Name: Instructor:	Date: Period:	
73 Anti-Lock Brakes, Traction Control, and Stability Control		
Objective: After studying this chapter, you will be able to explain the operation of Anti-Lock Brakes, Traction Control, and Stability Control systems.		
Anti-Lock Brake Systems 1. The Anti-Lock Brake system uses	sensors, an, and a unit	
2. How do good drivers get maximum braking ef	ffect on dry pavement?	
On slick pavement? (wet, icy, or oily)		
3. Without ABS cars tend to slide to the	_ because of higher tire adhesion on the	
 4. With ABS cars tend to travel 5. Identify the basic parts of the of the Anti-Lock 	during hard braking.	
C. Identity the basic parts of the of the Allt-Lock	A.	

6. Explain the function of each ABS component below:

- ABS Control Module ______
- Wheel Speed Sensor ______
- Sensor Rotor ______
 Electro-Hydraulic Modulator ______
- Warning Light ______

7. Wheel sensors produce an _____ signal for the ABS control module.

8. As the tire rotates faster the signal from the wheel speed sensor ______.

9. The ______ in the ABS system stores high pressure fluid and caution should be used when servicing.

10. During hard braking a pulsation can be felt in the brake pedal. This is caused by the _____ cycling pressure _____ and _____.

11. The ABS warning light is used to alert the driver to an .

12. Identify the ABS system components below:

A	A
B	В
	C
	D
C D	E
E	

13. True or False

Technician A says the ABS system is normally functioning at all times (circle one). True False

Technician B says the ABS system only functions during tire slippage (circle one). True False

14. What test is being performed in the picture below?



Traction and Stability Control Systems

15. Describe how traction control uses ABS to keep a wheel from spinning:

16. What two things does a stability control system do?

17. What is understeer?

18. What is oversteer?

19. Matching

Yaw sensor	A. measures how sharply the steering wheel is rotated
Lateral acceleration sensor	B . Measures how much side force is generated in a turn
Throttle position sensor	C . Measures the direction of the thrust generated by vehicle movement
Steering angle sensor	D . Measures how far the driver is pressing down on the accelerator pedal
Brake pressure sensor	E . Measures the amount of hydraulic pressure produced by the driver pressing the brake pedal

20. Understeer and Oversteer



Car A is an example of ______.

Car B is an example of _____.