in which the driver may not have more than 5 daily driving periods

any week that starts on Sunday at 00.00 and lasts until Monday at 00.00

any period of time that has 7 consecutive days in which the driver is operating

280. During a working day a driver changes the vehicle. What obligations does the driver have regarding the use of tachograph diagrams?

it uses the same diagram of the tachograph, noting in advance on the reverse the registration number of the respective respective second vehicle and the time at which it made the change

Insert a new diagram into the tachograph of the second vehicle

uses the same tachograph chart, noting on the reverse the registration number of the second car, the mileage that appears on the mileage meter of the new vehicle and the time at which the change was made

uses the same diagram of the tachograph, noting the new registration number next to the one of the first vehicle

281. The European agreement on the activity of the crews of vehicles performing road transport in international traffic (AETR), refers to:

customs formalities in the case of road transport in international traffic

special conditions for drivers carrying dangerous goods

drivers carrying perishable goods by road

the driving time of the vehicle (driving period) and the resting time (rest period) of the driver

282. AETR European Agreement lays down regulations on:

the activity of the crews of vehicles that carry out road transport

making perishable goods in international traffic
carrying out a large freight transport in international traffic
carrying out the transport of dangerous goods in international traffic

283. The regulations in force regarding the establishment of driving periods and rest periods of drivers, do not apply to drivers conducting road transport with:

vehicles intended for the carriage of goods by road, the maximum permissible weight, including that of trailers or semi-trailers, shall not exceed 7.5 tonnes
vehicles intended for the carriage of goods by road, the maximum permissible weight, including that of trailers or semi-trailers, shall not exceed 6 tonnes
vehicles intended for the carriage of goods by road, the maximum permissible weight, including that of trailers or semi-trailers, shall not exceed 4,5 tonnes
vehicles intended for the carriage of goods by road, the maximum permissible weight, including that of trailers or semi-trailers, shall not exceed 3,5 tonnes

284. The discs (diagrams) used in a tachograph shall be able to record continuously at least:

24 hours
48 hours
18 hours
12 hours

285. The driver's card represents:

or magnetic card
the tachograph card that identifies the driver and allows the storage of data on his activity
a card that contains data about the vehicle
the card that contains data about the driver of the car

286. After four and a half hours of driving, the driver has to take a break:

yes, at least 15 minutes
45 minutes
30 minutes
no, he can drive

287. What should a driver who has driven for 9 hours in one day and intends to drive 1 hour more do:

the driver must take a break of at least 45 minutes and drive for another hour, if that week he extended at most once daily a driving time of 10 hours
can drive if that week only extended twice daily driving time to 10 hours
the driver must rest at least 9 hours daily before resuming work
according to the legal provisions, this is not possible

288. Under the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no 561/2006, in the case the wehicle is driven by a crew of 2 drivers, the daily rest time is:

minimum 9 hours in 24 hours
minimum 8 hours in 30 hours
minimum 9 hours in 30 hours
minimum 8 hours in 24 hours

289. The driver may deviate from the provisions in force concerning the assignment of driving periods and rest periods:

yes, at any request of the transported persons
yes, if necessary to ensure the safety of its passengers, vehicle or cargo
not
Yes

290. During the current week you have 3 days when the rest period was of 9 hours. How many rest

hours should you take to compensate and during what period of time under Regulation 561/2006?

6 hours until the end of next week

6 hours until the end of the third week

6 hours until the end of the second week

does not compensate

291. Can the daily rest period be taken in 2 or 3 separate periods?

yes, provided one of them is at least 9 hours

not

yes, provided one of them is at least 8 hours

Yes

292. What obligations does the driver have in case of malfunction of the tachograph device?

has no obligation until the end of the race

to record the different periods of activity on the back of the diagram

to notify the designated person

to continue the race only after repairing the tachograph

293. Is the driver allowed to start driving with a faulty or unsealed tachograph?

yes, until the first service station

yes, provided that the different activity periods are recorded on the back of the diagram

not

yes, provided that the carrier announces before departure

294. When checking the speed records on a tachograph diagram, it is determined that there are many sharp up and down and very close to each other records. This indicates:

improper use of the tachograph

driving on the freeway

speed limitation and tachograph reduction

non-economic management

295. The driver's card has a maximum validity period:

one year

two years

five years

three years

5. Loading regulations

296. The obligation to comply with the rules regarding loading, distribution of cargo, securing and fixing of the transported goods rests with:

recipient

battery charger

driver

sender

297. By the total maximum authorized mass shall be understood:

the maximum mass of a loaded vehicle, declared admissible following approval by the competent authority

the maximum permissible mass for category E roads

mass of payload authorized for transport

own mass of the vehicle

298. The correct distribution of the weight on the axles is the obligation of:

sender

driver

battery charger
recipient

299. The stowing of goods rests with:
the person designated to carry out the activity of road transport
sender
the safety advisor
driver

300. When loading the goods the driver will take measures for:
that the goods be placed as far as the front
that the goods be placed as far as possible
ensuring the security of the goods
ensuring sufficiently large spaces between packages, packages, containers, etc.

