When shifting into lower gears of the gearbox, the torque transmitted to the drive wheels is:
- depending on the throttle position, it can be less or more than the engine torque
- equal to the engine torque
- greater than the engine torque
- less than the engine torque

The maximum operating speed of a compression ignition engine equipped with an engine speed control is:
- equal to the speed corresponding to the maximum power produced by the engine
- equal to the speed corresponding to the maximum torque achieved by the engine
- higher than the speed corresponding to the maximum power produced by the engine
- lower than the speed corresponding to the maximum power produced by the engine

What is the role of the engine speed control at compression ignition engines?
- allows for increased engine torque when climbing ramps
- allows to increase engine power at start-up
- limits mechanical and thermal stresses on the engine
- reduces fuel consumption by limiting the maximum speed of the vehicle

The gear shift allows:
- allows progressive connection of the engine with the transmission
- modification of traction force depending on the variation of forward resistance
- operating the engine at a speed lower than idle speed
- reversing the vehicle by reversing the direction of rotation of the engine

Why is it recommended for vehicles with supercharged engines to let the engine idle for a few minutes when stopping:
- for oil return to the bath
- to ensure lubrication of the blower
- to ensure slow cooling of the turbocharger
- to ensure slow engine cooling

Which of the listed subassemblies are component elements of the vehicle transmission?
- braking system
- clutch
- the steering mechanism
- the suspension

Which of the listed subassemblies are component elements of the vehicle transmission?
- braking system
- gearbox
- the steering mechanism
- the suspension

Which of the listed subassemblies are component elements of the vehicle transmission?
- braking system

differential
the steering mechanism
the suspension

What is the role of transmission?
converts the chemical energy of fuels into mechanical energy
develops the power necessary to propel vehicles
ensures the engine is supplied with fuel mixture
ensures the transmission of power flow from the engine to the drive wheels

What is the role of transmission?
amplifies/multiplies engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels
converts the chemical energy of fuels into mechanical energy
develops the power necessary to propel vehicles
ensures the engine is supplied with fuel mixture

Which of the transmission components listed below multiplies the engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels?
cardan transmission
clutch
gearbox
planetary trees

Which of the transmission components listed below multiplies the engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels?
cardan transmission
differential
main transmission
planetary trees

Which of the transmission components listed below multiplies the engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels?
clutch
differential
main transmission
planetary trees

Which of the transmission components listed above allows the flow of power transmitted from the engine to the drive wheels to be interrupted?
cardan transmission
clutch
differential
main transmission

Which of the transmission components listed above allows the flow of power transmitted from the engine to the drive wheels to be interrupted?
differential
gearbox
main transmission

planetary trees

Which of the transmission components listed protects the transmission from shocks and overloads?

cardan transmission
clutch
gearbox
main transmission

Which of the transmission components listed above allows the wheels of the same drive axle to run at different speeds?

clutch
differential
gearbox
planetary trees

What is the role of the clutch?

allows temporary interruption of power flow transmission
allows the drive wheels to run at different speeds
amplifies the engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels
distributes engine torque to the drive wheels

What is the role of the clutch?

allows progressive connection of the engine with the transmission
allows the drive wheels to run at different speeds
amplifies the engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels
distributes engine torque to the drive wheels

What is the role of the clutch?

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

What is the role of the gearbox?

allows compensation for variations in the relative position of transmission components
allows interruption of the transmission of power flow from the engine to the drive wheels
distributes engine torque to the drive wheels
protects the transmission from shocks and overloads

What is the role of the gearbox?

allows compensation for variations in the relative position of transmission components
allows reverse travel without reversing the motor's direction of rotation
allows the drive wheels to run at different speeds
distributes engine torque to the drive wheels

What is the role of the gearbox?

allows changing the transmission ratio of engine torque to the drive wheels
allows the drive wheels to run at different speeds
distributes engine torque to the drive wheels
protects the transmission from shocks and overloads

What is the role of the cardan transmission?

allows compensation for variations in the relative position of transmission components
allows the drive wheels to run at different speeds
amplifies the engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels
distributes engine torque to the drive wheels

What is the role of the differential?

allows interruption of power flow transmission
allows progressive connection of the engine with the transmission
distributes engine torque to the drive wheels
protects the transmission from shocks and overloads

What is the role of the differential?

allows interruption of power flow transmission
allows progressive connection of the engine with the transmission
allows the drive wheels to run at different speeds
protects the transmission from shocks and overloads

By performing which procedure, among those listed, may the shocks caused in the transmission when changing gears be reduced?

avoiding gear changes, through controlled acceleration
changing gear as quickly as possible
progressive clutch engagement, simultaneously with acceleration to economic speed
sudden clutch engagement, simultaneously with progressive acceleration

---

By performing which procedure, among those listed, may the shocks caused in the transmission when changing gears be reduced?

avoiding gear changes, through controlled acceleration
changing gear as quickly as possible
proper synchronization of the clutch pedal with the accelerator pedal
sudden clutch engagement, simultaneously with progressive acceleration

---

Avoiding clutch shocks depends on how the clutch pedal is operated:

after fully engaging the clutch and releasing the pedal
between the positions corresponding to full pressure and the clutch engagement position
in the intermediate pressing positions, which correspond to clutch slippage
throughout the course of its release

Which operation, among those listed, requires the most rigorous control of the clutch pedal operation, in order to avoid shocks in the transmission?

accelerating
starting from the spot
there are no significant differences between the operating requirements specific to different situations
upshift

What are the risks of continuously keeping your foot on the clutch pedal?
premature wear of the clutch release bearing
retarder overheating
the hazard of skidding
there are no risks

What are the risks of continuously keeping your foot on the clutch pedal?
clutch overheating
retarder overheating
the hazard of skidding
there are no risks

Engine torque transmitted to the drive wheels:
can be both smaller and larger than at the engine shaft, depending on the position of pressing the accelerator pedal
can be equal to that at the motor shaft, depending on the selected gear
is greater than at the motor shaft, regardless of the selected gear
is smaller than at the motor shaft, due to transmission losses

In which of the listed gears is the greatest traction force recorded at the drive wheels and, implicitly, the greatest fuel consumption?
direct drive
stage II
stage III
stage IV

The tachometer indicates the speed:
cardan shaft
drive wheels
the engine
the gearbox output shaft

The tachometer indicates the speed:
cardan shaft
drive wheels
gearbox input shaft
the gearbox output shaft

In the economic speed range, highlighted on the tachometer dial by a green marking, the engine operates in the area of:
maximum engine torque

maximum power
maximum specific consumption
minimum injection pressures

In the economic speed range, highlighted on the tachometer dial by a green marking, the engine operates in the area of:
maximum power
maximum specific consumption
minimum injection pressures
minimum specific consumption

To record minimum fuel consumption, the engine speed must be maintained within the range highlighted on the color-coded tachometer dial:
black
green
orange
red

The lowest specific fuel consumption is recorded when the vehicle is moving with the engine operating in the speed range:
close to idle ones
highlighted on the tachometer with orange marking
in which the engine develops maximum power
in which the engine develops maximum torque

Provided that the speed indicator is in the area highlighted on the tachometer dial with red marking:
mechanical wear of the engine is the lowest
significantly reduces traction force
the engine torque developed is the highest
the lowest values of specific fuel consumption of the engine are recorded

Provided that the speed indicator is in the area highlighted on the tachometer dial with red marking:
significantly increases fuel consumption per 100 km traveled
the engine operates at economical speeds
the engine torque developed is the highest
the lowest values of specific fuel consumption of the engine are recorded

Provided that the speed indicator is in the area highlighted on the tachometer dial with red marking:
mechanical wear of the engine is the lowest
the engine torque developed is the highest
the lowest values of specific fuel consumption of the engine are recorded
the mechanical and thermal stress on the engine is maximum

Engine operation in the low speed range, below the range highlighted by the green marking:
leads to fuel savings
leads to increased fuel consumption per 100 km traveled
protects the engine from mechanical and thermal overload
protects the engine from shocks caused by acceleration and deceleration

Engine operation in the low speed range, below the range highlighted by the green marking:
carries the risk of mechanical shocks in the transmission, in transient operating modes (acceleration, deceleration)
leads to fuel savings
protects the engine from mechanical and thermal overload
protects the engine from shocks caused by acceleration and deceleration

The operation of which type of engine, among those listed, requires the use of AdBlue additives?
Euro 1
Euro 2
Euro 3
Euro 5

