

Electrical Trades College

ASP Level 2 Electrician

Test 1

Name	
Student Number	
Signature of student	
Name of Assessor	
Signature of assessor	
Date	
Result	
Comment by assessor	

- (a) Extra-low voltage Not exceeding 50 V a.c. or 120 V ripple-free d.c.
 - (b) Low voltage Exceeding extra-low voltage, but not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.
 - (c) High voltage Exceeding low voltage
-
- 1) Any conductor that is maintained at a difference of potential from the neutral or earthed conductor.
 - a) Active Conductor
 - b) Neutral Conductor

c) Earth Conductor

2) Connection point is

- a) The junction where the Distribution system is connected to substation switching equipment
- b) The junction where the consumer main is connected to consumer submain
- c) The junction where the Distribution System is connected (by means of a Connection Device) to the Customers Installation.

3) **Independent**

earth - An effective earthed reference point used for testing purposes, spaced a minimum of () metres away from any conductive object embedded in the ground connected to the system under test.

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three

4) Disconnected from all possible sources of electricity supply by means that both prevent unintentional energization of the apparatus is

- a) Deenergizing
- b) Isolation
- c) Elimination

5) Phase rotation is measured with

- a) Multimeter
- b) Clamp meter
- c) Phase sequence meter

6) Service Line means electricity line (either overhead or underground) supplying electricity from the overhead or underground network to the customer's connection point.

- a) True
- b) False

7) Low voltage is the voltage level at

- a) 50 V a.c. or 120 V ripple-free d.c.
- b) Exceeding extra-low voltage, but not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. or 1 000 V d.c.
- c) Exceeding extra-low voltage, but not exceeding 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

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Test 2

Name	
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1) To do testing , you need to be familiar with

- a) AS3008
- b) AS3003
- c) AS4741

2) The followings are to be performed in

- The location is correct
- Isolation is correct

- Labels are installed
- No visible damage to equipment
- Equipment is ready for testing
- Wiring is complete with no visible damage
- Connections are correct, complete and mechanically sound
- Alternative supplies are identified and managed
- Persons and animals are clear of any object that may become energised during testing

- a) Testing
- b) Visual Inspection
- c) Post testing inspection

3) To have good electrical contact by test probes is always achieved considering mains and apparatus that are exposed to weather may be covered with

- a) non-conductive coverings such as dust, oxide
- b) conductive covering such as metallic mat
- c) cover with paper

4) Proximity type non-contact voltage detectors are used for checking

- a) the presence of voltage
- b) current
- c) the absence of hazardous LV a.c voltage on poles

5)

Test lamps are used on () and apparatus to test for the presence or absence of supply.

- a) Extra Low voltage mains
- b) Low voltage mains
- c) High voltage mains

6)

Multimeters can be used to confirm

- a) Polarity
- b) Phase sequence
- c) power

7) The device is called

- a) Multimeter

- b) Sequence tester
- c) Loop impedance meter

8) A load between an active and neutral to allow measurements of voltage or current to be taken is

- a) A test load i
- b) Consumer load
- c) Additional load

Insert question

EditSplit button!
1 point

9) This device is called

- a) independent earth
- b) earth testet
- c) earthing terminal

10)

Where required as per section 4.1 of AS4741:2010, before the connection of a conductor to an energised () or distribution () it must be proven correct by electrical testing.

- a) Active Earth
- b) Active Neutral
- c) Neutral Earth

11)

One method to disconnect active supplies to the installation is the removal of ()

- a) MEN Link
- b) Main switch fuse
- c) service protective devices.

12)

The incoming neutral must be disconnected from the earthing conductors of the installation and connected to an effective earth as this will prevent a hazardous voltage rise on the service neutral conductor during a () test.

- a) Continuity
- b) Intermix
- c) POLarity

13) The test to prove the neutral connections of the supply to electrical installations, within the limits of the test.

- a) Safety
- b) Tag out lock out
- c) Neutral integrity

s

14) The 3 examples from AS4741 include

- a) Voltage, Impedance, Current
- b) Voltage, Power, Current
- c) Impedance, Current, phase sequence

15) Voltage method uses a test load and voltage measurements between the incoming neutral and independent earth to confirm if the () connections are effective.

- a) Active
- b) Neutral
- c) Earth

16) The following process is used to obtain the required conditions to perform the test.

1. Supply to the installation to be disconnected. A common but not only available method to achieve this is by operating the service protective device.

