Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

**Electrical Power Exam #1**

1. **Match the terms to the correct definitions.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Electrical power | **A** 1,000 watts |
| 2. | Watt | **B** Energy, in kilowatts, multiplied by the |
|  |  | time in hours |
| 3. | Kilowatt | **C** The unit of measurement for power |
| 4. | Kilowatt hours | **D** The rate of doing work by electrons |
|  |  | moving through a resistive circuit |

1. **Match the symbols or abbreviations with their correct definition.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5. | Fuse | **A** The rate of doing work |
| 6. | Circuit breaker | **B** An electrical device which protects a circuit from |
|  |  | excessive power or current |
| 7. | Power | **C** Measured in foot-pounds without any reference |
|  |  | to time |
| 8. | Work | **D** An electrical switch which protects a circuit form |
|  |  | excessive power or current |

1. **Solve the following problems.**
	1. Find the power, given that the total load for the circuit is 455Ω and the applied voltage is 40 volts.

**A** 3.516 W **B** 35.164 W **C** 5.18 W

**D** .88 W

1. What is the power in a circuit with the following closed loop condition: the current is 32.5 mA, the circuit of four loads different resistance values, and the applied voltage is 32.5 volts?

**A** 1000 W **B** 2 W

**C** 1.056 W **D** .965 W

1. If the following circuit has RT = 24000Ω with an applied voltage of 25 volts, what is the power to this circuit?

**A** 2.6 W

**B** 1.524 W **C** 26 mW

**D** 5.2 mW

1. Solve for unknown power when I=2 milliamps and R=3 kilo-ohms. P=\_\_\_\_
	1. 12 W
	2. 1.5 W
	3. 12 mW
	4. .15 W
2. Solve for unknown power when V=110 volts and I=2 amperes. P=\_\_\_\_\_
	1. 50 W
	2. 18.18 W
	3. 220 W
	4. 55 W
3. Solve for unknown power when I=16 milliamps and R=8 megaohms. P=\_\_\_\_
	1. 2048 W
	2. 20.48 W
	3. .509 W
	4. 509 W
4. Solve for unknown power when V=22 volts and I=2mA. P=\_\_\_\_\_
	1. 4.4 W
	2. 44 mW
	3. 1.1 W
	4. 11 W

1. What is the power in a circuit with the following closed loop circuit condition: the current is 325 mA, the circuit of four loads has different resistance values, and the applied voltage is 120 volts?

**A** 44.5 W **B** 36.9 W **C** 39 W

**D** 55.4 W

1. Find the unknown variable for power when these values are given: applied voltage is 12 volts and the total resistance is 5.60 MΩ.

**A** 25.7 mW **B** 25.7µW

**C** 2.1 µW

**D** 17.6 mW

1. Find the unknown variable when these values are given: current is 6 µA and the total resistance is 560 MΩ.

**A** 2 mW

**B** 17.6 W

**C** 11.2 mW **D** 5.66 W

**IV. Arrange in proper sequence the following procedure for power measurement using a DC wattmeter.**

**Use letters A-E, where A represents Step 1 and E represents Step 5.**

1. \_\_Read and record power value in watts indicated on wattmeter.
2. \_\_Turn on circuit power.
3. \_\_Connect the voltage (E) terminals of wattmeter across load with power off.
4. \_\_Turn off circuit power and disconnect wattmeter.
5. \_\_With circuit power turned off, connect the current (I) terminals of wattmeter in series with circuit load.

1. **Select the correct answer.**
	1. Which of the following is a true statement concerning resistor wattage rating?

**A** Most resistors do not have a wattage rating.

**B** A wattage safety factor of 1 should be used when choosing resistors.

**C** The wattage ratting indicates the maximum amount of power that a resistor can handlebefore it burns up.

**D** Smaller wire wound resistors are capable of dissipating the heat generated by higher powerlevels.

* 1. Which of the following statements is a correct statement relative to either direct or inverse proportion

**A** A directly proportional relationship is one by which a change in one quantity produces theopposite direction of change in another quantity.

**B** An inversely proportional relationship is one by which a change in one quantity produces noeffect on another quantity.

**C** An inversely proportional relationship is one by which a change in one quantity produces thesame direction of change in another quantity.

**D** A directly proportional relationship is one by which a change in one quantity produces thesame direction of change in another quantity.