The operation of which type of engine, among those listed, requires the use of AdBlue additives?
Euro 1
Euro 2
Euro 3
on some types of Euro 4 engines

How are AdBlue additives used?
added to the diesel fuel in the tank, at each fuel fill
is added to the engine coolant, respecting the mixing proportions prescribed by the manufacturer
is added to the engine oil at each change, which is carried out at the frequency prescribed in the vehicle's operating manual
it is supplied in the special tank provided in vehicles where its use is required

Where is the AdBlue substance injected to ensure the reduction of engine emissions?
in the combustion chambers
in the exhaust manifold
in the high-pressure pump
in the intake manifold

The catalytic converters that are fitted to the latest generation engines have the following role:
to filter particles resulting from incomplete fuel combustion
to improve the vehicle's traction performance
to reduce emissions
to reduce fuel consumption

During emergency braking, wheel locking leads to:
increasing the braking distance if the rear axle wheels lock

increasing the braking distance, regardless of which wheels are locked
reducing the braking distance if the front axle wheels lock
reducing the braking distance until the vehicle stops

Front axle wheel lockup leads to:
increasing the efficiency of the braking system
loss of steering control
loss of vehicle stability
reducing tire wear

Rear axle wheel lockup leads to:
increasing the efficiency of the braking system
loss of steering control
loss of vehicle stability
reducing tire wear

The effectiveness of anti-lock braking systems is higher:
on roads with concrete pavements
on roads with high grip
on roads with low grip
on roads with steep slopes

The ABS system allows:
avoiding wheel locking and increasing braking efficiency
differential lock to prevent the wheel with less grip from slipping
increased braking grip
wheel locking in case of emergency braking

Retarder braking devices are used:
to reduce the rotation speed of the rear axle wheels
to slow down the rotation speed of the spinning wheel
when climbing long ramps
when descending long slopes

The safety equipment that vehicles are equipped with may act on:
fuel feed system of the engine
parking brake
steering mechanism
the running system

The safety equipment that vehicles are equipped with may act on:
braking system
parking brake
steering mechanism
the running system

The safety equipment that vehicles are equipped with may act on:
- parking brake
- steering mechanism
- the brakes of each wheel separately
- the running system

ABS anti-lock braking systems intervene on:
- deceleration braking systems
- fuel feed system of the engine
- parking brake
- service braking system

If the ABS warning light comes on while driving during sudden braking:
- nothing will happen
- only the wheel where the sensor failed will lock
- the vehicle will skid
- the wheels will slip

The ASR system is designed for:
- braking the drive wheels by blocking the exhaust manifold
- ensuring braking on long slopes
- ensuring the stability of the trailer/semi-trailer
- preventing the tire from breaking grip on the ground when starting from a standstill

The ESP (Electronic Stability Program) system is designed for:
- ensuring braking on long slopes
- ensuring vehicle stability in the event of skidding
- global positioning of the vehicle
- preventing wheel lockup when braking

Which of the following systems is designed for use on long slopes?
- ABS system
- ASR system
- deceleration braking system
- differential lock system

Retarder braking systems achieve the braking effect by acting indirectly on:
- ABS
- all wheels
- steering wheels
- the driving wheels

The slowing effect produced by the activation of the retarding braking systems may be achieved by:

actuation of the brake system's slave cylinders from the drive wheels
clogging of the engine exhaust manifold
increasing air pressure in the brake circuits
progressive clutch and release

The slowing effect produced by the activation of the retarding braking systems may be achieved by:
actuation of the brake system slave cylinders on all wheels
actuation of the brake system's slave cylinders from the drive wheels
actuation of the service brake system
braking the gearbox output shaft

Retarder/intarder type braking systems could be of the following types:
hydraulic
mechanical
pneumatic
pneumatic-hydraulic

Retarder/intarder type braking systems could be of the following types:
electromagnetic
mechanical
pneumatic
pneumatic-hydraulic

The magnitude of the vehicle's braking force, resulting from the activation of the hydraulic retarder, depends on:
gear engaged
the amount of hydraulic fluid that is commanded to be injected into its housing, by selecting the braking
the slope of the road on which the vehicle is traveling
vehicle speed

The magnitude of the vehicle's braking force, resulting from the activation of the hydraulic retarder, depends on:
gear engaged
selected braking level
the slope of the road on which the vehicle is traveling
vehicle speed

What should be taken into account when operating the hydraulic retarder?
for the retarder activation to have the effect of slowing down the vehicle, the gearbox must be engaged in a gear
the braking effect occurs with a predictable delay - compared to the moment the retarder is activated
the deceleration effect stops when the clutch pedal is pressed
the retarder is automatically deactivated when the brake pedal is pressed

When activating which type of deceleration braking system can one count on an immediate

braking effect, produced instantly, upon activation?

when activating the deceleration brakes assisted by ABS and ASR safety systems
when activating the hydraulic intercooler
when activating the hydraulic retarder
when activating those that slow down by closing the exhaust manifold

---

When activating which type of deceleration braking system can one count on an immediate braking effect, produced instantly, upon activation?

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

What is the use of cruise control?

is a piece of equipment that can usually be used if the driver has difficulty maintaining a constant speed
maintains the speed of travel from the moment it is activated
no particular utility, especially in the context where using cruise control additionally requires not only performing certain specific operations, but also prior insurance, both upon activation and deactivation
protects the transmission from overloads

What is the use of cruise control?

allows the driver to reserve moments of relaxation while driving the vehicle
by activating at speeds corresponding to the minimum economic speeds, it allows protection against the speed dropping below the minimum economic speeds, corresponding to the different speed ranges
is a piece of equipment that can usually be used if the driver has difficulty maintaining a constant speed
no particular utility, especially in the context where using cruise control additionally requires not only performing certain specific operations, but also prior insurance, both upon activation and deactivation

---

What is the use of cruise control?

allows the driver to reserve moments of relaxation while driving the vehicle
is a piece of equipment that can usually be used if the driver has difficulty maintaining a constant speed
no particular utility, especially in the context where using cruise control additionally requires not only performing certain specific operations, but also prior insurance, both upon activation and deactivation
takes over interactive traction control, while maintaining the speed from the moment of activation

---

In which cruise control operating mode is there a risk of shocks in the transmission?

when deactivating cruise control
when reactivating the cruise control at a speed higher than that set at first activation
when releasing the accelerator pedal after activating the cruise control
while maintaining the continuous acceleration or deceleration command

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

deactivating the cruise control cannot cause shocks in the vehicle's transmission, so it is not necessary to intervene in advance on any other controls

interrupting the transmission of power flow from the engine to the drive wheels, by disengaging the clutch or moving the gearshift to neutral position

taking control of the braking system by applying the service brake

taking over traction control, by appropriately operating the accelerator

Considering the functional particularities, it is preferable that the service brake be applied:

continuously

gradually and controlled

sudden

until the wheels lock

What is the consequence of violent braking, with the front wheels locking?

loss of vehicle control

loss of vehicle stability

reducing stopping distance

reducing tire wear

What is the consequence of violent braking, with the front wheels locking?

increasing the braking distance required to stop the vehicle

reducing reaction time

reducing stopping distance

reducing tire wear

What is the consequence of violent braking, with the front wheels locking?

loss of vehicle stability

reducing stopping distance

reducing tire wear

slippage

Retarder/intarder braking systems only operate if:

the brake pedal is pressed

the clutch is engaged

the gearshift is engaged in a gear

the vehicle is in motion

What could be the cause of the vehicle's poor starting when starting from a standstill or accelerating?

accelerates with the deceleration brake activated

low fuel level in the tank

the tire pressures do not correspond to those prescribed by the manufacturer

the vehicle doors are not closed properly

When the hydraulic retarder is used excessively over a long period of time, braking efficiency decreases due to:

functioning of the ABS
oil overheating
running at high speeds
using the engine brake

What should you keep in mind when operating the retarder control lever, so as not to affect the safety and comfort of driving?

deactivating the retarder, as well as changing the braking stages, should only be done together with and with the controlled actuation of the service brake
its sequential handling
maintaining a constant speed, regardless of road and traffic conditions
to activate the retarder only after the appropriate reduction in travel speed, achieved through the controlled use of the service brake

What should you keep in mind when operating the retarder control lever, so as not to affect the safety and comfort of driving?

maintaining a constant speed, regardless of road and traffic conditions
smooth handling over the various braking stages
to activate the retarder only after the appropriate reduction in travel speed, achieved through the controlled use of the service brake
to identify and directly engage the appropriate braking gear for the needs imposed by road and traffic conditions

What are the risks of exploiting the retarder?

shocks caused in the transmission when changing braking gears
there is no risk whatsoever
transmission lock
transmission overload

What are the risks of exploiting the retarder?

impossibility of controlling the braking force achieved
lack of electronic brake assistance
transmission lock
transmission overload

Which of the following procedures should be followed when descending long slopes with a series of curves, regarding the rational use of the retarder in safe and comfortable conditions?

avoiding prolonged use of the retarder when descending long slopes, to avoid its overheating
avoiding simultaneous use of the retarder and the service brake
the engagement of the higher braking gears should be operated only after, or together with, the service brake being applied
the engagement of the higher braking stages of the retarder should preferably be carried out on straight road sections

Which of the following procedures should be followed when descending long slopes with a series of curves, regarding the rational use of the retarder in safe and comfortable conditions?