2. Incoming () to be separated from the installation neutral link preventing any connection with the installation earth(s).

3. Connect a test load between an () phase and the incoming neutral.

4. Install an independent earth stake no closer than () from any other conductive structure. The installation earth may be used in place of the temporary earth stake if it has been confirmed as an effective earth.

- a) Earth, Active, 2m
- b) Neutral, Active, 3m
- c) Neutral, Active, 2m

17)

V_b – measure voltage from active phase to independent earth stake should be obtained to confirm suitable neutral integrity should be approximately equal to the ()

- a) nominal supply voltage obtained from DNSP

- b) full load supply voltage obtained from DNSP
- c) no load supply voltage obtained from DNSP

18)

This method uses () to measure the supply circuit impedance (also known as the external loop impedance).

- a) a loop impedance meter
- b) multimeter
- c) ohm meter

19)

The following process is used to obtain the required conditions to perform the test.

1. Supply to the installation to be (). A common but not only available method to achieve this is by operating the ()
2. Incoming() to be separated from the installation neutral link preventing any connection with the installation earth(s). If the neutral is not separated, more than one return path will be included in the measurement giving a false indication of the service neutral impedance.

- a) connected, service protective device.,neutral
- b) disconnected, service protective device.,active
- c) disconnected, service protective device.,neutral

20) For a 2 or 3 phase installation with a loop impedance value greater than the acceptable value, undertake the loop impedance test using other active phases to identify if the high impedance is within the () conductor.

- a) Active
- b) neutral
- c) earth

21) This is the connection of

- a) current method
- b) earth fault resistance measurement method
- c) polarity test method

22) In current method, the test is performed by

- a) Measure the ratio of current returning through the neutral conductor
- b) Measure the current returning through the neutral conductor

c) Measure the current in active conductor

23) Phase rotation and phase confirmation are needed for

- a) Three phase system
- b) Single phase system
- c) DC System

24) The following tasks are performed in

Neutral identification tags have been installed on overhead neutral conductors identified as part of testing

- Ensure all test equipment has been removed
- Danger tags are applied if required and removed if redundant
- Ensure the neutral is connected prior to installation energisation
- All temporary markings have been removed
- All required test results recorded on testing form
- All covers removed for testing are undamaged, in place, and secured (sealed) if required
- Check all connections and terminations related to the work are correctly mechanically tightened. All connections must be secondary validated by a combination of visual inspection and tug or pull tests
- All enclosures are secured and locked if required
- Danger and out of service tags are fully filled out and applied where required

- a) Test out lock out
- b) Pre-test inspection
- c) Post-test inspection

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Test 3

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Signature of assessor	
Date	
Result	
Comment by assessor	

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Topic Skills Practice Cover Sheet

Unit Name:	UEEEL0020 Solve problems in low voltage a.c. circuits
Topic Title:	Power Factor Improvement
Skill Practice Number:	8.2.2
Skill Practice Name:	Power Factor Improvement Method
Student Name:	
Student ID:	
College/Campus:	

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Topic Skills Practice Cover Sheet

Unit Name:	UEEEL0020 Solve problems in low voltage a.c. circuits
Topic Title:	Three Phase Star Connections
Skill Practice Number:	10.2.1
Skill Practice Name:	Reversing three phase windings
Student Name:	
Student ID:	
College/Campus:	
Group:	

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Topic Skills Practice Cover Sheet

Unit Name:	UEEEL0020 Solve problems in low voltage a.c. circuits
Topic Title:	Energy and Power Requirements of a.c. Systems

Skill Practice Number:	13.3
Skill Practice Name:	Measure Three Phase Power

Student Name:	
Student ID:	
College/Campus:	

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Test 4

Name	
Student Number	
Signature of student	
Name of Assessor	
Signature of assessor	
Date	
Result	
Comment by assessor	

Complete Rescue Practical Demonstration

Live Rescue Skills Assessment File

<https://electricalcollege.lb.virtualslate-hosting.com.au/mod/resource/view.php?id=229>

[Live Rescue Skills AssessmentFile](#)

Topic Skills Practice Cover Sheet

Unit Name:	UETDRRF06 Perform rescue from a live LV panel
Topic Title:	Live LV Rescue Procedures

Skill Practice Number:	1.3
Skill Practice Name:	Live Low Voltage Rescue Procedures

Student Name:	
Student ID:	
College/Campus:	