ACROSS

1. Step four of the diagnostic process is to check for ____________
2. Most GM DTCs can be retrieved by using a metal tool and connecting terminals A and B of the DLC, this method is called ____________
3. For the ____________, hold a piece of paper within 1 inch of the tailpipe.
4. Step six of the diagnostic process is to __________ to system or cylinder.
5. Vehicle manufacturers have been giving the technician more and more data on a scan tool connected to the ____________
6. With the ignition ____________, watch the voltmeter pulses, which should appear within 5 to 30 seconds.
7. Step three of the diagnostic process is to retrieve ____________
8. A ____________ is defined as an engine-operating drive cycle that contains the necessary conditions for a particular test to be performed.
9. Connecting the outlet of the ____________ to the hose that was removed from the vacuum brake booster allows smoke to enter the intake manifold.
10. Step five of the diagnostic process is to look at ____________.
11. The ____________ is different for each vehicle manufacturer but a universal one may work in many cases.

DOWN

2. The best tool to use during troubleshooting of a Ford vehicle is a ____________ tester or other scan tool with Ford Capabilities.
3. During the ____________ self-test, the sensors are checked by the computer under actual operating conditions and the output devices are operated and checked for expected results.
4. Any code that is displayed on a scan tool when the MIL is not on is called a ____________.
5. Connecting the outlet of the ____________ to the hose that was removed from the vacuum brake booster allows smoke to enter the intake manifold.
6. Step one of the diagnostic process is to ____________