Exam Topics

I. Introduction to Collision Repair
   - Introduction to Collision Repair
   - Safety
   - Vehicle Construction
   - Fundamentals of Collision Damage
   - General Purpose Tools and Equipment, Service Information
   - Fasteners
   - Welding and Cutting

II. Nonstructural Repairs
   - Nonstructural Repair Tools, Equipment, and Materials
   - Nonstructural Panel Repair
   - Bolted Nonstructural Part Replacement
   - Welded and Bonded Nonstructural Panel Replacement
   - Plastic Repair
   - Glass

III. Structural Repairs
   - Unibody/Frame Straightening Equipment
   - Measurements
   - Unibody Straightening
   - Full-Frame Repair
   - Structural Component Replacement
IV. Mechanical and Electrical Repairs
   - Steering and Suspension
   - Electrical System
   - Brakes
   - Cooling, Heating, and Air Conditioning Systems
   - Power Train
   - Restraint Systems

Sample Questions
1. Which of the following describes combination crown?
   a. Curved in two directions.
   b. Almost flat.
   c. Curved into a convex shape.
   d. Curved into a concave shape.

2. Technician A says inertia only acts on an object at rest. Technician B says that inertia only acts on an object in motion. Who is right?
   a. A only.
   b. B only.
   c. Both A and B.
   d. Neither A nor B.

3. Technician A says that a lateral impact at one end of a vehicle will cause the target vehicle to spin. Technician B says that vehicle height helps to determine how much damage results from a collision. Who is right?
   a. A only.
   b. B only.
   c. Both A and B.
   d. Neither A nor B.

4. Damage that occurs at the point of contact during a collision is called _____.
   a. indirect damage
   b. oblique damage
   c. direct damage
   d. target damage

5. Technician A says that a kinked high-strength unirail can be repaired. Technician B says that repairing a kinked high-strength unirail will cause the unirail to break. Who is right?
   a. A only.
   b. B only.
   c. Both A and B.
   d. Neither A nor B.