- avoiding prolonged use of the retarder when descending long slopes, to avoid its overheating
- avoiding simultaneous use of the retarder and the service brake
- deactivating the retarder or engaging lower braking gears should preferably be controlled while approaching corners
- the engagement of the higher braking gears should be operated only after, or together with, the service brake being applied

Drive down a slope with the retarder activated. Does the braking force developed by the retarder change after changing gears, or during these operations?

- not
- only if a higher gear is engaged
- only if a lower gear is engaged
- yes

Under what conditions should you avoid or be cautious when using the retarder?

- in conditions where the road is dry
- in conditions where the roadway is covered with frost or ice
- in driving conditions during rain or snow and on wet roads
- when descending long slopes

Under what conditions should you avoid or be cautious when using the retarder?

- at the stop
- in conditions where the road is dry
- in conditions where the roadway is wet
- when descending long slopes

What is the representative risk when using the retarder in conditions where the road has low grip?

- drive axle slippage
- loss of vehicle control
- retarder overheating
- steering axle slipping

What is the representative risk when using the retarder in conditions where the road has low grip?

- aquaplaning
- drive axle slippage
- loss of vehicle control
- loss of vehicle stability

Fuel consumption at constant speed is dependent on:

- engine load and speed
- engine speed and traffic conditions
- the vehicle's forward resistance and speed

traffic conditions and road conditions

The specific fuel consumption of the engine is:
distance traveled by consuming one liter of fuel
the amount of fuel consumed to produce a unit of mechanical work measured in KWh or CPh
the amount of fuel consumed to travel a distance of 100 km
the amount of fuel consumed when the vehicle moves at a constant speed

To reduce fuel consumption, it is recommended:
actuation of the engine speed regulator-limiter
intercooler operation
using the gearshift gears in such a way as to ensure that the engine operates within the speed range delimited by the green marking on the tachometer
using the gearshift gears so that the engine always has the greatest possible power reserve

To obtain the lowest possible fuel consumption at a given speed and distance, it is recommended:
to choose the gear that ensures the engine operates at speeds lower than its idle speed
to ensure that the engine operates at the speed corresponding to maximum power
to use, as much as the engine allows, the fastest gear of the gearbox
use the lower gears of the gearbox to ensure a large power reserve

Do the tires your vehicle is equipped with influence fuel consumption?
not
yes, because as they wear out during operation they increase fuel consumption
yes, because they influence the aerodynamic resistance of the vehicle
yes, because they influence the vehicle's rolling resistance

Under level conditions at a cruising speed of 60 km/h, you notice that the engine operates within the economic speed range in both 5th and 6th gear. Under the given conditions, engaging which gear leads to a significant reduction in fuel consumption?
of the 5th stage
of the direct socket
of the sixth stage
under the given conditions, the recorded fuel consumption is the same, regardless of the gear engaged

What should you consider when selecting the appropriate gear ratios for safe and comfortable driving, while optimizing fuel consumption?
driving at a certain speed, the actual fuel consumption is the same, and does not depend on the selected gear
the engine speed should be as close to idle as possible
the engine speed should be as high as possible, preferably in the range highlighted by orange or red markings
the engine speed should be in the economic range, an interval highlighted by a green marking

When starting and accelerating, for safety reasons, the efficient and economical operation of vehicles requires that the operations of changing higher gears be initiated:

at speeds as close as possible to the upper limit of the green zone
at speeds that ensure its return to values close to that of stable operation at idle
at speeds that ensure its return to values close to the lower limit of the green zone
at the highest possible speeds, which protects against the risk of diminishing the dynamics imposed by acceleration

How do hard braking and rapid acceleration affect fuel consumption?
both have a negligible effect on fuel consumption
both increase fuel consumption
only hard braking increases fuel consumption
only rapid acceleration increases fuel consumption

In a curve or turn, centrifugal force tends to:
align the vehicle on a circular path
increase the speed of the vehicle
maintains the rectilinear movement of the vehicle
move passengers to the front of the vehicle

When driving on a curve, drifting into another lane occurs when:
centrifugal force is greater than adhesion
centrifugal force is lower than adhesion
traction force is higher than adhesion
traction force is lower than adhesion

What should you keep in mind, and respectively, aim to achieve, when operating the vehicle controls in safe and comfortable conditions?
all interventions on the controls should be noticed by the passengers
firm and smooth or imperceptible control action
operating the controls as quickly as possible, so that they cannot be noticed by passengers
simultaneous operation of as many commands as possible

On a curve, the risk of the vehicle overturning is greater when:
centrifugal force is lower than adhesion
the longitudinal movements of the vehicle are greater than the lateral ones
the vehicle's center of gravity is located at a high height in relation to the ground
the vehicle's center of gravity is located at a low height in relation to the ground

Does the mass of the vehicle influence braking distance?
depends on the driver's experience
no, for drivers who drive at a speed that allows collision avoidance
the greater the mass, the greater the braking distance
the greater the mass, the shorter the braking distance because the grip and braking force increase

The tractive force, measured at the drive wheels, is the highest:
in the direct drive
in the first stage

in the last stage of the gearbox
in the sixth stage

In the same gear, the traction force measured at the drive wheels is highest at speeds in the range highlighted on the color-coded tachometer dial:
black
green
orange
red

In the case of cruising speed, the available power reserve:
allows accelerations to be performed, if necessary
ensure overcoming air resistance
ensure overcoming the vehicle's rolling resistance
ensures overcoming internal transmission resistances

In the case of cruising speed, the available power reserve:
allows approaching ramps dynamically
ensure overcoming air resistance
ensures overcoming internal transmission resistances
exempts the driver from having to take out insurance in order to perform overtaking maneuvers

When driving at cruising speed, the existence or lack of available power reserve – for possible acceleration – may be determined by:
accelerator pedal position
clutch pedal position and the remaining free space of it
engine speed indicator
gear engaged

If you need a large power reserve while driving, we recommend:
to activate the intarder system
to run in direct drive mode
use a lower gear in the gearbox
use the fastest gear on the gearshift

Putting the air conditioning system into operation:
causes an increase in forward resistance
determines the wear of the engine
results in a decrease in the available power reserve
results in reduced fuel consumption

Power transmitted to the drive wheels:
is equal to that developed by the engine
is greater than that developed by the engine
is smaller than that developed by the engine
may be lower or higher than that developed by the engine, depending on the gear engaged

The conformity of tire pressures has a decisive influence on:
aerodynamic resistance
engine torque
fuel consumption
traction force and power transmitted to the drive wheels

The conformity of tire pressures has a decisive influence on:
cardan transmission efficiency
tire wear, as well as on the stability and handling of the vehicle
traction force and power transmitted to the drive wheels
vehicle stability

The conformity of tire pressures has a decisive influence on:
engine power
the operation of the steering mechanism and suspension
traction force and power transmitted to the drive wheels
vehicle stability

Which of the listed technical data are also included in the vehicle registration certificate?
front console
payload
permissible laden mass
turning radius

Which of the listed technical data are also included in the vehicle registration certificate?
front console
maximum net power
payload
Wheelbase

Which of the listed technical data are also included in the vehicle registration certificate?
number of seats, including the driver's seat
payload
turning radius
Wheelbase

The degree of loading and the way the vehicle's load is distributed directly influence the change:
comfort and safety conditions of travel
the position of the vehicle's center of gravity
tire pressures
traction force at the drive wheels

