

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

1) Why are many stored diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs) found under the chassis area?

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2) How is a multimeter used to check for proper wheel speed sensor operation?

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3) What are the steps of the diagnostic procedure?

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4) Why should the operation of the red and amber brake warning lamps be included in the diagnostic procedure?

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## Answer Key

Testname: BRAKES7\_SHORT18

- 1) If the EBCM recognizes a fault, it records a diagnostic trouble code, illuminates the ABS warning lamp in the instrument panel cluster, and may also disable certain ABS functions. The stored DTCs are often found under "Chassis" and are labeled "C" codes.  
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- 2) Wheel speed sensors can be tested using a multimeter to check sensor resistance (sensor resistance and checking for a possible short-to ground). The meter can also check for bias voltage (DC volts) and voltage output using AC volts and frequency using the Hertz scale.  
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- 3) The diagnostic steps include the following:
  - Step 1 Verify the customer concern.
  - Step 2 Perform a visual inspection.
  - Step 3 Check for stored diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs).
  - Step 4 Check for technical service bulletins (TSBs).
  - Step 5 Determine the root cause.
  - Step 6 Complete the repair.
  - Step 7 Verify the repair.[Page Ref: 326](#)
- 4) The red brake warning lamp should be on if there is a hydraulic brake failure, low brake fluid or if the parking brake is on. The amber ABS lamp is on during a pre-test after start up and if the electronic brake controller detects a fault in the antilock brake system.  
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