

Chapter 27 Test: Protective Grounds

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Class: ELT 211 _____ Date: _____

Carefully read each question, and circle the letter next to the correct answer.

1. The installation of protective grounds and short circuiting leads at the worksite protect against what hazards?
 - a. Static charges on the line
 - b. Induced voltages
 - c. Accidental energizing of the line
 - d. All of the above

2. Finish this statement: If it isn't grounded _____.
 - a. That's okay
 - b. It isn't dead
 - c. Lock it out
 - d. It's floated

3. What must occur before previously energized lines are grounded?
 - a. One phase must be tested for voltage
 - b. The neutral must be tested for voltage
 - c. Each phase must be tested for voltage
 - d. The line must be locked out

4. How should the first connection be completed when connecting protective grounds?
 - a. The first connection should be to a grounded conductor
 - b. The first connection should be to the nearest phase conductor
 - c. The first connection should be made to the lineman
 - d. The first connection should be made to the furthest conductor

5. If it's not grounded, it's not dead.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Which of these is not a requirement for a good protective ground?
 - a. Loose connections
 - b. A low resistance path to earth
 - c. Adequate current carrying capacity of grounding equipment
 - d. Connections made to proper points

7. An inadequately installed can be what?
 - a. An inconvenience
 - b. Safe during most conditions
 - c. Aesthetically unpleasing
 - d. A safety hazard

8. How should protective grounds be removed after work is done, and the line is ready to be reenergized?
 - a. In the same order as they were installed
 - b. The first connection should be the one attached to the grounding conductor
 - c. The sequence doesn't matter
 - d. In the reverse order of installation

9. An anchor rod, or ground rod can be used as a grounding point if a neutral or static wire is not available.
- True
 - False
10. If a good grounding point is unavailable, what must be done by the lineman to insure a good ground is available?
- A copper wire is laid on the ground
 - The truck is used as a grounding point
 - The conductors are connected together
 - A ground rod must be driven
11. If a work location is in sight of the disconnecting means used to deenergize the line, must occur to insure that the line is in fact deenergized?
- Work is permitted without grounds in sight of a disconnecting means
 - If the disconnecting means is in sight the line is considered grounded
 - Grounds must be installed at the worksite
 - Both a and b
12. What is the purpose of a cluster block?
- To create an equipotential zone for the lineman to work
 - To provide a platform for the lineman to stand
 - To make the grounds more highly visible
 - To provide the lineman a place to store hot line tools
13. If protective grounds are not installed on a line it is to be considered what?
- Energized
 - Deenergized
 - Defective
 - Safe

14. If a deenergized conductor is to be cut or opened, what must occur?
- It must be grounded on both sides of the open
 - As long as one side is grounded the conductor is considered deenergized
 - It must be bridged with a jumper cable at the point to be opened
 - Both a and c
15. How are protective grounds installed?
- With rubber gloves
 - With a hot line tool
 - With bare hands
 - Both a and b
16. It is possible to ground underground circuits at riser poles.
- True
 - False
17. If an underground circuit is to be worked on while not energized, is it necessary to ground the circuit?
- Yes
 - No
 - occasionally
 - The circuit is already grounded
18. When a circuit is deenergized, what precautions must be taken to insure the line is not reenergized?
- Lock out, tag out, try out
 - Hold off tagging
 - Jumpers must be arranged so that they will be hard to reconnect, and it should be communicated that work is being performed on the line
 - All of the above

19. How are conductors to be treated until protective grounds are installed?

- a. As deenergized
- b. As safe
- c. As live conductors
- d. As an inconvenience

20. What special ground is used in the process of stringing wire?

- a. A running ground
- b. A walking ground
- c. A traveling ground
- d. A stringing block