

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is often referred to as bolts by automotive service technicians, regardless of how they're used?

- A. Cap screws
- B. Nuts
- C. Studs
- D. Coarse threads

2. A stud typically has:

- A. No threads at either end
- B. Threads on one end only
- C. Threads on both ends
- D. A smooth surface throughout

3. Which of the following threads may be measured in fractions of an inch?

- A. Metric
- B. Fractional
- C. Unified National Coarse
- D. Unified National Fine

4. What is the "pitch" of a thread?

- A. The width of the threads
- B. The depth of the threads
- C. The distance between the threads
- D. The overall length of the bolt

5. Bolts are identified by their:

- A. Head size
- B. Wrench size
- C. Diameter and length below the head
- D. Thread pitch

6. What is the primary function of cotter pins?

- A. To tighten threads
- B. To provide an even clamping load
- C. To keep linkage or a threaded nut in place
- D. To prevent the nut from loosening

7. How is a pop rivet named?

- A. Due to its pop-up appearance
- B. From the popping sound it makes during installation
- C. After its inventor, Dr. Pop
- D. It's named after the poplar tree

8. Which of the following is a lightweight lubricant similar to kerosene and aids in the removal of rusted fasteners?

- A. Penetrating oil
- B. Hydraulic fluid
- C. Grease
- D. Cooling liquid

9. What percentage of torque used to rotate a bolt or nut is typically absorbed by friction by the threads?

- A. 10%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 80%

10. Key-locking thread inserts are differentiated from other inserts by:

- A. Having an ability to self-tap
- B. Being held in place by small keys
- C. Their usage of special installation drivers
- D. Their unique thread-locking compound

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Chapter 8

Multiple Choice Quiz B

Answer Key

1. A

2. C

3. B

4. C

5. C

6. C

7. B

8. A

9. D

10. B