The degree of loading and the way the vehicle's load is distributed directly influence the change:
comfort and safety conditions of travel

the adhesion between the tires and the road
the vehicle's roadworthiness
tire pressures

The vehicle's load level directly and decisively influences:
braking distance required to stop the vehicle safely
comfort and safety of travel
ease of accessing vehicle controls
vehicle handling

The vehicle's load level directly and decisively influences:
comfort and safety of travel
ease of accessing vehicle controls
fuel consumption
vehicle handling

The vehicle's load level directly and decisively influences:
comfort and safety of travel
ease of accessing vehicle controls
vehicle handling
vehicle inertia

To the extent that traffic conditions allow, in which of the listed situations would it be advisable to rationally exploit the possibility of capitalizing on the vehicle's inertia?
at the entrance to bus stations, yards or garages
when approaching or crossing road sections that present potential risks or hazards
when crossing railway level crossings
when preparing to approach a road section on the ramp

To the extent that traffic conditions allow, in which of the listed situations would it be advisable to rationally exploit the possibility of capitalizing on the vehicle's inertia?
when approaching or crossing road sections that present potential risks or hazards
when crossing railway level crossings
when performing exit maneuvers from the roadway
when slowing down – in combination with controlled use of braking systems

What should you keep in mind to prevent risks when loading the vehicle beyond the permissible laden mass/number of seats?
obstructs visibility for other road users
Overloading does not affect the safety and comfort of travel
reduces the comfort of the driver and passengers
the road holding and the vehicle's behavior in corners change

What should you keep in mind to prevent risks when loading your vehicle beyond the permissible laden mass/number of seats?
increases braking distance

obstructs visibility for other road users
Overloading does not affect the safety and comfort of travel
reduces the comfort of the driver and passengers

Which of the listed factors directly influences the braking distance required to stop the vehicle?
gear engaged
tire pressure
vehicle height
vehicle mass and loading level

Which of the listed factors directly influences the braking distance required to stop the vehicle?
gear engaged
tire pressure
vehicle grip and speed
vehicle length

When doubling the speed, under the same road conditions, the braking distance required to stop the vehicle increases by approximately:
10 times
2 times
4 times
6 times

Driving at the same speed, the braking distance required to stop the vehicle on a wet road, compared to that required on a dry road, increases by approximately:
10 times
2 times
4 times
6 times

Under the same road conditions, the distance required to stop a heavy vehicle compared to that required to stop a passenger car is:
about 2 times larger
about 2 times smaller
about 4 times larger
about the same

Which of the following data must be mentioned by the driver on the record sheet (tachograph diagram) at the beginning of its use:
driving time from the previous day
the maximum speed that can be recorded on the record sheet
the mileage displayed on the tachograph at the beginning of the working day
time of insertion of the record sheet into the tachograph

Before the first ride of the day, a driver must enter the following data in the center of the record sheet (tachograph chart):

driver's license series
driving time from the previous day
duration of service on the current day
the city/village from which the diagram starts to be used (the place from which the journey begins)

Which of the following data must be mentioned by the driver on a tachograph chart at the beginning of its use:
daily rest period
driver's first and last name
driving time from the previous day
time of insertion of the diagram into the recording equipment

Can daily rest time be taken in a vehicle?
not
yes, if it has been downloaded
yes, if it is driven by the other crew member and the cabin is equipped with a sleeping bed
yes, if it is stationary and equipped with a sleeping bed

In the case of a double crew, while the vehicle is in motion, could the second driver who is not behind the wheel, take his daily rest?
no, it is considered driving time
no, the vehicle must be stopped
yes, if the rest is at least 9 consecutive hours
yes, if the vehicle is equipped with a sleeping bed

A driver took a weekly rest period reduced to 30 hours this week. How many hours of rest must be taken in compensation and within what time frame?
12 hours until the end of next week
15 hours by the end of the next three weeks
21 hours until the end of the next three weeks
24 hours until the end of the next four weeks

A driver took a weekly rest period reduced to 24 hours this week. How many hours of rest must be taken in compensation and within what time frame?
12 hours until the end of next week
12 hours until the end of the next three weeks
21 hours until the end of the next three weeks
24 hours until the end of the next four weeks

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the normal weekly rest period is:
24 hours
36 hours
40 hours
45 hours

A driver weekly rest period may be reduced to less than 45 hours, provided that it is subsequently compensated. However, it may not be reduced to less than:

- 12 hours
- 24 hours
- 30 hours
- 36 hours

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

- next week
- the following fourth week
- the second week that follows
- the third week following

A driver weekly rest period:

- follows after 6 consecutive daily driving periods
- he has two days
- must start on Friday of each week
- not required if the maximum weekly driving hours have not been reached or exceeded

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According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006, a driver must present during a roadside check the record sheets (tachograph diagrams) for:

- current day and the last 56 days
- current week
- the current week and the last 15 days before this week
- the current week and the last working day of the previous week

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Tachograph checks must be carried out every:

- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4 years
- 5 years

Which of the following options meets the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006 on replacing the driver's 45-minute break by separate breaks:

- 15 mins +15 mins + 15 mins
- 15 minutes + 30 minutes
- 20 minutes + 25 minutes
- 30 minutes + 15 minutes

According to EC Regulation No. 561/2006, the 45-minute break may be replaced by:

- a break of at least 15 minutes and another of at least 30 minutes
- a break of at least 20 minutes and another of at least 25 minutes
- a break of at least 30 minutes and another of at least 15 minutes
- three breaks of at least 15 minutes

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006, the reduced daily rest period for drivers is:

at least 8 hours but less than 10 hours
at least 9 hours but less than 11 hours
at least 9 hours but less than 12 hours
minimum 8 hours, but less than 11 hours

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006, the total driving time for 2 consecutive weeks must not exceed:

112 hours
80 hours
86 hours
90 hours

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, a driver must not drive more than:

120 hours
90 hours
92 hours
96 hours

In two consecutive weeks, the driver can work:

10 driving periods in total and a maximum of 112 hours
10 driving periods in total and a maximum of 90 hours
12 driving periods in total and a maximum of 90 hours
12 driving periods in total and a minimum of 90 hours

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the weekly driving time must not exceed:

45 hours
54 hours
56 hours
60 hours

The normal daily rest period may be taken in separate periods. Which of the following corresponds to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council:

3 hours + 9 hours
4 hours + 8 hours
8 hours + 4 hours
9 hours + 3 hours

The normal daily rest period may be taken in separate periods. Which of the following corresponds to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council:

3 hours + 9 hours
4 hours + 8 hours

8 hours + 2 hours + 2 hours
8 hours + 3 hours + 1 hour

According to the regulations in force regarding the establishment of driving periods and rest periods for drivers, the normal daily rest time may be taken in separate periods whose total duration must be at least:
11 hours
12 hours
12.5 hours
13 hours

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006, the normal daily rest period may be reduced as follows:
at most 2 times between two weekly rest periods
at most 3 times between two weekly rest periods
at most 4 times between two weekly rest periods
once a week

According to EC Regulation No. 561/2006 the maximum daily driving time is:
9 hours can be extended to 10 hours three times a week
9 hours can be extended to 10 hours twice a week
9 hours can be extended to 11 hours three times a week
9 hours can be extended to 11 hours twice a week

The daily rest period of 11 hours or of at least 9 hours may be interrupted:
at intervals of at least 6 hours and 5 hours respectively
in balanced intervals as the duration
in two or three separate periods
only if the vehicle is transported on a ferry or train

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006, the normal daily rest period is at least:
10 consecutive hours
11 consecutive hours
12 consecutive hours
9 consecutive hours

In each 24-hour period from the end of the last daily or weekly rest period, the driver shall benefit from a regular daily rest period of at least:
10 consecutive hours
11 consecutive hours
12 consecutive hours
9 consecutive hours

Can the driver intervene in the tachograph?
not
yes, if it does not register correctly but only if it is on the move and cannot return within 24 hours

to the place where the vehicle is currently parked
yes, if the intervention is carried out with the consent of the designated person
yes, if they find that it is not recording correctly

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, can the daily driving time of 9 hours be extended to 10 hours?
never
once a week
three times a week
twice a week

The working week according to the regulations in force regarding the establishment of driving periods and rest periods for drivers is defined as follows:
any period of time having 7 consecutive days in which the driver carries out his activity
any period of time having 7 days in which the driver cannot have more than 5 daily driving periods
any week that starts on Sunday at 00:00 and ends on Monday at 00:00
the period between 00:00 on Monday and 24:00 on Sunday

