



The SESK Party Game

STUFF EVERY ELECTRICIAN SHOULD KNOW

How to play (30 seconds)

1. The reader reads a card and its three answers out loud.
2. Everyone says "One, two, three, Goldilocks!" and holds up 1, 2, or 3 fingers.
3. The reader flips the card and reads the answer and the Why.
4. Everyone who was right takes a point.
5. The reader reads the joke with a straight face. Anyone laughs or groans? The reader takes a point. Nobody got it right? The reader takes a point.
6. Pass the deck left. Most points when the points run out wins.

What you need

These cards and the point tokens on the last two pages. No tokens? Use coins, buttons, pebbles, or marshmallows. 3 to 10 players, ages 8 and up.

Expert rule: Bet It

Before the reader flips the card, you may put one of your points on your answer. Right: take your normal point plus one extra. Wrong: your bet goes back to the pile. That's it.

Printing

Print single-sided, on cardstock if you have it. Cut on the dashed lines. Each card is a 3.5 x 5 inch index card. The answer half is upside down on purpose, so the table can't peek. Cards 1 to 50 of 100. More cards and the free daily online game at sesk.info. Built 2026-10-12.

TRADES & SHOP



One ohm of resistance is defined as one volt for every what?

- A** Ampere
- B** Watt
- C** Coulomb

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4434

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What's an electrician's favorite breakfast?
Ohmelettes.

A Ampere
WHY Resistance is how much voltage it takes to push a given current. If 1 volt pushes 1 amp through a conductor, that conductor has 1 ohm.

TRADES & SHOP



In Ohm's law, current through a resistor is directly proportional to what?

- A** The resistance of the material
- B** The voltage applied across it
- C** The frequency of the supply

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4435

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What was the electrician/detective's name? Sherlock Ohms.

B The voltage applied across it
WHY Double the voltage across the same resistor and the current doubles. Resistance sits on the other side of the equation, so more resistance means less current.

TRADES & SHOP



In a series circuit, which quantity is the same through every resistor?

- A** Voltage
- B** Resistance
- C** Current

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4436

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the fairy lights break up? They could not handle the series commitment.

C Current
WHY There is only one path, so every charge that goes through the first resistor must go through the next. The voltage splits up, but the current does not.

TRADES & SHOP



In a parallel circuit, which quantity is the same across every branch?

- A** Voltage
- B** Current
- C** Power

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4437

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the lightbulb say to the generator? I really get a charge out of you.

A Voltage
WHY Each branch connects straight across the source, so each sees the same voltage. Currents differ depending on each branch's resistance.

TRADES & SHOP



Two 10 ohm resistors are wired in parallel. What is the total resistance?

- A** 10 ohms
- B** 5 ohms
- C** 20 ohms

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4438

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I asked an electrician to fix an electrical problem at my house. He refused.

B 5 ohms
WHY Adding a second path gives current more room to flow, so total resistance drops. Two equal resistors in parallel give half the value of one.

TRADES & SHOP



Kirchhoff's junction rule says the current entering a junction does what?

- A** Exceeds the current leaving it
- B** Splits evenly among all branches
- C** Equals the current leaving it

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4439

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What did the socket say to the plug? Our connection is electrifying.

C Equals the current leaving it
WHY Charge cannot pile up or vanish at a connection point. Whatever flows in must flow out, though not always evenly between branches.

TRADES & SHOP



Counting the source too, the voltage changes around any closed loop in a circuit add up to what?

- A** Zero
- B** The supply voltage
- C** The total resistance

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4440

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
A sweater I bought kept picking up static electricity, so I returned it. They gave me another one free of charge.

A Zero
WHY Every volt a source supplies is used up by the loads. This is the loop rule, and it is how you find voltage drops.

TRADES & SHOP



To measure the voltage across a device, how is a voltmeter connected?

- A** In series with the device
- B** In parallel with the device
- C** Around one wire with a clamp

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4441

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What do electricians talk about? Current events.

B In parallel with the device
WHY Voltage is measured across two points, so the meter bridges them. Putting a voltmeter in series would block the circuit.

TRADES & SHOP



To measure current with an in-line ammeter, how is it connected to the circuit?

- A** In parallel across the device
- B** Across the power source terminals
- C** In series with the device

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4444

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the electrician join Facebook? So he could post his current status.

C In series with the device
WHY All the current you want to measure has to flow through the meter. That means opening the circuit and putting the meter in the gap.

TRADES & SHOP



Compared with the circuit it measures, a good voltmeter has what kind of resistance?