301. By which of the methods listed below you can reduce the stationary time to loading-unloading:
increasing the speed of movement
eliminating bare running times
overloading of vehicles
mechanization of loading-unloading operations

302. Does the mass of the vehicle influence the braking distance?
no, in the case of drivers who drive at a speed that avoids collisions
depends on the driver's experience
the larger the mass, the smaller the braking distance, because it increases grip and braking force
the larger the mass, the greater the braking distance

303. The degree of loading and the distribution of the load of the vehicle directly influence the modification of:
the position of the center of gravity of the vehicle
adhesion between the tire and the tread
tensile force on the wheels of the motorcycle
conditions of comfort and safety of the trip

304. The degree of loading and the distribution of the load of the vehicle directly influence the modification of:
the driving status of the vehicle
of the vehicle's gauge
tire pressure
gravitational acceleration

305. The degree of loading the vehicle influences directly and decisively:
ease of access to vehicle controls
of the wheelbase of the vehicle
comfort and safety of travel
the braking distance required to stop the vehicle safely

306. The degree of loading the vehicle influences directly and decisively:
vehicle category
fuel consumption
maximum authorized axle masses
operation of the retarder

307. The degree of loading the vehicle influences directly and decisively:
the maximum technical mass allowed

power / mass ratio expressed in KW / kg
vehicle inertia
ABS operation

308. What you need to consider to prevent the risks when loading the vehicle over the maximum permissible mass

changes the road behavior and the behavior of the vehicle in turns
gain visibility for other traffic participants
the wheelbase of the vehicle increases
diminishes the comfort of the driver and passengers

309. What you need to consider to prevent the risks when loading the vehicle over the maximum permissible mass

Increase braking distance
diminishes the comfort of the driver and passengers
increases the gauge of the vehicle
gain visibility for other traffic participants

310. What are the risks of approaching corners with excessive speed?

risks caused by unavoidable aquaplaning
risks of overturning the vehicle
under the conditions in which the driver intervenes promptly in an appropriate direction, all the risks specific to the approach of turns can be eliminated
risks caused by blocking the differential

311. What are the risks of approaching corners with excessive speed?

risks caused by unavoidable aquaplaning
risks related to vehicle slipping
under the conditions in which the driver intervenes promptly in an appropriate direction, all the risks specific to the approach of turns can be eliminated
risks caused by blocking the differential

312. When approaching which road sector, among the ones listed, does the risk of overturning appear?

Bearing
slope
ramp
turn

313. In the curve or in the turn, the centrifugal force tends to:

move passengers and cargo inside the turn
move passengers and goods to the outside of the ride
increase the speed of the vehicle
align the vehicle on a circular path

314. When moving in the curve, skidding to another lane occurs when:

the centrifugal force is inferior to the adhesion
the centrifugal force is higher than the adhesion
the centripetal force is superior to the grip
tensile strength is lower than grip

315. In the curve, the danger of overturning the vehicle is higher when:

the center of gravity of the vehicle is at a great height relative to the ground
the longitudinal movements of the vehicle are greater than the lateral ones
the centrifugal force is inferior to the adhesion

the center of gravity of the vehicle is at a low height relative to the ground

316. The load fixing system must withstand the force corresponding to an acceleration/deceleration of the vehicle, towards the front, to a level of:

0.5 x g acceleration (gravitational acceleration)

acceleration of 0.8 x g (gravitational acceleration)

deceleration of 0.8 x g (gravitational acceleration)

deceleration of 0.5 x g (gravitational acceleration)

317. The load fixing system shall withstand the force corresponding to an acceleration / deceleration of the vehicle to the rear in the amount of:

deceleration of 0.8 x g (gravitational acceleration)

acceleration of 0.8 x g (gravitational acceleration)

deceleration of 0.5 x g (gravitational acceleration)

0.5 x g acceleration (gravitational acceleration)

318. The load fixing system shall withstand the force corresponding to an acceleration / deceleration of the vehicle towards both side walls in the value of:

acceleration of 0.8 x g (gravitational acceleration)

0.5 x g acceleration (gravitational acceleration)

deceleration of 0.5 x g (gravitational acceleration)

deceleration of 0.8 x g (gravitational acceleration)

319. The loading or fixing of the load in the vehicle shall be made in accordance with the provisions of:

Technical regulation in road transport R.N.T.R. 22 - regarding the systems for fixing the loading of vehicles developed by R.A.R.

