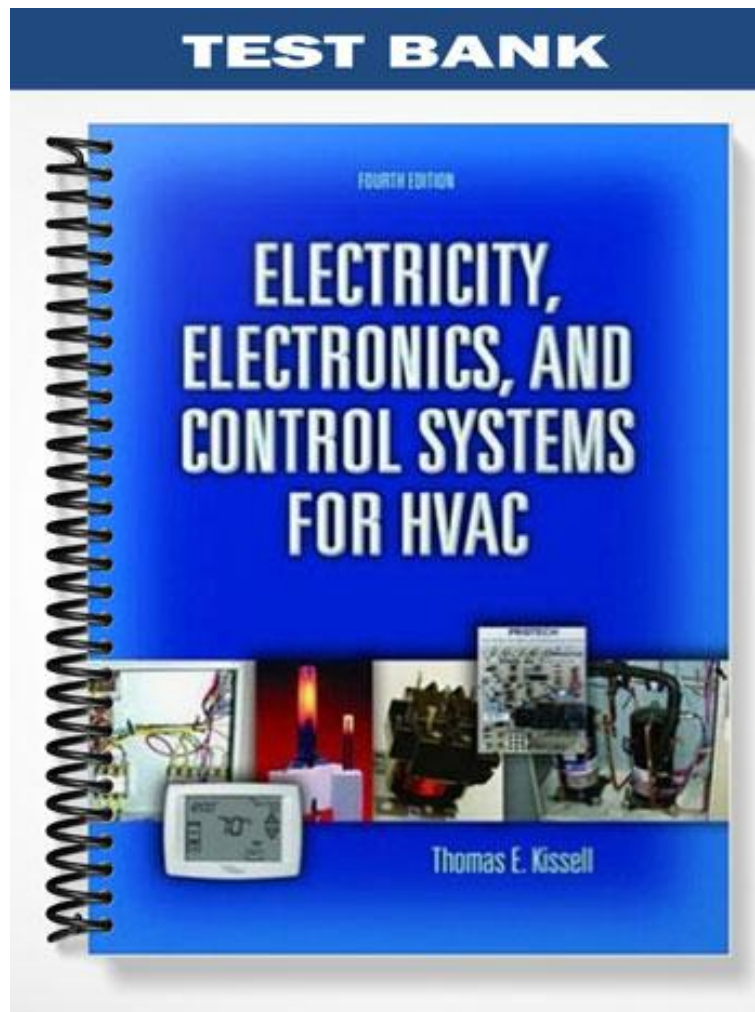


TEST BANK



FOURTH EDITION

**ELECTRICITY,
ELECTRONICS, AND
CONTROL SYSTEMS
FOR HVAC**

Thomas E. Kissell

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the term with the correct definition.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1) Ohms Law | A) The switches in a schematic or wiring diagram that provide the sequence that turns loads on or off. | 1) _____ |
| 2) Resistance | | 2) _____ |
| 3) Electrical control | B) An electrical instrument that measures current and has a set of "jaws" that open to allow them to wrap around a wire. | 3) _____ |
| 4) Voltage | | 4) _____ |
| 5) Neutron | C) Voltage that provides electrical force in a circuit. | 5) _____ |
| 6) Current | D) A material that does not conduct electrical current easily. These materials have very high resistance. | 6) _____ |
| 7) Clamp-on ammeter | | 7) _____ |
| 8) Static electricity | E) The electromotive force or pressure in an electrical circuit. | 8) _____ |
| 9) Electrical load | | 9) _____ |
| 10) Electron | F) The negative part of an atom that is located in orbits (shells) and move around the nucleus (center) of the atom. | 10) _____ |
| 11) Alternating current (AC) | G) A set of mathematical calculations that show the relationship between voltage, resistance, and current. Voltage is equal to the amount of resistance multiplied by the amount of current. | 11) _____ |
| 12) Electrical potential | | 12) _____ |
| 13) Insulator | H) The opposition to current flow. | 13) _____ |
| | I) The neutral part of the atom. The neutron is located with the proton as part of the nucleus of the atom. | |
| | J) The flow of electrons that is measured in amperes. | |

- K) The electrical charge that is caused by the imbalance of positive and negative charges.
- L) Current that changes from a positive level to a negative level periodically. Its waveform is a sine wave.
- M) The devices in an electrical system that consume energy and convert it to motion, heat or light.

14) Ohm meter

A) The positive part of an atom.

14) _____

15) Atom

B) The flow of electrons.

15) _____

16) Direct current (DC)

C) The energy in an electrical circuit that is the result of voltage and current and the units are watts.

16) _____

17)

Conductor

D) Current that flows in only one direction.

17) _____

18)

Electrical power

E) Another term for voltage, or potential difference.

18) _____

19)

Electricity

F) The center of an atom that consists of protons and neutrons.

19) _____

20)

Proton

G) A meter that is designed to measure resistance and indicate the value in ohms.

20) _____

21)

Nucleus

H) A wire that is usually made of copper or aluminum that carries electrical current.

21) _____

22)

Electromotive force (EMF)

I) A unit of matter, the smallest unit of an element that consists of an nucleus that has a positive charged proton and neutral charged neutron.

22) _____

23)

Ammeter

J) An instrument that measures electrical current in amperes.

23) _____

- 1) G
- 2) H
- 3) A
- 4) E
- 5) I
- 6) J
- 7) B
- 8) K
- 9) M
- 10) F
- 11) L
- 12) C
- 13) D
- 14) G
- 15) I
- 16) D
- 17) H
- 18) C
- 19) B
- 20) A
- 21) F
- 22) E
- 23) J