- A** Very high
- B** Very low
- C** About equal

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4443

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why was the electrician's son grounded? His parents said he had no potential.

A Very high
WHY High resistance means the meter draws almost no current and does not change the voltage it is reading. A low-resistance voltmeter would act like a short.

TRADES & SHOP



A 120 volt AC outlet reaches a peak of about what voltage?

- A** 120 volts
- B** 170 volts
- C** 240 volts

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4444

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Which is an electrician's favorite band? AC/DC.

B 170 volts
WHY The 120 V figure is an rms (effective) value, equal to the DC voltage that would heat a resistor the same. The waveform actually swings higher, to about 1.41 times 120.

TRADES & SHOP



Why do utilities send electricity over long distances at very high voltage?

- A** High voltage is safer to touch
- B** Transformers only work at high voltage
- C** Power losses in the lines are much smaller

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4445

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
With great power comes great current squared times resistance.

C Power losses in the lines are much smaller
WHY For the same power, higher voltage means less current. Line loss is current squared times resistance, so a small drop in current saves a lot of energy.

TRADES & SHOP



Electric power in watts equals current in amps multiplied by what?

- A** Voltage in volts
- B** Resistance in ohms
- C** Time in seconds

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4449

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What does one electrician say to another when they run into each other out in public? Watt's up!!

A Voltage in volts
WHY Watts measure how fast energy is used. A circuit pushing more current at the same voltage, or the same current at higher voltage, uses more power.

TRADES & SHOP



In an AC circuit with only a resistor, how do voltage and current line up?

- A** Current leads voltage by a quarter cycle
- B** They rise and fall together, in phase
- C** Current lags voltage by a quarter cycle

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4447

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What's an electrician's favorite ice cream flavor? Shock-o-late.

B They rise and fall together, in phase
WHY A resistor does not store energy, so current follows voltage instantly. Capacitors and inductors are what shift the timing.

TRADES & SHOP



In an AC circuit, the current through a capacitor does what compared with its voltage?

- A** Lags it by a quarter cycle
- B** Stays exactly in step
- C** Leads it by a quarter cycle

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4448

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
He married her because he just could not resistor. Ohm sweet Ohm.

C Leads it by a quarter cycle
WHY A capacitor draws the most current when its voltage is changing fastest, which is before the voltage peak. Inductors do the opposite and make current lag.

TRADES & SHOP



Power factor compares the real power in watts with what?

- A** Volts times amps, the apparent power
- B** The motor's nameplate horsepower
- C** The breaker's amp rating

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4449

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Where do electricians go when their job is done? They go h-ohm.

A Volts times amps, the apparent power
WHY When voltage and current are out of step, you still draw amps but get fewer watts of useful power. A lower power factor means more current for the same real work.

TRADES & SHOP



AC voltages and currents are usually quoted as which kind of value?

- A** Peak
- B** Rms (root mean square)
- C** Peak to peak

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4450

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What's an electrician's favorite fruit? Currents!

B Rms (root mean square)
WHY The rms value is a kind of average that gives the same heating as the equal DC value. That is why a 120 V outlet is not labeled with its higher peak.

TRADES & SHOP



In a three-phase system, how far apart in time are the three voltages, in degrees?

- A** 90 degrees
- B** 180 degrees
- C** 120 degrees

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4451

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What's the electrician's favorite city? Washington, DC.

C 120 degrees
WHY Each of the three phases peaks one third of a cycle after the previous one. Because they overlap, the combined power delivery is smooth.

TRADES & SHOP



In a wye system, line-to-line voltage is how many times line-to-neutral voltage?

- A** About 1.73 (square root of 3)
- B** Exactly 2
- C** Exactly 1.41

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4452

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What's an electrician's favorite store? The electrical outlet!

A About 1.73 (square root of 3)
WHY The phases are 120 degrees apart, so two phase voltages subtract to a bigger number than either one. That is why 120 V to neutral becomes 208 V between phases.

TRADES & SHOP



In a balanced three-phase wye system, how much current flows in the neutral?

- A** Three times one line current
- B** Essentially none
- C** Double a single phase current

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4453

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How does an electrician know a dead battery in a pile of good ones? It's lost its spark.

B Essentially none
WHY The three phase currents are equal and 120 degrees apart, so they cancel at the neutral point. Unbalanced loads leave a leftover current on the neutral.

WORKPLACE SAFETY (OSHA)



OSHA's lockout/tagout standard exists to prevent what?

