

## **Informace o písemných přijímacích zkouškách**

(úplné zadání zkušebních otázek či příkladů, které jsou součástí přijímací zkoušky nebo její části,  
a u otázek s výběrem odpovědi správné řešení)

### **Navazující magisterský studijní program**

### **Inteligentní dopravní systémy výuka v anglickém jazyce**

**N1041A040006**

### **Telematika v dopravě**

02.06.2022

#### ***Instructions:***

*There is just one correct answer for questions 1-10.*

*Scoring: questions 1-10: 2 points, question 11: 5 points*

1. What is the difference between Transport telematics and Intelligent transport systems (ITS):
  - a) transport telematics is part of ITS devoted to road transport
  - b) transport telematics deals with the technical implementation, ITS deals with system design
  - c) practically none
2. Global navigation satellite systems:
  - a) there exists one GNSS in the whole world
  - b) there are several GNSS
  - c) every state has its own GNSS
3. Dynamic navigation system is:
  - a) a system running the navigation with regard to actual traffic situation
  - b) navigation system located in a moving object, typically in a vehicle
  - c) a system enabling the change of goal destination during the navigation
4. In the RLTC (road line traffic control) the typical traffic sign used is:
  - a) speed limit
  - b) no entry sign
  - c) no turning
5. For intersection traffic control best result regarding the traffic flow gives:
  - a) control by police officer
  - b) control with fixed times
  - c) traffic dependent control

6. The GALILEO system is:

- a) European system for dynamic traffic control using satellite navigation
- b) European global navigation satellite system
- c) European system for astronomical measurements used for refinement of position data gained from satellite systems

7. The principles of the satellite (GNSS/CN) technology for the electronic fee collection are:

- a) satellite system used for distance measuring, for information transmission usage of mobile telecommunication technology GSM
- b) satellite system is used for distance measuring and the transmission of information
- c) satellite system is used for optimization planning of shortest routes with the cheapest fees

8. Dynamic traffic control uses:

- a) priority vehicles
- b) floating cars
- c) detectors – e.g. inductive loops

9. The tunnel categories related to the safety are based on the:

- a) tunnel length and the traffic flow
- b) number of traffic lanes and the tunnel height
- c) the tunnel construction year and the tunnelling method

10. The fail-safe principle (common in railway technique) means

- a) the probability of a device failure is zero
- b) in case of failure, the device responds in a way to cause as minimal harm as possible
- c) every device contains a fuse for case of failure

11. Name at least five telematic applications, not directly mentioned above

5 points

