9 – 3 EE 1

1. **A container in which we put fuel and air and start them burning** a. torque converter b. transmission c. combustion engine d. final drive e. radiator

2. **Air flows through this device, cools the water and dissipates heat in to the air** a. torque converter b. transmission c. combustion engine d. final drive e. radiator

3. **A device which converts heat energy into mechanical energy to do work** a. torque converter b. transmission c. combustion engine d. final drive e. radiator

4. **This component is to select speeds and direction of the vehicle** a. torque converter b. transmission c. combustion engine d. final drive e. radiator

5. **To reduce speed and increase torque for the drive wheel** a. torque converter b. transmission c. combustion engine d. final drive e. radiator

6. **This device increases torque and decreases speed from the crankshaft to the other parts of the power transmission. It is normally operating hydraulically** a. torque converter b. transmission c. combustion engine d. final drive e. radiator

7. **Device to equalize power to the driving wheels for turning** a. differential b. clutch c. crankshaft d. nozzle e. transfer pump

8. **The device to move fuel to the injection pump** a. differential b. clutch c. crankshaft d. nozzle e. transfer pump

9. **This atomize and spray fuel into the cylinder** a. differential b. clutch c. crankshaft d. nozzle e. transfer pump

10. **Connects and disconnects power from the engine to the transmission** a. differential b. clutch c. crankshaft d. nozzle e. transfer pump

11. **Receives the force from the piston and transmit it as rotary driving power** a. differential b. clutch c. crankshaft d. nozzle e. transfer pump

12. **This is at the top of the engine and houses the valves and the intake and exhaust passages** a. connecting rod b. main bearing c. cam shaft d. timing drive e. cylinder head

13. **Transmits the motion of the piston to the crankshaft** a. connecting rod b. main bearing c. cam shaft d. timing drive e. cylinder head

14. **Supports the crankshaft in the cylinder block** a. connecting rod b. main bearing c. cam shaft d. timing drives e. cylinder head

15. **Link the crankshaft, camshaft and other key parts together to assure that each are doing its job at the right time** a. connecting rod b. main bearing c. cam shaft d. timing drive e. cylinder head

16. **A device which ignites the fuel in the petrol engine** a. solenoid b. rectifier c. relay d. regulator e. spark plug

13 - 4 EE 2

1. **A device which ignites the fuel in the petrol engine** a. solenoid b. rectifier c. relay d. regulator e. spark plug

2. **A tubular coil used for producing a magnetic field to do some mechanical work, example pulling in the core plunger** a. solenoid b. rectifier c. relay d. regulator e. spark plug

3. **An electrical switch to open and close an electrical circuit automatically** a. solenoid b. rectifier c. relay d. regulator e. spark plug

4. **A device which controls the flow of current or voltage in a circuit to a certain desired level** a. solenoid b. rectifier c. relay d. regulator e. spark plug

5. **A device which converts alternating current into direct current** a. solenoid b. rectifier c. relay d. regulator e. spark plug

6. **A unit of electrical pressure which causes current to flow in a circuit** a. watt b. volt c. voltage d. current e. ampere

7. **A unit for measuring the electrical power applied in a circuit. It is obtained by multiplying the current in amperes by the electrical voltage in volts** a. watt b. volt c. voltage d. current e. ampere

8. **A unit of measure for the flow of current in a circuit** a. watt b. volt c. voltage d. current e. ampere

9. **Movement of electricity along a conductor, measured in amperes** a. watt b. volt c. voltage d. current e. ampere

10. **An electrical pressure, measured in volts** a. watt b. volt c. voltage d. current e. ampere

11. **A device for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy** a. insulator b. conductor c. electrolyte d. generator e. distributor

12. **A device for delivering the ignition to each cylinder in turn in the spark ignition engines** a. insulator b. conductor c.electrolyte d. generator e. distributor

13. **The sulphur acid-water solution in a battery** a. insulator b. conductor c. electrolyte d. generator e. distributor

14. **A substance or body through which an electrical current can be transmitted** a. insulator b. conductor c. electrolyte d. generator e. distributor

15. **A substance or body that resists the flow of electrical current through it** a. insulator b. conductor c. lectrolyte d. generator e. distributor

16. **A device, which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy** a. armature b. alternator c. commutator d. hydrometer e. torque converter

17. **The movable part of a generator or electrical motor** a. armature b. alternator c. commutator d. hydrometer e. torque converter

18. **An instrument for measuring specific gravity or density of liquid. Used to test the electrolyte in a battery, densimeter** a. armature b. alternator c. commutator d. hydrometer e. torque converter

18 - 3 EE 3

1. **A device which converts hydraulic power into mechanical force and motion** a. accumulator b. actuator c. cooler d. bleed e. by-pass

2. **The process by which air is removed from a hydraulic or fuel injection system** a. accumulator b. actuator c. cooler d. bleed e. by-pass

3. **A secondary passage for fluid flow in a hydraulic system or oil in a lubrication system** a. accumulator b. actuator c. cooler d. bleed e. by-pass

4. **A heat exchanger which removes heat from a fluid or oil** a. accumulator b. actuator c. cooler d. bleed e. by-pass

5. **A container which stores fluids under pressure as a source of hydraulic power a. accumulator** b. actuator c. cooler d. bleed e. by-pass

6. **The volume of oil transferred by one complete cycle, stroke or revolution of a pump, motor or cylinder** a. filter b. drift c. friction d. potential energy e. displacement

7. **Motion of a cylinder or motor due to internal leakage past the components in a hydraulic system** a. filter b. drift c. friction d. potential energy e. displacement

8. **The static energy of oil which is standing but is pressurized and ready to work, example oil in charged hydraulic accumulator** a. filter b. drift c. friction d. potential energy e. heat energy

9. **The resistance to fluid flows in a hydraulic system. The force which tries to stop on surface sliding over another** a. filter b. drift c. friction d. potential energy e. displacement

10. **A device which removes solids from a fluid** a. filter b. drift c. friction d. potential energy e. displacement

11. **The turning effort of a hydraulic motor or rotary cylinder. The metering unit is newtonmeters (Nm)** a. force b. power c. travel speed d. torque e. energy

12. **A valve, which limits the pressure in a hydraulic system a. check valve b. directional control,** valve c. flow control valve d. shut-off valve e. relief valve

13. **A valve which permits flow in only one direction** a. check valve b. directional control valve c. flow control valve d. shut-off valve e. relief valve

14. **A valve, which operates fully open or fully closed** a. check valve b. directional control valve c. flow control valve d. shut-off valve e. relief valve

15. **A valve, which drives oil trough, selected passages. Usually spool or poppet valve** a. check valve b. directional control valve c. flow control valve d. shut-off valve e. relief valve

16. **A valve which controls the amount of oil going to the hydraulic components** a. check valve b. directional control valve c. flow control valve d. shut-off valve e. relief valve

17. **The distance, which a fluid travels per unit time in a hydraulic, pipe or hose. Usually used unit is meters per second (m/s)** a. volume flow b. velocity c. pressure d. temperature e. cross cut area

18. **The amount of fluid flow per unit time. Given as liters per minute (l/min)** a. volume flow b. velocity c. pressure d. temperature e. cross cut area