During a working day a driver changes vehicles. What are his obligations regarding the use of tachograph diagrams?
insert a new diagram into the tachograph of the second vehicle
use the same tachograph diagram, noting the new registration number next to that of the first vehicle
uses the same tachograph diagram, noting beforehand on the back the registration number of the second vehicle, the mileage shown on the odometer of the new vehicle and the time at which the change was made
uses the same tachograph diagram, noting in advance on the back the registration number of the second vehicle and the time at which the change was made

Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council does not apply to:
passenger transport by occasional services
passenger transport by special regular services
passenger vehicles with a capacity of less than 17 seats, including the driver's seat
passenger vehicles with a capacity of less than 9 seats, including the driver's seat

Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council does not apply to:
passenger transport by occasional services
passenger transport by special regular services
passenger vehicles with a capacity of less than 10 seats, including the driver
vehicles that transport passengers through regular services where the route does not exceed 50 km

The discs (diagrams) used in a tachograph must be able to continuously record at least:
12 hours
18 hours
24 hours
48 hours

The driver's card represents:

a card containing vehicle data
magnetic card
the card containing data regarding the driver
the tachograph card that identifies the driver and allows the storage of data regarding his activity

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After four and a half hours of driving, the driver must take a break:

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

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

according to legal provisions, this is not possible
can continue to drive if in that week he has only extended his daily driving time to 10 hours twice
the driver must take a break of at least 45 minutes and drive for another 1 hour, if during the week in qu
the driver must take a daily rest of at least 9 hours before resuming work

---

According to Regulation (EC) No. 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, in the case of driving a vehicle with a crew of 2 drivers, the daily rest period is:

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

The driver may deviate from the provisions in force regarding the establishment of driving periods and rest periods:

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

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This week you have 3 days in which the rest period was 9 hours. How many hours of rest should you take as compensation and in what period of time according to Regulation 561/2006?

6 hours by the end of the second week
6 hours by the end of the third week
6 hours until the end of next week
it is not compensated

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

not
yes
yes, provided that one of them is at least 8 hours long
yes, provided that one of them is at least 9 hours long

What obligations does the driver have in the event of a tachograph failure?

- continue the journey only after the tachograph has been repaired
- has no obligation until the end of the ride
- to notify the designated person
- to record on the back of the diagram the different periods of activity

Is a driver allowed to race with a defective or unsealed tachograph?

- not
- yes, provided that the different periods of activity are recorded on the back of the diagram
- yes, provided that the transport operator is notified before departure
- yes, until the first service station

When examining the speed records on a tachograph chart, it is found that there are many sharp up and down curves very close together. This indicates:

- a drive on the highway
- improper use of the tachograph device
- speed limitation and reduction by the tachograph
- uneconomical driving

The driver's card has a maximum validity period:

- five years
- one year
- three years
- two years

Most traffic accidents are caused by:

- human errors
- infrastructure
- technical malfunctions
- unfavorable weather conditions

Traffic accidents in which a vehicle collides with the one in front have the following main causes:

- inattention
- insufficient safety distance
- loss of grip
- speed mismatch

In addition to the direct costs of a traffic accident, the accident leads to costs related to:

- all the listed options involve additional costs
- harming the representative image of the company
- lost time
- vehicle immobilization

Can you indicate the correct position of the hands on the steering wheel by analogy with the dial of a clock?

- between 10 and 14 o'clock

between 8 and 16 o'clock
between 9 and 15 o'clock
near 11 and 13 o'clock

What are the risks associated with incorrect hand position on the steering wheel?
decrease in the transmission ratio of the steering transmission
destabilization of the steering wheels
poor vehicle trajectory accuracy
reducing reaction time

A correct driving posture requires making the following adjustments successively and in the indicated order:
adjusting the seat belt, rearview mirrors and seat
adjusting the seat belt, seat and rearview mirrors
adjusting the seat, backrest, rearview mirrors and seat belt
adjusting the seat, rearview mirrors and seat belt

A correct driving position involves:
the driver must sit down and adjust their rearview mirrors to eliminate blind spots behind and on the sides of the vehicle
the driver should position himself as close to the steering wheel as possible to have easy access to the vehicle controls
the driver should sit comfortably, their head should be supported on the headrest and they should have easy access to the vehicle controls
the driver should sit in a position that avoids falling asleep at the wheel even in case of fatigue

An incorrect driving position may lead to:
decreased resistance to fatigue
erroneous perception of distances
incorrect use of the travel lane
the lack of correlation between driving speed and visibility

An incorrect driving position may lead to:
decrease in anticipation time
decrease in reaction time
decreased concentration
decreasing the time to observe potential hazards

Lighting a cigarette while driving:
all of the above options
is an action that helps increase concentration
leads to non-reception of some information and an accident may occur
leads to the removal of the feeling of fatigue

Improper handling of which of the following controls can increase the vehicle's roll motion (the vehicle's tilting oscillations around its longitudinal axis)?

acceleration
clutch
gear shifter
steering wheel

Fatigue may be caused by:
all three causes can cause fatigue
inadequate nutrition
insufficient, too fatty or unbalanced diet
lack of sleep

Alcohol consumption may have the following effects:
organization of intellectual processes
removing fatigue
revitalization of the body
sedative effects or cancellation of inhibitions

While driving, fatigue may have the following effects:
alcohol consumption
decrease in reaction time
increasing anticipation capabilities
taking additional risks to shorten the journey duration

Good health and good eyesight:
all three options are true
are essential for safe driving
are not sufficient for safe driving
may be affected by alcohol or drug use

Studies show that at a blood alcohol level of 0.3 ‰:
the risk of an accident begins
the risk of an accident is multiplied 10 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 2 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 35 times

Studies show that at a blood alcohol level of 0.5‰, which may be produced by consuming two glasses of wine:
the risk of an accident begins
the risk of an accident is multiplied 10 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 2 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 35 times

Studies show that at a blood alcohol level of 0.8 ‰:
the risk of an accident begins
the risk of an accident is multiplied 10 times

the risk of an accident is multiplied by 2 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 35 times

Studies show that at a blood alcohol level of 1.2 ‰:
the risk of an accident begins
the risk of an accident is multiplied 10 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 2 times
the risk of an accident is multiplied by 35 times

Alcohol consumption may have the following effects:
alcohol consumption can cause all of the listed effects
decreased thinking ability
incorrect assessment of speeds
reduction of visual field

Which of the following statements is correct?
alcohol is absorbed into the body very quickly but its elimination takes a much longer time
alcohol is absorbed slowly into the body but eliminated quickly
alcohol is eliminated from the body only after 14 hours of sleep
the time it takes for alcohol to be absorbed into the body is equal to the time it takes for it to be eliminated

The order of intervention for providing first aid to a person who has suffered multiple injuries is:
alerting authorities, stopping bleeding, clearing the airway and immobilizing fractures
clearing the airway, stopping bleeding and immobilizing fractures
immobilizing fractures, clearing the airway and stopping bleeding
stopping bleeding, clearing the airway and immobilizing fractures

Before moving on to transporting victims of a traffic accident, you must make sure:
that evidence from the accident scene was preserved
that respiratory and circulatory functions are ensured
that the vehicle used for the transport ensures the necessary comfort
that the victim will be assisted during the journey by a competent person

How should a wounded person with spinal injuries be placed in a means of transport?
in a sitting position
it is advisable not to move until rescue arrives
lying on one side
on the back seat of a car to ensure a horizontal body position

What will be written on the note that is attached to the tourniquet applied to a person with severe bleeding, injured in a traffic accident?
how the hemorrhage manifested itself
the hour and minute when the tourniquet was applied
the name, surname and contact details of the person who applied the tourniquet
the victim's blood type

Emergencies in the case of injured persons are of degree I, II or III. What is the significance of this classification in order I, II and III:

injured in a coma or shock, injured with bleeding, injured with fractures
injured in a coma or shock, injured with fractures or hemorrhages, injured with minor injuries
injured persons in a coma or shock, injured persons with fractures, injured persons with bleeding
injured with severe bodily injuries, injured with serious bodily injuries, injured with minor injuries

You are driving a truck on a slope covered in ice. How would you proceed to stop the vehicle:

If no driving system is activated, the vehicle will stop on its own while going uphill
shift to a lower gear, using the service brake with caution because the vehicle is going downhill
the brake pedal is firmly pressed, simultaneously with the gear lever being positioned in neutral
the brake pedal is pressed firmly, taking into account the ABS equipment

