

Name _____

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

1) Explain the procedure to follow when diagnosing a vehicle with stored DTCs using a scan tool.

2) Explain why a bulletin search should be performed after stored DTCs are retrieved.

3) Explain the difference between a type A and type B OBD-II diagnostic trouble code.

4) Discuss what the PCM does during a drive cycle to test emissions-related components.

5) List three things that should be checked as part of a thorough visual inspection.

Answer Key

Testname: SHORT 90

1) Using a scan tool, check the ECT equals IAT to KOED and look carefully at all major sensors and compare the readings to the normal reading that would be accepted.

Page Ref: 1031

2) Many TSBs refer to problems that could have certain diagnostic trouble codes (DTCs).

Page Ref: 1031

3) • TYPE A CODES. A type A diagnostic trouble code is emissions related and causes the MIL to be turned on at the first trip if the computer has detected a problem. Engine misfire or a very rich or lean air-fuel ratio, for example, causes a type A DTC. These codes alert the driver to an emissions problem that may cause damage to the catalytic converter.

• TYPE B CODES. A type B code is stored and the MIL is turned on during the second consecutive trip, alerting the driver to the fact that a diagnostic test was performed and failed.

Page Ref: 1038

4) The vehicle must be driven under a variety of operating conditions for all active tests to be performed. A trip is defined as an engine-operating drive cycle that contains the necessary conditions for a particular test to be performed. For example, for the EGR test to be performed, the engine has to be at normal operating temperature and decelerating for a minimum amount of time. Some tests are performed when the engine is cold, whereas others require that the vehicle be cruising at a steady highway speed.

Page Ref: 1038

5) • Check for obvious problems

- Check everything that does and does not work.
- Look for evidence of previous repairs.
- Check oil level and condition.
- Check coolant level and condition.

Page Ref: 1028