- A Overloaded breakers
- B Counterfeit electrical parts
- C Unexpected energization or release of stored energy

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4454

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
After hours fighting a stubborn light switch, the electrician gave up and just wrote OFF at the top and ON at the bottom.

C Unexpected energization or release of stored energy
WHY Someone servicing a machine must not be hurt when it suddenly starts or releases stored energy. Locks and tags keep the power source isolated.

WORKPLACE SAFETY (OSHA)



Under OSHA rules, who normally removes a lockout or tagout device?

- A The employee who applied it
- B Any supervisor on site
- C Whoever needs the machine next

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4455

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why is it always better to hire three electricians instead of just one? Because many hands make light work.

A The employee who applied it
WHY The person who put the lock on is the one who knows the work is done and everyone is clear. An employer can override only under specific, documented procedures.

WORKPLACE SAFETY (OSHA)



At a minimum, how often must a lockout/tagout procedure be inspected?

- A At least monthly
- B At least annually
- C Every five years

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4456

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What's an electrician's favorite snack? Microchips.

B At least annually
WHY OSHA wants regular checks that the procedure is followed and still works. An inspector reviews it with the employees using it.

WORKPLACE SAFETY (OSHA)



Why is a lock considered stronger than a tag in lockout/tagout?

- A Tags cost more than locks
- B Locks can be installed live
- C A tag is only a warning, not a physical restraint

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4457

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Two electricians argued for five days. They just could not find any common ground.

C A tag is only a warning, not a physical restraint
WHY A tag can be ignored or removed by accident, but a lock stops a switch from being turned on. OSHA generally requires locks where a device can be locked.

TRADES & SHOP



OSHA says the path to ground from circuits and equipment must be permanent, continuous and what?

- A** Effective
- B** Visible
- C** Insulated

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4458

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My parents were electricians. I was already grounded.

A Effective
WHY A fault current needs a reliable low-resistance path so the breaker trips fast. A path that is broken or only sometimes connected is not protecting anyone.

TRADES & SHOP



On a construction site, what may OSHA accept instead of GFCIs to protect workers?

- A** A larger circuit breaker
- B** An assured equipment grounding conductor program
- C** A surge protector strip

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4459

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the electrician punch a hole in the wall? He needed an outlet.

B An assured equipment grounding conductor program
WHY OSHA lets construction employers use either GFCIs or an assured equipment grounding conductor program. That is a written plan for regularly inspecting and testing cords, receptacles and equipment.

TRADES & SHOP



OSHA says live parts must be what before an employee works on or near them?

- A** Taped over
- B** Labeled with voltage
- C** Deenergized

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4460

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
If Usain Bolt was an electrician, his name would be Usain Volt.

C Deenergized
WHY De-energizing is the first line of defense. The exception is when it creates added hazards or is infeasible, and then energized work rules apply.

TRADES & SHOP



Portable ladders used near energized parts must have what kind of side rails?

- A** Nonconductive
- B** Aluminum
- C** Galvanized steel

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4461

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Where do electricians get their supplies? The Ohm Depot.

A Nonconductive
WHY A metal ladder can become part of the circuit if it touches a live part or overhead line. Fiberglass rails keep the ladder from carrying current to you.

TRADES & SHOP



Rubber insulating gloves must be electrically tested before first issue and how often afterward?

- A** Every 12 months
- B** Every 6 months
- C** Every 3 years

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4462

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What do Crossfitters and electricians have in common? Lots of circuit training.

B Every 6 months
WHY Tiny cracks or pinholes can't be seen but can let current through. Lab testing proves the rubber still holds its rated voltage.

TRADES & SHOP



Along with a visual check, what must insulating gloves get before each day's use?

- A** A water soak
- B** A heat test
- C** An air test

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4463

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I have failed my electrician's exam three times, so I am trying meditation. Ohmmm.

C An air test
WHY You trap air in the glove and squeeze or roll the cuff to look for leaks. A hole too small to see can be found this way.

TRADES & SHOP



Leather protector gloves go where relative to rubber insulating gloves?

- A** Over them
- B** Under them
- C** Only on one hand

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4464

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Did you hear about the electrician who wore two jackets to paint the house? The instructions said to put on two coats.

A Over them
WHY The leather guards the thin rubber from cuts and punctures. A damaged rubber glove stops being insulation.

TRADES & SHOP



An arc flash can reach temperatures of up to about how many degrees Fahrenheit?

- A** 3,500
- B** 35,000
- C** 350

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4465

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I tried to start a band called The Short Circuits, but we kept blowing our first set.

