## Automotive Electrical and Engine Performance 8th Edition Chapter 5 – Digital Storage Oscilloscope, Operation and Use Quiz A

- 1. What is the purpose of setting the time base on a digital storage oscilloscope (DSO)?
- a. To control the power supplied to the scope
- b. To adjust the brightness of the waveform display
- c. To determine how much time is represented per division on the display
- d. To calibrate the voltage scale automatically
- 2. What does the term "graticule" refer to on an oscilloscope?
- a. The scale grid used for reference measurements
- b. The maximum voltage setting on the scope
- c. The trigger level control knob
- d. The DC offset adjustment
- 3. What is a key advantage of DC coupling on a DSO?
- a. It blocks AC signals and shows only DC voltages
- b. It eliminates interference from high-frequency noise
- c. It allows both DC and AC components of a signal to be observed
- d. It isolates the scope input from external power sources
- 4. Why is a high sampling rate important in a digital storage oscilloscope?
- a. To ensure the display remains stable during measurements
- b. To capture rapid signal changes or glitches accurately
- c. To extend the scope's battery life during operation
- d. To reduce the total size of the captured waveform data



- 5. What is the main function of a trigger in oscilloscope operation?
- a. To establish a starting point for the waveform display
- b. To synchronize multiple scopes for simultaneous measurements
- c. To stabilize voltage fluctuations in the measured circuit
- d. To adjust the time base dynamically
- 6. What does the duty cycle of a pulse-width modulation (PWM) signal represent?
- a. The percentage of time the signal is "on" during a complete cycle
- b. The maximum amplitude of the pulse
- c. The total duration of the signal's off-time
- d. The number of pulses per second
- 7. Which signal would benefit most from using AC coupling on an oscilloscope?
- a. Battery voltage under varying load conditions
- b. Ripple voltage from an alternator output
- c. Pulse trains from an ignition coil
- d. DC signals with low voltage variations
- 8. How does the vertical "volts per division" setting affect the waveform display on a DSO?
- a. It adjusts the horizontal time scale for better resolution
- b. It determines the amplitude scale for voltage measurements
- c. It sets the trigger point for waveform stabilization
- d. It limits the bandwidth of the displayed signal
- 9. Why might a technician use a pressure transducer with an oscilloscope?
- a. To analyze electrical pulses in a fuel injector circuit
- b. To measure changes in system pressure, such as cylinder compression or exhaust pressure
- c. To observe the duty cycle of a PWM-controlled solenoid
- d. To detect frequency variations in a magnetic speed sensor



- 10. What characteristic of a waveform does the slope setting control?
- a. The width of each pulse in milliseconds
- b. The direction (rising or falling) that triggers the waveform display
- c. The voltage scale of the waveform
- d. The total frequency of the waveform in hertz



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## **Correct Answers:**

- 1. c
- 2. b
- 3. c
- 4. b
- 5. a
- 6. c
- 7. d
- 8. b
- 9. b
- 10. c