Who should you give priority to at a roundabout:

to all vehicles entering the intersection
vehicles coming from the right
vehicles traveling inside the intersection
When driving on the priority road, you have priority

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

driving a vehicle without a tachograph chart
exceeding by more than 30 km/h the maximum speed allowed by law on the road sector on which you are driving and for the category to which the vehicle you are driving belongs
exceeding by more than 50 km/h the maximum speed allowed by law on the road sector on which you are driving and for the category to which the vehicle you are driving belongs
letting go of the steering wheel while driving

In which of the following situations is the measure of cancellation of the driving license ordered:

for driving under the influence of alcohol if the act does not constitute a crime
for failure to comply with legal provisions regarding overtaking
for not signaling a change in direction
if the driving license holder has been imposed, by a final court decision, the complementary penalty of prohibition from exercising the profession or occupation of driving a vehicle

It is permitted to drive a vehicle damaged following a minor collision:

yes, but only until the first car service
yes, if you have a permit issued by the police, but no more than 30 days from the date of the damage
yes, if you have a permit issued by the police, but no more than 60 days from the date of the damage
yes, until the owner has the opportunity to repair it

The elements of defensive driving are:

only foresight and judgment
only vigilance and foresight
vigilance and skill

vigilance, foresight, judgment

Factors that reduce driving ability are:
alcohol and drugs
fatigue and alcohol
fatigue, alcohol, drugs
only narcotics

The factors that influence braking distance are:
only the speed of travel
road surface adhesion and speed
speed, vehicle mass, grip
tire size and profile

By stopping distance, we mean:
braking distance to stop
distance traveled between the moment the obstacle is detected and the brake pedal is pressed
distance traveled from the moment the brake pedal is pressed until stopping
the sum of the reaction distance and the braking distance

The safe stopping distance is:
distance covered both during reaction time and during braking
distance from the vehicle in front
distance traveled only during braking
distance traveled only in reaction time

How does speed influence safe stopping distance:
does not change its values by doubling the speed
When speed doubles, stopping distance increases four times
When speed doubles, stopping distance triples
when the speed doubles, the stopping distance doubles

The speed of travel at night must be chosen so that:
the dipped headlights should not disturb those driving in the opposite direction
to allow the vehicle to stop as quickly as possible
to allow the vehicle to stop within a maximum of 10 m
to allow the vehicle to stop within the field of vision

Equipping vehicle wheels with chains when driving on snow-covered roads aims to:
improving vehicle performance when cornering
increasing longitudinal and transverse wheel-road adhesion
increasing the efficiency of the braking maneuver
limiting the vehicle's roll and pitch phenomena due to side winds

The main cause of accidents is:

fatigue while driving
speeding over the permitted limits
technical failures of the lighting system
the poor condition of the public road

Why is it necessary to keep a much greater distance from vehicles driving in front after a torrential rain:
because the stopping distance is much greater
because visibility is reduced
in such conditions there is no danger
the safe stopping distance does not change compared to a dry road

To control a skid, you will need to:
brake the vehicle progressively
do not accelerate, brake progressively and counter-steer the wheels
don't accelerate, don't brake, counter-steer the wheels
turn the steering wheel until the steering wheels become parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle

Driving defensively means:
to anticipate situations that could become dangerous
to drive at a constant speed
to respect traffic rules on public roads
to warn other road users about mistakes made

How is the level crossing with the current railway signaled without barriers or semi-barriers?
only with one of the signs "Single-track level crossing, without barriers" or "Double-track level crossing, without barriers"
only with the "Stop" indicator
with one of the signs "Single-track level crossing, without barriers" or "Double-track level crossing, without barriers" accompanied by the "Stop" sign
with warning signs "Railway level crossing without barriers"

Who is responsible for preparing the vehicle for the ride?
specialized personnel with these responsibilities
the driver
the person designated to manage the road transport activity
transport coordinator

What should you keep in mind when periodically checking and restoring tire pressures?
once adjusted by the supplier, and respectively re-adjusted during periodic technical inspections, their periodic control is useless and not justified
pressure restoration operations should be carried out "cold"
pressures should be established and adjusted periodically, depending on the wear and tear of the tires
these operations must be carried out by specialized and authorized personnel in this regard

What should you keep in mind when periodically checking and restoring tire pressures?
- pressures should be established and adapted periodically, in accordance with the categories and road conditions specific to the routes that will be routinely traveled
- pressures should be established and adjusted periodically, depending on the wear and tear of the tires
- the pressures must comply with the recommendations specified by the manufacturer
- these operations must be carried out by specialized and authorized personnel in this regard

What should you keep in mind when driving on wet, slushy roads?
- periodic checking of road adhesion, through controlled braking tests
- periodic cleaning of headlights
- periodic replacement of windshield wiper blades
- periodic tire pressure restoration

What should you keep in mind when driving on wet, slushy roads?
- periodic checking of road adhesion, through controlled braking tests
- periodic checking of the operation of traction control and braking systems (e.g. ABS, ASR, etc.)
- periodic cleaning of glass surfaces
- periodic tire pressure restoration

Which of the listed materials, which are part of the minimum equipment of motor vehicles, have limited and specified expiration dates, which entails the obligation of their periodic replacement or renewal?
- anti-skid chains
- first aid kit
- reflective triangles
- set of spare light bulbs

Which of the listed materials, which are part of the minimum equipment of motor vehicles, have limited and specified expiration dates, which entails the obligation of their periodic replacement or renewal?
- fire extinguishers
- key kit
- reflective triangles
- spare wheel

Equipping vehicle wheels with chains when driving on snow-covered roads aims to:
- improving vehicle performance when cornering
- increasing longitudinal and transverse wheel-road adhesion
- increasing the efficiency of the braking maneuver
- limiting the vehicle's roll and pitch phenomena due to side winds

Which vehicle braking subsystem is technically impossible to check before setting off?
- of the deceleration brake
- of the parking brake

of the service brake
of the trailer braking system

How to check the operation of the vehicle's service brake?
by attempting to start from a standstill with the parking brake applied
by controlling the air pressure in the braking system
exclusively by controlling the pressure resistance and the brake pedal travel respectively
through controlled attempts to start from a standstill and stop the vehicle with the service brake

As part of the operations to prepare the vehicle for the ride, the following is also performed:
catalyst replacement
checking and filling the tanks
performing engine and transmission oil changes
replacement of lubricant and fuel filters

As part of the operations to prepare the vehicle for the ride, the following is also performed:
checking the condition of the tires and periodically restoring tire pressures
performing engine and transmission oil changes
replacement of door and window seals
replacement of lubricant and fuel filters

As part of the operations to prepare the vehicle for the ride, the following is also performed:
changing the fluid in the cooling system
checking and cleaning mirrors, glass surfaces and windshield wipers
performing engine and transmission oil changes
replacement of lubricant and fuel filters

What is the estimated total duration of the vehicle preparation operations carried out by the driver before leaving for the race?
about 1 day
about 1-2 hours
about 20-30 minutes
about 5 minutes

In risky situations characteristic of cornering, skidding may be avoided by:
acceleration when exiting a corner
avoiding the use of the service brake
declutching
service brake application

In risky situations characteristic of cornering, skidding may be avoided by:
acceleration when exiting a corner
declutching
intermittent and pendulum steering
smooth steering wheel operation – operated continuously, without interruptions

As a bus driver, your main responsibility is:
- collecting the value of travel tickets
- issuing travel tickets
- passenger safety and comfort
- strict adherence to the traffic schedule

The main reason why a bus driver must avoid sudden braking is:
- passenger safety and comfort
- reducing brake wear
- reducing maintenance and repair costs
- reducing tire wear

When driving in a straight line, you must:
- drive as close as possible to the marking that delimits the left edge of the lane
- drive as close to the right edge of the road as possible
- to drive in the middle of the lane
- to drive in the middle of the road

To make a right turn, you must:
- drive as close to the right edge of the road as possible
- to drive in the middle of the lane
- to drive in the middle of the road
- to get closer to the median axis

To make a right turn, you must:
- to change speed after a turn
- to change speed in a turn
- to control the lateral spaces
- to drive as close to the right edge of the road as possible

The additional safety, which is essential especially when approaching tight turns, must primarily aim at full control of position and trajectory:
- rear wheels, on the side opposite to the steering direction
- rear wheels, on the side to which you are turning
- the ends (corners) of the bodywork on the side to which it is turning
- the mirrors on the side you are turning towards

