

What are Tire Pressure Effects?

Worksheet

Tire pressure effects are critical: under-inflation reduces handling and increases tire wear; over-inflation cuts traction and stiffens the ride. Correct pressure is vital for safety and fuel efficiency.

Questions

1. Low tire pressure increases which risk?
 - A) Low fuel use
 - B) Overheating and blowout
 - C) Hard braking
 - D) Smooth ride
2. Over-inflation causes wear pattern?
 - A) Edges
 - B) Center
 - C) One side
 - D) No wear
3. Best time to check pressure?
 - A) After driving
 - B) In heat
 - C) Cold, before driving
 - D) Anytime
4. Low pressure → effect on fuel economy?
 - A) Better grip
 - B) Worse fuel economy
 - C) Stiff ride
 - D) No effect
5. Tire pressure is 1.5 bar (too low). Effects on safety?
6. Pressure raised to 3.5 bar (too high). What happens?
7. Correct pressure is 2.2 bar. Driver maintains it weekly. Benefits?
8. Define: Low tire pressure—main effect?
9. Define: High tire pressure—what happens?
10. Define: Correct tire pressure importance?

Answer Key

1. B) Overheating and blowout — Soft sidewalls → heat buildup → blowout.
2. B) Center — Stiff center → center wears faster.
3. C) Cold, before driving — Cold = true pressure; heat inflates false readings.
4. B) Worse fuel economy — Higher rolling resistance increases fuel use.
5. Poor grip, increased heat, accelerated wear on edges, higher fuel consumption, risk of overheating and blowout.
6. Stiff ride, reduced shock absorption, center of tire wears faster, traction decreases, puncture risk increases.
7. Optimal grip, even tire wear, better fuel economy, reduced accident risk, longer tire lifespan.
8. Soft grip, accelerated wear, heat buildup, blowout risk.
9. Reduced traction, stiff ride, center wear, puncture risk.
10. Optimal grip, fuel efficiency, tire longevity, safety.

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