

Name _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1) What could cause the MIL to flash?

2) What is the difference between a trip and a warm-up cycle?

3) What is the difference between a type A and type B OBD-II DTC?

4) What does the PCM do during a trip to test emission-related components?

5) What modes are available using generic OBD II?

Answer Key

Testname: ENGINEPERF5_SHORT19

1) This condition indicates a misfire or fuel control system fault that could damage the catalytic converter.

Page Ref: 325

2) A trip is defined as a key-on condition that contains the necessary conditions for a particular test to be performed, followed by a key-off. A warm-up cycle is defined as a trip with an engine temperature increase of at least 40°F and where engine temperature reaches at least 160°F (71°C).

Page Ref: 325

3) A type A DTC is fuel or misfire related and will cause the MIL to be turned on during the first trip. A type B DTC will turn on the MIL after the second consecutive trip.

Page Ref: 323

4) The PCM performs active and intrusive tests of the components if the operating conditions of the vehicle match the enabling criteria.

Page Ref: 325

5) All OBD-II vehicles must be able to display data on a global (also called generic) scan tool under nine different modes of operation. These modes include:

- Mode One - Current powertrain data (parameter identification display or PID)
- Mode Two - Freeze-frame data
- Mode Three - DTCs
- Mode Four - Clear and reset DTCs, freeze-frame data, and readiness status monitors for noncontinuous monitors only
- Mode Five - Oxygen sensor monitor test results
- Mode Six - Onboard monitoring of test results for non-continuously monitored systems
- Mode Seven - Onboard monitoring of test results for continuously monitored systems
- Mode Eight - Bidirectional control of onboard systems
- Mode Nine - Module identification
- Mode 10 - (\$0A) Permanent DTCs

Page Ref: 329