1. 

PRE test Assigned Number\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: This pre-test uses the following abbreviations that will be presented in the course:

HEV: Hybrid Electric Vehicle

PHEV: Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle

EV: Electric Vehicle

EREV: Extended Range Electric Vehicle

Other abbreviations, such as AC and DC for Direct Current, and Alternating Current, are considered common knowledge.

Please circle the correct response for each item.

* 1. Which of the following statements regarding the movement of an electric or hybrid electric vehicle at a scene is most accurate? (Module 1)
     1. An HEV/EV has an audible signal which sounds prior to movement.
     2. There is no chance an HEV/EV can move unexpectedly following a crash.
     3. On HEV/EVs, taillights blink twice prior to the car moving forward.
     4. An HEV/EV may move under its own power without any audible warning.
  2. Which of the following statements about high voltage batteries used in HEV/EVs is most accurate? (Module 1)
     1. Batteries will leak significant amounts of electrolytes if breached.
     2. Batteries cannot be breached due to safety containers.
     3. High voltage batteries used in HEV/EVs are dry cell batteries.
     4. High voltage batteries used in HEV/EVs are lead-acid batteries.
  3. Electrocution of an emergency responder due to touching a HEV/EV submerged in water is unlikely because: (Module 1)
     1. The high voltage system is designed to be completely isolated from the chassis.
     2. Emergency responders wear boots which are rubber and do not conduct electricity.
     3. Salts in the water cause a short in the high voltage relays shutting off power from the battery.
     4. The vehicle is grounded to earth and any voltage is discharged into the ground.
  4. Which type of vehicle shares the characteristics of both a conventional hybrid electric vehicle, having an electric motor and an internal combustion engine; and of an all-electric vehicle, also having a plug to connect to the electrical grid? (Module 1)
     1. HEV
     2. PHEV
     3. MHEV
     4. EV
  5. What year was the first successful electric vehicle manufactured? (Module 1)
     1. 1891
     2. 1921
     3. 1951
     4. 1981
  6. The quantity of electrons flowing, as measured in amps, is: (Module 2)
     1. Voltage
     2. Wattage
     3. Current
     4. Discharge
  7. The movement of current periodically reverses direction in a/an: (Module 2)
     1. DC system
     2. AC system
     3. AA system
     4. Dv system
  8. The primary type of power system found in EV/HEVs is: (Module 2)
     1. Dv
     2. AA
     3. AC
     4. DC
  9. Which voltage level in a vehicle runs all traditional loads such as the radio? (Module 2)
     1. Low voltage
     2. Intermediate voltage
     3. Medium voltage
     4. High voltage
  10. What voltage level is indicated by orange cabling in an EV/HEV? (Module 2)
      1. Low voltage
      2. Moderate voltage
      3. High voltage
      4. Very high voltage
  11. A hybrid vehicle that allows for the battery to be charged via an external power source to increase the range of the vehicle on electric power only is a: (Module 3)
      1. HEV
      2. MHEV
      3. SEV
      4. PHEV
  12. An internal combustion engine/generator is used to provide electricity to drive the motors once the battery is depleted in a: (Module 3)
      1. HEV
      2. EREV
      3. SEV
      4. MHEV
  13. What is used to connect a charging cord to a EV/PHEV? (Module 3)
      1. Charging port
      2. Twist plug
      3. Quick plug
      4. Cable port
  14. A Level I charging station utilizes: (Module 3)
      1. 240vDC power
      2. 240vAC power
      3. 120vDC power
      4. 120vAC power
  15. What level of charging station is usually limited to commercial sites due to the power requirements? (Module 3)
      1. Level I
      2. Level II
      3. DC Quick Charge
      4. Level C
  16. The use of badging and labels to visibly indicate a vehicle is a HEV or EV is known as: (Module 4)
      1. Formal identification
      2. Branding identification
      3. Informal identification
      4. Model identification
  17. Electronic vehicle safety and security systems which communicate status to a receiving location during a crash or other emergency are known as: (Module 4)
      1. Life lines
      2. Telematics
      3. Security networks
      4. Infoceviers
  18. Which of the following is a common place for badging on a EV/HEV? (Module 4)
      1. Grill
      2. Rear doors
      3. Bumper
      4. Front fenders
  19. Where are high-voltage wiring labels most likely to be found: (Module 4)
      1. In the glove box.
      2. On the side of the door panel.
      3. Under the hood area.
      4. In the trunk area.
  20. The light that indicates to the driver that the vehicle is on and once placed in gear will move is a: (Module 4)
      1. Ready mode light.
      2. Battery charged light.
      3. Transmission indicator light.
      4. Safety warning light.
  21. Which of the following hazards may be found at a crash involving a HEV or EV? (Module 4)
      1. Hazardous materials such as gasoline.
      2. Broken glass and metal
      3. Unstable vehicles
      4. All the above may be found
  22. Which of the following is a hazard unique to a crash involving a HEV or EV? (Module 4)
      1. Undeployed occupant restraints.
      2. Leaking chemicals from engine compartment.
      3. Silent powered movement.
      4. Instability of the vehicle.
  23. Which of the following statements regarding the location of high voltage cabling in a HEV/EV is most accurate? (Module 5)
      1. High voltage cabling is frequently located in the channels of door posts to allow easier access for servicing.
      2. The vehicles are generally designed so that high voltage cabling is not located in typical cut points.
      3. Because of the lack of uniformity in the location of cabling, cutting of structural members should be avoided.
      4. All high voltage cabling is located in a channel in the center of the floor, between the trunk and the engine compartment.
  24. What is the danger of using fire fighting tools to open the hood of a HEV/EV during vehicle fire? (Module 5)
      1. The metal tool may complete a circuit causing electrocution.
      2. The tool will increase the ventilation to the fire, resulting in more damage.
      3. The tool may breach the battery case intensifying the fire.
      4. Heat may be conducted to the firefighter resulting in a thermal burn.

