**MECH 1040- Basic Engine Fundamentals**

Teacher: Sheehan

Student: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The first internal combustion engine was developed in the 1880’s. T F
2. Piston rings are installed around the pistons. T F
3. V-8 engines are gasoline fueled only. T F
4. TDC refers to the position of the piston in the cylinder. T F
5. The intake port releases the used fuel and exhaust gases. T F
6. All diesel engines rely on fuel injectors to deliver fuel. T F
7. Engine problems can be a result of many different system issues. T F
8. Standard piston require six piston rings. T F
9. Generally, more cylinders means more horsepower. T F
10. Any machine with moving parts will eventually wear out. T F
11. Blocks are not machined with passages for oil or liquid flow. T F
12. Oil is less volatile than gasoline. T F
13. Automobiles are powered by internal combustion engines. T F
14. A piston pin is also referred to as a wrist pin. T F
15. Diesel engines use a spark plug to ignite their fuel mixtures. T F
16. Cylinder heads are usually cast from aluminum or iron. T F
17. The stroke cycle ends with the exhaust stroke. T F
18. All combustion engines require air, fuel, and ignition. T F
19. The cylinder rotates to force the piston up and down. T F
20. Engine displacement is the volume of all the cylinders added together. T F
21. Oil lubricates an engine and reduces friction. T F
22. A four stroke engine has:intake,compression,power, and exhaust stroke. T F
23. Always check oil and fluid level prior to engine start up. T F
24. An oil pump deliver oil throughout the engine components. T F
25. All noises are generally a result of an engine problem. T F
26. A worn crankshaft creates engine knock. T F
27. Lubrication systems are not very important for engine life. T F
28. The intake stroke is the first in the stroke cycle. T F
29. Vehicle history reports can aid in engine diagnosis. T F
30. Two stroke engines are heavy and inefficient. T F
31. Two stroke engines are less reliable than four stroke engines. T F
32. Lubrication oil helps carry away heat. T F
33. Lubrication oil does not aid in cooling an engine. T F
34. Mechanics might use a stethoscope to diagnose engine issues. T F
35. TDC stands for technical display card reader. T F
36. Liquid engines require a mixture of 25% water to 75% anti-freeze. T F
37. Cylinder diameter is called the cylinder bore. T F
38. Without lubrication; engine failure is unlikely. T F
39. Check oil and fluids just when you feel like it. T F
40. Check fluid level on a regular basis. T F