

Final Exam - English 1 for Electricity

Panama's Tech University

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Total Points: 100

Score: _____

Section 1st: Electricity vocabulary for tools and hardware

Instructions: Choose the correct vocabulary word that matches the definition or description.

1. A tool used to measure electrical current, voltage, and resistance.

- A) multimeter
- B) wire
- C) circuit breaker
- D) outlet

2. Conductors that carry electrical current from one point to another.

- A) fuse
- B) transformer
- C) wires



D) resistor

3. A safety device that automatically interrupts the flow of electrical current when a fault is detected.

- A) power strip
- B) circuit breaker
- C) voltmeter
- D) switch

4. A device used to connect electrical devices to a power source.

- A) switch
- B) transformer
- C) resistor
- D) outlet

5. A safety device that protects electrical circuits from excess current by melting and opening the circuit.

- A) fuse
- B) circuit breaker
- C) power strip
- D) wire

6. An instrument used to measure electrical voltage.

- A) outlet
- B) wire
- C) voltmeter
- D) switch

7. A device used to control the flow of electrical current in a circuit.

- A) resistor
- B) switch
- C) circuit breaker
- D) transformer

8. A device that allows multiple electrical devices to be plugged into a single power source.

- A) outlet
- B) wire
- C) circuit breaker
- D) power strip

9. A component in an electrical circuit that resists the flow of electrical current.

- A) resistor
- B) switch
- C) transformer
- D) outlet

10. A device used to increase or decrease the voltage in an electrical circuit.

- A) wire
- B) fuse
- C) transformer
- D) power strip

Section 2nd: Parts of Speeches

Instructions: Identify the correct part of speech for the word suggested in parenthesis in each sentence.

1. The generator produces electricity. (Noun)
2. We need to wire the circuit properly. (Verb)

3. The power strip has multiple outlets. (Adjective)
4. The technician carefully connects the wires. (Adverb)
5. Safety is an important aspect of electrical work. (Noun)
6. The light bulb illuminates the room. (Verb)
7. The transformer is a crucial component of the electrical system. (Adjective)
8. The circuit breaker quickly shuts off the power. (Adverb)
9. Conductors allow the flow of electrical current. (Noun)
10. It is important to ground electrical devices for safety. (Verb)

Section 3rd: Reading Comprehension

Instructions: Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question.

Electricity is the flow of electrical power or charge. It is produced by converting energy from various sources, such as coal, gas, or wind, into a flow of electrons. The movement of electrons through a conductor is what creates an electric current. Insulators prevent the flow of electricity, while conductors allow it to flow. Electrical power is measured in watts, while energy is measured in kilowatt-hours. Power plants generate electricity by transforming a source of energy into electrical energy.

1. What produces electricity?
 - A) Converting energy from various sources
 - B) The flow of electrons through a conductor
 - C) Movement of electrical power or charge
 - D) Power plants transforming energy
2. What creates an electric current?
 - A) Movement of electrical power or charge
 - B) Power plants transforming energy

- C) Converting energy from various sources
- D) Movement of electrons through a conductor

3. What is the function of insulators?

- A) Prevent the flow of electricity
- B) Allow the flow of electricity
- C) Transform energy into electrical energy
- D) Measure electrical power and energy

4. How is electrical power measured?

- A) In kilowatt-hours
- B) In watts
- C) By converting energy from various sources
- D) By transforming energy into electrical energy

5. How do power plants generate electricity?

- A) By converting energy from various sources
- B) By transforming energy into electrical energy
- C) By allowing the flow of electricity
- D) By preventing the flow of electricity

Section 4th: US English Vocabulary Transcription and Interpretation.

1. [mʌltɪ'mi:tər]

- Option A: Multimeter
- Option B: Multimeter
- Option C: Maltimeter
- Option D: Multhemeter

2. [waɪərz]

Option A: Weires

Option B: Wires

Option C: Wires

Option D: Whires

3. ['sɜːrkɪt 'breɪkər]

Option A: Sircut Breaker

Option B: Circuit Breaker

Option C: Cercut Braker

Option D: Surkit Braker

4. ['aʊt,let]

Option A: Outlet

Option B: Outlette

Option C: Allet

Option D: Outlett

5. [fju:z]

Option A: Fuse

Option B: Fewse

Option C: Foos

Option D: Fouse

Section 5th: Communicative Approach

Instructions: Choose the best response to each situation or request.

1. Your friend asks you for advice on fixing an electrical problem at home. What should you tell them?
 - A) Contact a licensed electrician to fix the problem.
 - B) Buy a new appliance to replace the faulty one.
 - C) Turn off the power before attempting any repairs.
 - D) Ignore the problem and hope it goes away.

2. A neighbor calls you for help with an electrical issue. What should you suggest?
 - A) Perform the repairs yourself to save money.
 - B) Call a licensed electrician to fix the problem.
 - C) Provide instructions on how to fix the issue over the phone.
 - D) Ignore the call and avoid getting involved.

3. Your family member asks how to prevent electrical accidents at home. What would you advise them?
 - A) Unplug appliances when not in use to reduce the risk of electrical accidents.
 - B) Constantly touch exposed wires to check if there is electricity flowing.
 - C) Leave appliances plugged in even when not in use to save time.
 - D) Use damaged cords and outlets without any safety precautions.

4. You notice a frayed or damaged cord in your home. What should you do?
 - A) Replace the cord immediately with a new one.
 - B) Ignore it and continue using the damaged cord.
 - C) Attempt to repair the cord with some tape.
 - D) Spread the word about the damaged cord to your neighbors.

5. Your friend is experiencing electrical shocks when touching an outlet. What should you suggest?
 - A) Ensure that electrical outlets are properly grounded.

- B) Ignore the shocks and hope they go away on their own.
- C) Touch the outlet yourself to see if you also get shocked.
- D) Recommend using outlets without grounding for a better experience.

Good luck with your exam!