European recommendations on best practices in road freight

Regulation (EC) no. 1072/2009 regarding the common rules regarding access to the road freight market

the instructions regarding the load fixing systems for road freight transport developed by I.S.C.T.R.

320. The fasteners of the goods must comply with the following condition:

are adapted to the commercial speed of the respective vehicle

are suitable for fixing the respective goods

are adapted to the appropriate mass of the respective vehicle

these are adapted for fixing the superstructure of the vehicle with chassis

321. The fasteners of the goods must comply with the following condition:

these are adapted for the chassis fixing

the force exerted on them is greater than the nominal load for which they were built

it has no knots or damaged elements

they are made of galvanized components for good frictional resistance

322. The fasteners of the goods must comply with the following condition:

complies with the technical requirements developed by I.S.C.T.R.

comply with European and / or international standards in force in the field

complies with the standards and regulations in force developed by A.R.R.

comply with the technical specifications regarding the construction of road freight vehicles

323. In the distribution of the cargo you must consider:

the mass of the chassis

maximum permissible axle masses

own mass of the vehicle

the commercial speed required for the race

324. When storing goods, you must bear in mind:
Avoid slipping the load into the corners
Avoid sliding the chassis
Avoid sliding between the load and the road side
Avoid sliding the superstructure of the vehicle
325. When storing goods, you must bear in mind:
the force exerted on the rolling resistance load
own mass of the vehicle
the force exerted on the load must not exceed 100 N.
Avoid slipping the load on braking
326. When storing goods, you must bear in mind:
the radius of rotation of the vehicle
Avoid sliding the load on acceleration and on the ramp / slope movement
maximum constructive acceleration of the vehicle
Avoid sliding the load by reducing the friction coefficient
327. In the direct elastic attachment, the angle between the strap and the platform must be:
below 45 degrees
below 75 degrees
below 90 degrees
below 60 degrees
328. The maximum efficiency of the friction stitching method is obtained if the pretensioning angle of the straps is:
75 degrees
60 degrees
30 degrees
90 degrees
329. The number of straps to be used in the storing method depends on:
the volume of the pregnancy
the suspended mass of the vehicle
mass of pregnancy
the unweighted mass of the vehicle
330. The number of straps used in the storing method depends on:
resistance to standardized traction of the straps used
own mass of the vehicle
the maximum authorized total mass of the vehicle
the driving force when driving downhill / downhill and in turns
331. The number of straps used in the storing method depends on:
the volume of the pregnancy
the pretensioning angle of the straps
body volume
the attachment points of the chassis
332. The number of straps used in the storing method depends on:
the dynamic friction coefficient of the straps
the dynamic friction coefficient between the loading platform and the load
the wear coefficient of the straps and the class they belong to
dynamic friction coefficient at acceleration / deceleration and cornering

333. A load with a mass of 1 kg has a weight of approx .:
100 daN
10 daN
1 daN
1000 daN
334. In order to avoid the use of an excessive number of straps when storing the load, the following measures can be taken:
use of the inertia given by the mass of the load
reducing the vehicle's own mass
loading / blocking the load
reduction of the dynamic friction coefficient
335. In order to avoid the use of an excessive number of straps when storing the load, the following measures can be taken:
increasing the weight of the load by using counterweights
use of non-slip rugs
decrease of gravitational acceleration
increasing the dynamic friction coefficient between the load and the side walls
336. In order to avoid the use of an excessive number of straps when storing the load, the following measures can be taken:
the use of combined braking methods
anticipation of situations that may become dangerous
application of combined storage methods
avoiding strong braking
337. Which of the following packages has a higher risk of overturning:
whose height is greater than the base of the position in the direction of overturning
whose height is greater than the height of the center of gravity
whose height is less than the side wall of the semi-trailer
whose base is in the direction of inversion is greater than the height
338. The fixation in the image is a hoard:
direct elastic
directly in the loop
by rubbing
directly on the diagonal
339. Fixing the image wide is a staple:
by rubbing
directly in the loop
direct elastic
directly on the diagonal
340. In addition to the wide storage, the load in the image attached is fixed by:
winch
lock
winch
chain with pretensioning device
341. On the label of a strap, STF represents:
resistance to standardized traction
breaking the resistance
the transverse component of the tensile force

standardized manual force

342. On the label of a strap, SHF represents:

standardized manual force

breaking the resistance

resistance to standardized traction

horizontal component of the traction force