

History of Electrical Plugs and Receptacles Worksheet

Resistance	Sheath	12 feet	36 inches
Black	Electrical box	Conductors	Circuit breaker
Milliamps	On	One	Fourteen gauge
Type	Master switches	Quick break	Smoke detector
Omega	Electric current	"E" pages	Voltage
Covering	General outlet	American Wire Gauge	Green
Neutral wire	Non-metallic cable	Solid-core, plastic, vinyl	Receptacle boxes
Voltage, amps, ohms	Finished surface	"stamped"	Silver screws
Watertight	3 inches	Sub-pane	Single gang box
44 inches	12-16 inches	Electrical shock	Manufacturer's name
Location	Short circuit	Identification	Terminals
Arc fault interrupter	General notes	Ohms	Insufficient
Three-way switch	Electrical current	Safely split	Insulators

Directions: While reading The History of Electrical Plugs and Receptacles fill in the blanks using the words from the word bank above. Underline your answer choice in the text that you read.

1. The neutral (white) wire attaches to the _____ on a receptacle.
2. A common height for a wall outlet is between _____ to the bottom of the device.
3. You need to have at least _____ receptacles in both the front and back of a house.
4. A GFCI (ground fault circuit interrupter) is an automatic device that offers personal protection against _____.
5. Receptacles shall be listed and marked with _____ or _____ and voltage and ampere rating.