

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Place an X next to the best answer. Each question has one best answer.

Part A Quiz 1A:1-5

1A:1) What voltage should you set your meter to for testing AC voltage in a campground pedestal or RV?

- ☐ A) 20 volts AC
- ☐ B) 200 volts AC
- ☐ C) 600 volts AC
- ☐ D) Doesn't matter

1A:2) RV's commonly use what AC voltage internally?

- ☐ A) 120 Volts AC
- ☐ B) 240 Volts AC
- ☐ C) 120 and 240-volts AC
- ☐ D) 12 Volts AC or DC

1A:3) What does the Hold function do?

- ☐ A) Locks the screen to prevent damage to the meter
- ☐ B) Holds the screen on zero volts
- ☐ C) Holds the screen on 120 volts
- ☐ D) Holds the screen to the last measured voltage

1A:4) How many AC volts should you measure between Neutral and Ground

- ☐ A) Never more than 0 volts
- ☐ B) 1 to 3 volts AC is expected on a loaded circuit
- ☐ C) Up to 40 volts AC is safe
- ☐ D) Around 120 volts is normal and expected

1A:5) What do you use as a ground to measure RV hot-skin voltage?

- ☐ A) The RV chassis
- ☐ B) An incoming ground wire
- ☐ C) A screwdriver stuck in the dirt
- ☐ D) The metal box of the pedestal

Part B Quiz 1B:1-5

1B:1) What's the difference between AC and DC volts?

- ☐ A) AC has a higher peak voltage than DC
- ☐ B) DC is a steady-state voltage
- ☐ C) RMS is the average AC voltage of a sine wave
- ☐ D) All of the above

1B:2) What is the fully charged voltage of a 12-volt AGM battery

- ☐ A) 12.0 volts
- ☐ B) 12.5 volts
- ☐ C) 12.8 volts
- ☐ D) 13.5 volts

1B:3) What is polarity?

- ☐ A) A negative and positive pole on a battery or DC circuit.
- ☐ B) Insulating standoffs on a circuit board
- ☐ C) DC polarity reverses itself 60 times a second
- ☐ D) AC circuits don't have polarity

1B:4) Why do you need a True-RMS meter for DC voltage

- ☐ A) It nulls out the length of the meter probes
- ☐ B) It can accurately measure voltage of PWM power supplies
- ☐ C) You can't blow up a True-RM meter with an incorrect setting
- ☐ D) All of the above

1B:5) What happens if you measure AC voltage on a DC setting?

- ☐ A) The meter will still register voltage correctly
- ☐ B) The meter will register close to zero volts
- ☐ C) The meter will show OL for Over Limit
- ☐ D) You will damage the meter and blow a fuse

Part C Quiz 1C:1-5

1C:1) What's the definition of ohms?

- ☐ A) It's the measurement of resistance to current flow
- ☐ B) Higher ohms equal more current flow
- ☐ C) Looks like a little horseshoe on the meter
- ☐ D) All of the above

1C:2) What is continuity?

- ☐ A) High resistance (above 100 ohms)
- ☐ B) Low resistance (around 10 ohms)
- ☐ C) Zero resistance (close to zero ohms)
- ☐ D) You can't measure continuity using ohms

1C:3) What resistance should you measure between the RV shore power ground wire and chassis of the RV?

- ☐ A) Less than 1 ohm
- ☐ B) Up to 10 ohms
- ☐ C) Over 1,000 ohms
- ☐ D) Needs to be over 100k ohms

1C:4) What resistance should you measure between the ground and neutral of an RV's shore power inlet?

- ☐ A) Less than 1 ohm
- ☐ B) Up to 10 ohms
- ☐ C) Over 1,000 ohms
- ☐ D) Needs to be over 100k ohms

1C:5) How can you measure a 12-volt fuse in place with power on

- ☐ A) Set the meter to measure AC volts
- ☐ B) Set the meter to measure Ohms
- ☐ C) Set the meter to measure DC Amps
- ☐ D) Set the meter to measure DC Volts

Part D Quiz 1D:1-5

1D:1) How much DC current can you measure with most multimeters?

- ☐ A) 20mA
- ☐ B) 200mA
- ☐ C) 1 Amp
- ☐ D) 10 Amps

1D:2) Can all multimeters measure AC current?

- ☐ A) Yes: There's always a dial setting for that
- ☐ B) Maybe: Some multimeters have an AC current setting
- ☐ C) No: Most multimeters can only measure DC current
- ☐ D) You need special meter probes to measure AC current

1D:3) When do you use the 10 A jack for the meter probe?

- ☐ A) When you need to measure AC current
- ☐ B) To measure how much current a battery can supply
- ☐ C) To check for GFCI leakage currents
- ☐ D) When you need to measure DC current less than 10 amperes

1D:4) What happens to a meter set on Amps when you measure voltage

- ☐ A) Blows up the meter circuit board
- ☐ B) Blows the internal meter fuse
- ☐ C) Can cause the meter to explode with shrapnel
- ☐ D) All of the above

1D:5) How do you connect a meter to measure current

- ☐ A) In parallel with the current source
- ☐ B) In series with the current source
- ☐ C) In series/parallel with the current source
- ☐ D) All of the above