The additional safety, which is essential especially when approaching tight turns, must primarily aim at full control of position and trajectory:
- rear wheels, on the side opposite to the steering direction
- the ends (corners) of the body on the side opposite the turn
- the ends (corners) of the bodywork on the side to which it is turning
- the mirrors on the side you are turning towards

According to the provisions of Government Ordinance No. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle used for national road transport of passengers for hire or reward through regular services must be:

certified copy of the Community license
copy of the vehicle registration certificate
own-account transport certificate
transport license

In accordance with the provisions of Government Ordinance No. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle performing national road transport of passengers for hire or reward through regular services must be:

community license
driver's employment contract
transport document
vehicle registration certificate

In the case of national transport of persons for hire or reward by regular services, a transport document means:

execution license
route license
traffic schedule
transport license

In the case of inter-county transport of passengers for hire or reward through regular services, the route license is valid only when accompanied by the following document:

registration certificate
roadmap
traffic schedule
transport schedule

According to the provisions of OG No. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle used for the road transport of passengers for hire or reward through special regular services must be:

certified copy of the Community license
own-account transport certificate
transport license
vehicle registration certificate

In the case of inter-county transport of persons for hire or reward by special regular services, a transport document means:

route license
the contract concluded with the transport beneficiary
traffic schedule
transport license

On board of the bus used for inter-county transport of people for hire or reward through special regular services must be:

control document

driver's service card
the driver's medical and psychological certificate
transport schedule

On board of the bus used for inter-county transport of people for hire or reward through special regular services must be:
certificate of compliance with pollution and road safety regulations
driver qualification card - DQC
the approval certificate of the vehicle for the transport of passengers
vehicle classification certificate

According to the provisions of Government Ordinance No. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle used for inter-county transport of people for hire or reward through special regular services must be:
authorization to carry out the route
route execution license
the vehicle's approval certificate for the transport of passengers
transport document

On board of the bus used for inter-county transport of people for hire or reward through special regular services must be:
tax invoice for transport pricing
the contract concluded with the transport beneficiary
timetable
travel tickets for transported passengers

On board of the bus used for inter-county transport of people for hire or reward through special regular services must be:
control document
documents proving that the passengers belong to the category for which the service is licensed
electronic fiscal cash register
travel tickets issued to passengers

On board of the bus used for inter-county transport of people for hire or reward through special regular services must be:
bus maintenance contract with an authorized RAR unit
contract for public stations used for passenger boarding/disembarking
the original leasing contract or a copy of the original, if the bus is owned under a leasing contract
the rental contract of the bus with driver, if the bus is owned under a rental contract

On board of the bus used for inter-county transport of people for hire or reward through special regular services must be:
bus insurance for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of third parties
insurance for the transported persons and their luggage for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator, in copy
insurance for transported persons and their luggage for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator, in the original

nominal table with persons insured for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator

In the case of inter-county passenger transport through special regular services, the route license is accompanied throughout the duration of the transport by:
- control document for occasional services
- the traffic schedule related to the route license
- the traffic schedule related to the transport authorization
- the transport program related to the execution license

The traffic schedule for the route license for inter-county transport through special regular services contain:
- bus license plate number
- departure and arrival times
- drivers' names
- public stations for boarding/disembarking passengers

The traffic schedule for the route license for inter-county transport through special regular services contain:
- distances between stations
- execution license number
- the rates charged
- used bus stations

The traffic schedule for the route license for inter-county transport through special regular services contain:
- buses used
- connections with other means of transport
- station capacity
- stations

According to the provisions of Government Ordinance No. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle used for national transport of people for hire or reward through occasional services must be:
- authorization to carry out the route
- route execution license
- the vehicle's approval certificate for the transport of passengers
- transport document

In the case of national transport of persons for hire or reward through occasional services, a transport document means:
- control document
- the contract concluded with the transport beneficiary
- traffic schedule
- transport license

On board of the bus used for national transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:

- driver's service card
- electronic fiscal cash register
- route license
- used travel tickets

On board of the bus used for national transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:

- bus ID card
- certificate of compliance with pollution and road safety regulations
- driver qualification card - DQC
- the approval certificate of the vehicle for the transport of passengers

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On board of the bus used for national transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:

- bus maintenance contract with an authorized RAR unit
- contract for public stations used for passenger boarding/disembarking
- the original leasing contract or a copy of the original, if the bus is owned under a leasing contract
- the rental contract of the bus with driver, if the bus is owned under a rental contract

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On board of the bus used for national transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:

- bus insurance for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of third parties
- insurance for the transported persons and their luggage for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator, in copy
- insurance for transported persons and their luggage for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator, in the original
- nominal table with persons insured for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator

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According to the provisions of Government Ordinance No. 27/2011, in the case of carrying out national road transport on own account, the following must be on board of the vehicle:

- certified copy of the own-account transport certificate
- copy of the vehicle registration certificate
- own-account transport certificate
- transport license

In accordance with the provisions of Government Ordinance No. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle performing national road transport of passengers on own account must be:

- certified copy of the Community license
- driver's employment contract
- transport document
- vehicle registration certificate

In the case of national transport of passengers on own account, transport document means:

- certified copy of the own-account transport certificate

route license
the table with the names of the persons transported, signed and stamped by the legal representative of the company
transport execution license

In the case of national road transport of passengers on own account, the following must be on board of the bus:
own-account transport certificate
safety instructions for carried passengers
the driver's medical and psychological certificate
valid driver's service card

On board of the bus used for national passenger transport on own account must be:
driver qualification card - DQC
own-account transport certificate
the approval certificate of the vehicle for the transport of passengers
vehicle classification certificate

On board of the bus used for national passenger transport on own account must be:
contract for public stations used for passenger boarding/disembarking
the original leasing contract or a copy of the original, if the bus is owned under a leasing contract
the rental contract of the bus with driver, if the bus is owned under a rental contract
traffic schedule

On board of the bus used for national passenger transport on own account must be:
bus insurance for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of third parties
insurance for the transported persons and their luggage for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator, in copy
insurance for transported persons and their luggage for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator, in the original
nominal table with persons insured for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator

A transport operator may use a certified copy of the Community licence of another transport operator:
not
yes
yes, for a maximum period of 2 weeks
yes, if the respective transport operators reach an agreement

According to the provisions of Government Ordinance No. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle used for international road transport of passengers for hire or reward through regular services must be:
certified copy of the Community license
international transport certificate
transport license
vehicle execution license

According to the provisions of Government Ordinance No. 27/2011, on board of the vehicle used for international road transport of passengers for hire or reward through regular services must be:

- international passenger transport service execution license
- the contract with the transport beneficiary
- the driver's medical and psychological certificate
- transport document

In the case of international transport of persons for remuneration by regular services, a transport document means:

- international traffic route license
- international transport authorization
- international transport execution license
- the traffic schedule with the stations provided for boarding/disembarking passengers

In the case of international passenger transport through regular services, the international transport authorization is accompanied throughout the duration of the transport by:

- INTERBUS control document
- table of persons transported
- the traffic schedule related to the route license
- traffic schedule

On board of the bus used for international transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:

- certified copy of the Community license
- international transport authorization
- route license
- the traffic schedule related to the route license

On board of the bus used for international transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:

- Community license for international transport
- international transport authorization
- the route execution license and the associated traffic schedule
- transport document

On board of the bus used for international transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:

- driver's service card
- electronic fiscal cash register
- route license
- used travel tickets

On board of the bus used for international transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:

- bus ID card

certificate of compliance with pollution and road safety regulations
driver qualification card - DQC
the approval certificate of the vehicle for the transport of passengers

On board of the bus used for international transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:
the contract concluded with the competent authorities of the transit states
the contract underlying the issuance of travel tickets for passengers
the original leasing contract or a copy of the original, if the bus is owned under a leasing contract
the rental contract of the bus with driver, if the bus is owned under a rental or leasing contract

On board of the bus used for international transport of passengers for hire or reward through occasional services, there must be:
bus insurance for accident risks that are the responsibility of third parties, valid in transit countries
insurance for the transported persons and their luggage for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator, in copy
insurance for transported persons and their luggage for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator, in the original
nominal table with persons insured for accident risks that fall under the responsibility of the road transport operator

