

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

N1041A040006

Telematika v dopravě

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. Dynamic traffic control uses the modification of the:
 - a) duration of the red phase
 - b) duration of the green phase
 - c) duration of the offset
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. Traffic information system RDS-TMC uses for the distribution of information:

- a) variable traffic signs
- b) silent part of radio transmission
- c) satellite navigation communication channel

8. Dynamic traffic control uses:

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

9. In the geographical information systems we use e.g. the coordinate system:

- a) WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984)
- b) GPS 00 (Global Positioning Strategy 2000)
- c) CSA 91 (International Coordinates Agreement 1991)

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

[illegible]