ESCUELA DE EDUCACIÓN TÉCNICA Nº 1
INGLÉS – 6°7 & 6°9

PROFESORA SOSA CECILIA

Symbols & keys

Section 2: Reading

Making your light circuit

Troubleshooting

Make the circuit by connecting all the components as shown in the wiring diagram (Figure 1). Turn on the light by closing the switch. Adjust the brightness of the lamp by operating the dimmer switch.
If the lamp does not light after closing the switch, follow this troubleshooting procedure. Open the switch before conducting each check. Remember to close the switch after completing each stage to see whether you have solved the problem.

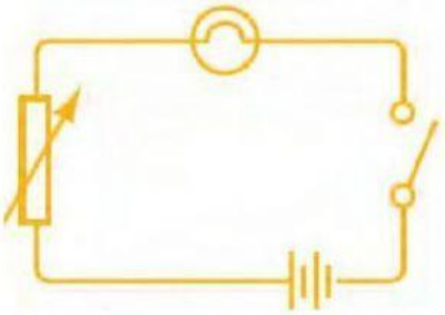

Figure 1: A light circuit

Stage 1

If the lamp still does not light, try moving the dimmer switch to maximum.

Stage 2

If the lamp still does not light after doing this, try replacing the bulb.

Stage 3

If the lamp still does not light, inspect all the connections, especially the two connections to the battery. Try remaking any bad connection.

Stage 4

If all the connections are good, check that the battery is not dead.

Stage 5

If the battery is charged, one of the components must be faulty – the switch, the dimmer switch or even the lamp holder. Try fitting a new switch first, then a new dimmer switch, then a new lamp holder.

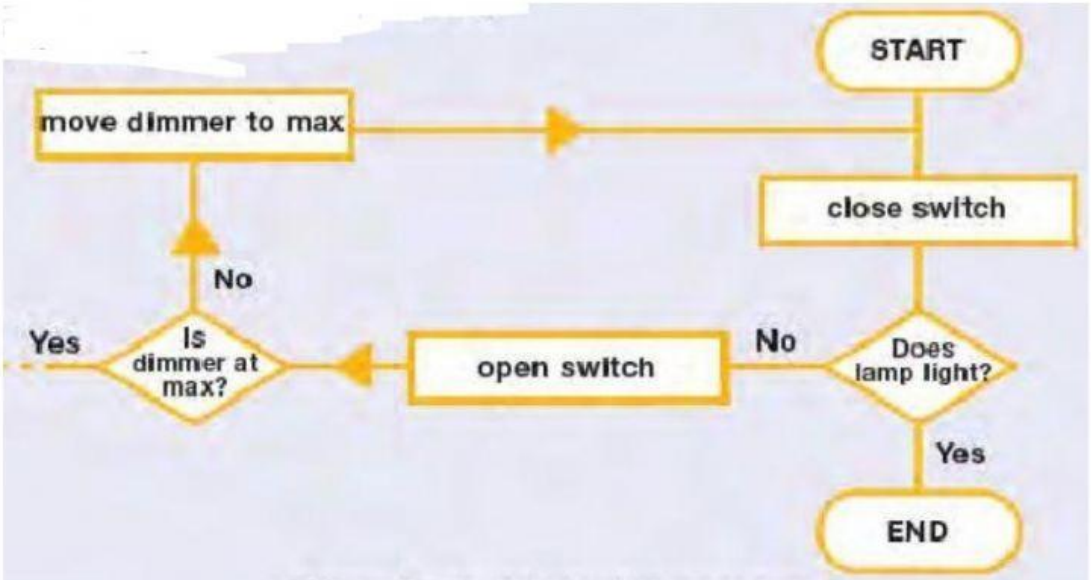

Figure 2: Troubleshooting procedure

A **Read the text opposite. Choose the best answer in each case.**

1 *Connect,* in this text, means:
- **a** turn on the switch.
- **b** adjust the brightness.
- **c** join all the components together.
- **d** operate the dimmer switch.

2 The dimmer switch:
- **a** turns on the lamp.
- **b** changes the brightness of the lamp.
- **c** turns off the lamp.
- **d** operates the circuit.

3 If the lamp does not light, check first:
- **a** that the bulb is OK.
- **b** that the connections are OK.
- **c** that the dimmer switch is on maximum.
- **d** that the battery is OK.

4 *Troubleshooting* means:

a connecting the components correctly.

b finding where the problem is.

c fixing a problem.

d finding and fixing a problem.