In the case of regular passenger transport services, the driver has the following obligation:
not to accept for transport other persons than those listed in the control document signed and stamped by the beneficiary of the transport
not to leave from the end of the route with empty seats on the bus
to issue tickets/travel documents corresponding to the distance traveled by the transported persons
to verify the composition of the passenger group as recorded in the transport document signed and stamped by the transport operator

In the case of regular passenger transport services, the driver has the following obligation:
to allow persons who benefit from road transport facilities to board the vehicle
to refuse transport to persons who benefit from road transport facilities, informing about the possibilities of using other modes of transport
to transport persons only within the limit of the number of seats and standing places recorded in the registration certificate
when passengers disembark, issue them tickets/travel documents corresponding to the distance traveled

In the case of regular passenger transport services, the driver has the following obligation:
not to start the ride with an incomplete or improperly completed control document
to allow passengers to handle luggage for loading/unloading into/from the vehicle's trunk
to inform the transported persons about the obligation to wear seat belts while the vehicles are moving
to stop for passengers to disembark only at the stations provided for in the contract concluded with the transport beneficiary

In the case of regular passenger transport services, the driver has the following obligation:

to allow only the persons listed in the transport document to board the vehicle
to allow persons with tickets/travel documents to board the vehicle
to inform passengers about the obligation to secure their luggage and packages during transport
to pick up goods or packages only within the space available in the vehicle aisle and/or on the seats

In the case of regular passenger transport services in national traffic, the driver has the following obligation:

to stop only at local public transport stations, duly signalized and marked
to stop only at stations equipped and signaled with the INTERBUS indicator
to stop only at stations provided with a refuge for passengers that ensure minimum safety conditions for them
to stop only at the stations provided for in the traffic schedule related to the route license

Drivers who carry out road transport of passengers through regular services are obliged to:

to accept free transport of children under 14 years of age for whom a separate seat is not requested, in the case of transport carried out in national traffic
to ensure stopping at all stations provided for in the schedule for boarding/disembarking of transported persons and their luggage
to issue travel passes
to stop the vehicle at any request

What conditions are imposed for the carriage of passengers by road for hire or reward through regular services:

displaying the passenger transport schedule via regular services inside the vehicle
displaying the route license inside the vehicle
displaying the ticket-based transport fare inside the vehicle
displaying the traffic graph inside the vehicle

What are the deadlines within which the transport operator must ensure the pick-up of people transported from vehicles left immobilized on the route:

1 hour in the county, respectively 5 hours outside the county
2 hours in the county, respectively 6 hours outside the county
3 hours in the county, respectively 5 hours outside the county
3 hours in the county, respectively 7 hours outside the county

What is the maximum deadline for picking up people from vehicles left immobilized on the route in the county:

3 hours
4 hours
5 hours
hours

What is the maximum deadline for picking up people from vehicles left immobilized on the

route outside the county:

3 hours
4 hours
5 hours
hours

What is the maximum deadline for picking up people from vehicles left immobilized on the route in international traffic:

10 hours
12 hours
16 hours
24 hours

In the case of road transport of passengers for hire or reward, the following must be on board of the vehicle:

certificate regarding the vehicle's compliance with pollution and road safety regulations
driver qualification card - DQC
transport certificate
vehicle registration certificate

In the case of road transport of passengers for hire or reward, the following must be on board of the vehicle:

the vehicle's approval certificate for the transport of passengers
transport schedule
valid driver's service card
vehicle identification card

In the case of passenger transport for hire or reward, the following must be on board of the vehicle:

driver qualification card - DQC
driver's license for passenger transport
national passenger transport authorization
the registration certificate of the passenger transport service with the local authorities

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The driver must present the following documents in case of control:

certified copy of the driver's professional competence certificate
transport document
transport license – original
vehicle identification card

In the case of road transport carried out with rented vehicles, it is necessary:

that the vehicle be rented with a driver
that the vehicle has a driving license
the rental contract must be on board the vehicle – in original or in a copy conforming to the original
the rental contract must be on board the vehicle, in copy

Which of the following documents must be on board of the vehicle used for transport for hire or reward:

community license
driver qualification card - DQC
transport certificate
transport license

When carrying out road transport for hire or reward, the following must be on board of a vehicle:

certified copy of the Community license
certified copy of the own-account road transport certificate
own-account road transport certificate
public road transport license

Periodic technical inspections are carried out:

at any service station for repairs
at any technical station authorized by ARR
at any technical station authorized by the vehicle manufacturer
within the RAR authorized stations

The technical inspection of buses intended for the transport of passengers in interurban traffic is carried out periodically at:

1 year since last ITP
2 years since last ITP
3 months since last ITP
6 months since last ITP

Who is responsible within the company for training personnel for road transport?

company administrator
the company administrator together with the person designated to permanently and effectively manage the transport activity
the owner of the company
the transport manager

The signs regarding the classification of the coach are displayed:

anywhere that does not obstruct the driver's visibility
in a visible place on the outside left
in a visible place, outside the bus
the signs must be placed on board the bus

The maximum speed set on speed limiters fitted to motor vehicles designed and constructed for the transport of passengers must not exceed:

100 km/h
110 km/h
80 km/h
90 km/h

Road carriage of passengers for hire and reward by regular services may be:

carried out according to the traffic schedule
in a car rental regime
in taxi regime
occasional or tourist

What type of transport does a company daily use for carrying its workers to and from the work places by bus?

occasional road passenger transport
own-account road transport
road passenger transport by special regular services
road transport of passengers by special routes

Which of the following conditions are required for the execution of passenger transport:

ABS braking system and seat belts for each passenger
not to travel with the doors open or with passengers on the bus steps
to ensure the loading and unloading of luggage, including in the bus cabin
to stop to pick up or drop off passengers, at their express request

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What conditions are imposed in the case of road transport of passengers for hire or reward through regular services:

the vehicles used must be equipped with a taximeter device
the vehicles used must be equipped with electronic satellite surveillance systems
the vehicles used must have on them, throughout the entire duration of the transport, any necessary spare parts
to use the route plate during the transport

What conditions are imposed for the carriage of passengers by road through regular services:

not allow the transport of persons with luggage
the driver must rest for at least 2 hours after each trip
to carry out the transport in accordance with the traffic schedule
to stop at each station for at least 5 minutes

Can a transport operator use a certified copy of another transport operator's Community license?

not
yes
yes, under a rental contract
yes, with the appropriate notes made in the itinerary

The control document provided for by the INTERBUS Agreement is used for:

passenger transport by non-liberalized occasional services in international traffic
passenger transport by occasional services and European Union member states
passenger transport through liberalized occasional services between Romania and states outside the European Union
passenger transport through regular liberalized services between Romania and states outside the European Union

In the case of transporting passengers through occasional services between Romania and Turkey
- Community license and table of persons transported
- international transport authorization and traffic schedule
- the control document provided for by the INTERBUS Agreement
- the original route license accompanied by the traffic schedule

The term "end of route" refers to the departure/destination station used for boarding/disembarking people transported by services:
- intermodal passenger transport
- occasional passenger transport
- regular passenger transport
- taxi and rental

The route that ensures the connection between the departure/destination route ends, on which regular or special regular services are operated, is called:
- itinerary
- ride
- route
- shuttle

Specify what the classification categories of buses are and which of them defines maximum comfort:
- I, II, III - the III category of maximum comfort
- I, II, III, IV - category I of maximum comfort
- I, II, III, IV - category IV of maximum comfort
- I, II, III, IV, V - the V category of maximum comfort

Specify the validity period of the classification certificate and how long before expiration its extension must be requested:
- 1 year - with 30 days
- 2 years - with 60 days
- 3 years - with 30 days
- 5 years - with 30 days

Specify the star classification of buses and which of these defines maximum comfort:
- *, **, *** - maximum comfort class is ***
- *, **, ***, **** - maximum comfort class is *
- *, **, ***, ****, ***** - maximum comfort class is *
- *, **, ***, **** - maximum comfort class is ****

Short-distance coaches, which carry out international transport, are coaches intended for the transport of passengers for hire or reward over a maximum distance of:
- 1000 km on each way
- 1500 km on each way
- 2500 km on each way

500 km on each way

The transport of passengers for hire or reward by occasional services in international traffic may be carried out with buses classified as category II over a distance of no more than:

1000 km on each way
1500 km on each way
2500 km on each way
500 km on each way

Transport by buses classified as category III may be carried out up to a maximum of:

1000 km on each way
1500 km on each way
2500 km on each way
500 km on each way