SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS MOTOR VEHICLE BODY REPAIRER-
ITA WEBSITE

1. How are spot welds located on the underside of an apron?
   A. Heat the undercoat with a torch.
   B. Visually inspects with a trouble light.
   C. Grind the surface with an angle grinder.
   D. Clean factory seams with a heat gun and scraper.

2. What clamps are used to anchor a modern unibody vehicle to allow a technician to pull out collision damage?
   A. Dip rail clamps.
   B. Pinch weld clamps.
   C. Under body clamps.
   D. Compression clamps.

3. What is the first step in preparing a bare metal surface for corrosion protection?
   A. Clean with lacquer thinner.
   B. Clean with soap and water.
   C. Sand with coarse sand paper.
   D. Clean with wax and grease remover.

4. What is done when applying a woodgrain overlay over a corner?
   A. Make a slit in the overlay.
   B. Cut 90° notches in the overlay.
   C. Fold the overlay over the corner.
   D. Apply adhesive and stretch the overlay over the corner.

5. When a spot repair is performed when are the vinyl stripes replaced?
   A. After the basecoat.
   B. After the clearcoat.
   C. Before the last coat of clear.
   D. Before the last coat of base.
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6. When are moulding and emblem holes drilled?
   A. After painting.
   B. Before priming and painting.
   C. Before installing the new panel.
   D. After priming and before painting.

7. What is done to prepare the surface before applying a woodgrain overlay?
   A. Wax or glaze.
   B. Spray with trim adhesive.
   C. Sand with a fine grit sandpaper.
   D. Wash with a paint softening solvent.

8. What is affected by sway damage to the front fender apron of a unitized car body?
   A. Toe-in.
   B. Caster.
   C. Camber.
   D. Dynamic balance.

9. Which type of damage is found away from the initial impact area?
   A. Direct.
   B. Indirect.
   C. Previous.
   D. Secondary.

10. Which component is aligned first when repairing a vehicle with severe side or rear collision damage?
    A. Front door.
    B. Rear door.
    C. Front door window.
    D. Rear door window.
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11 Which misalignment condition is corrected first on a unibody vehicle?
A. Sag.
B. Mash.
C. Diamond.
D. Sidesway.

12 Which type of damage is caused by loose objects as they move about during a collision?
A. Mass.
B. Primary.
C. Centrifugal.
D. Secondary.

13 What is the result of overheating a frame rail when removing sharp buckles?
A. Softening of the metal.
B. Cracking of the metal.
C. Sagging of the metal.
D. Annealing of the metal.

14 What term describes the ability to stretch metal material and have metal material return to it’s original shape?
A. Elastic deformation.
B. Tensile strength.
C. Work hardening.
D. Yield strength.

15 What is done when a high strength steel rocker panel is severely buckled or torn?
A. The entire panel is replaced.
B. The damaged area is replaced.
C. The damaged area is repaired without heat.
D. The damaged area is hammered and MIG welded.
16. What information must be known before setting up a unibody vehicle on a frame machine?
   A. Gross vehicle weight.
   B. Ride height of vehicle.
   C. Type of vehicle suspension.
   D. Reference measurement points.

17. What is used to determine shortness on one side of a frame?
   A. Camber gauge.
   B. Cross measurements.
   C. Datum line specifications.
   D. Comparison measurements.

18. Which tool is used to make accurate diagonal measurements on a frame where obstructions occur?
   A. Tram gauge.
   B. Datum gauge.
   C. Tape measure.
   D. Centering gauge.

19. Why is fiberglass body filler used over areas where welding has been performed?
   A. It enhances the structural integrity of the vehicle.
   B. It does not absorb moisture.
   C. It is easier to sand than body filler.
   D. It hides poorly welded joints and plugs.

20. What colour should the shrinking area of a panel be before the quenching takes place?
   A. Black.
   B. Dull red.
   C. Cherry red.
   D. Salmon pink.
21. How is strength increased without adding weight to a body panel?
   - A. Stressing the metal.
   - B. Crowning and ridging.
   - C. Using inner panel construction.
   - D. Using aluminium reinforcements.

22. What is used to repair minor cracks and tears in thermosetting plastic components?
   - A. Plastic welder.
   - B. Polyester putty.
   - C. Filler adhesives.
   - D. Structural bonding tape.

23. What will happen when body filler is applied to a pop-riveted seam?
   - A. The filler will not stick to the pop-rivets.
   - B. The filler will crack due to panel flexing.
   - C. The rivets will corrode due to incompatibility with the filler.
   - D. The filler will pop due to the rivets expanding more than the surrounding metal.

24. What must be avoided when using a disc grinder on a low crowned panel?
   - A. Warping the work surface.
   - B. Overheating the backing pad.
   - C. Excessive wear to the sander disc.
   - D. Melting the paint and clogging the disc.

25. How is body filler mixed to ensure proper catalyzation?
   - A. Shake hardener and filler in small container.
   - B. Mix filler and hardener on cardboard mixing board.
   - C. Fold coloured hardener and filler together until uniform in colour.
   - D. Stir coloured hardener and filler together until uniform in colour.
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26 A structural component is being replaced. What is applied to restore the galvanized and zinc coating that has been removed by sanding or grinding?
   - A. Wash primer.
   - B. Metal conditioner.
   - C. Weld-thru primer.
   - D. Pinch-weld primer.

27 Which undercoat is used on galvanized panels?
   - A. Polyester primer.
   - B. Vinyl wash primer.
   - C. Two-part urethane.
   - D. Lacquer primer surface.

28 What is used to clean plastic panels during final cleaning?
   - A. Vinyl wash.
   - B. Soapy water.
   - C. Wax and grease remover.
   - D. Non-solvent based cleaner.

29 What must be checked when repairing a conventional frame vehicle?
   - A. Accidental glass damage.
   - B. Excessive metal shrinkage.
   - C. Changes to body and frame dimensions.
   - D. Correct dimensions of the door openings.

30 Why is it sometimes necessary to pull or push the damaged part of a frame beyond the normal positions?
   - A. To provide readjustment allowance.
   - B. To allow for the natural springback of the frame.
   - C. To account for contraction and expansion of steel.
   - D. To allow for the same repair methods for the body.