B 35,000
WHY An arc is current jumping through ionized air after a flashover or short circuit. The heat is enough to vaporize metal, which is why arc-rated clothing and distance matter.

TRADES & SHOP



The arc flash boundary is the distance at which incident energy equals what?

- A** 12 calories per square centimeter
- B** 40 calories per square centimeter
- C** 1.2 calories per square centimeter

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#446799

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Do you know why the light bulb failed his math quiz? He just wasn't that bright

C 1.2 calories per square centimeter
WHY 1.2 cal/cm² is roughly the level that can cause a second-degree burn on bare skin. Inside that boundary you need arc-rated PPE.

TRADES & SHOP



Voltage-rated gloves are required inside the restricted approach boundary of exposed conductors at what voltage or higher?

- A** 50 volts
- B** 12 volts
- C** 120 volts

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#446724

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What do you call a freelance electrician? A solderer of fortune.

A 50 volts
WHY NFPA 70E treats 50 volts as the level where shock protection is needed. Above that, voltage-rated gloves and tools are used when your hands cross the restricted approach boundary.

TRADES & SHOP



You see an open disconnect switch. Does that prove the circuit beyond it is dead?

- A** Yes, if the handle is down
- B** No, you still have to test for voltage
- C** Yes, if there is a tag on it

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#446889

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The breaker kept tripping, so I took it on holiday, now it is much more relaxed.

B No, you still have to test for voltage
WHY The handle position doesn't tell you what is inside, and someone else could close the switch. A mechanical failure could also leave parts live.

TRADES & SHOP



GFCIs address shock hazards. What do AFCIs address?

- A** Voltage drop
- B** Overload only
- C** Fire hazards

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#446969

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What is an energy provider's favorite dance? The Electric Slide.

C Fire hazards
WHY A GFCI senses current leaking away from the circuit and cuts power fast. An AFCI recognizes dangerous arcing in damaged or loose wiring before it ignites something.

TRADES & SHOP



At a minimum, how often should you test a GFCI?

- A** At least once a month
- B** Once a year
- C** Only after a trip

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4474

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the fuse feel calm? It had blown off some steam.

A At least once a month
WHY Pressing the test button should cut power, and reset should restore it. A GFCI that no longer trips can't protect you.

TRADES & SHOP



At roughly what current level can muscles lock up so you can't let go?

- A** Above about 1 milliamp
- B** Above about 10 milliamps
- C** Above about 5 amps

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4471

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the electrician lose a debate? He used conductive reasoning.

B Above about 10 milliamps
WHY It's current through the body that causes harm, not voltage alone. Currents above 10 mA can make you unable to release a live conductor, extending the shock.

TRADES & SHOP



University safety guidance says current as low as about how much can cause injury?

- A** 300 milliamps
- B** 3 amps
- C** 3 milliamps

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4472

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why do electricians tend to fall in love with train drivers? Because they make good conductors.

C 3 milliamps
WHY Your body is far more sensitive to current than most people think. Even a few thousandths of an amp can injure, so treat every circuit as live until tested.

TRADES & SHOP



When measuring current with a clamp meter, how many conductors should be inside the jaws?

- A** One
- B** Two, hot and neutral together
- C** All conductors in the cable

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4473

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
How does a sparky become a superhero? Just amps up.

A One
WHY The clamp reads the magnetic field around the wire. If the hot and neutral are both inside, their fields cancel and the reading is near zero.

TRADES & SHOP



Fluke says to check a voltage detector on what before and after each use?

- A** A battery tester
- B** A known live source
- C** The metal enclosure

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#44747

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why did the optimistic electrician lose his job? He kept on turning negatives into positives.

B A known live source
WHY A detector with dead batteries or a fault can tell you nothing is live when something is. Proving it works right before and after protects you from false negatives.

TRADES & SHOP



Before measuring resistance with a multimeter, what must you do to the circuit?

- A** Leave it energized
- B** Set it to full load
- C** Turn the power off

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#44755

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
I bought a dimmer, turns out it was not bright.

C Turn the power off
WHY The meter supplies its own tiny test current. Live voltage can give false readings and may damage the meter or hurt you.

TRADES & SHOP



When measuring AC voltage with a digital multimeter, the black lead goes in which jack?

- A** COM
- B** A
- C** mA

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#44769

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
The cable tie could not commit, it had too many loose ends.

A COM
WHY COM is the common reference for all measurements. The red lead goes in the V input, never the A input, when you measure voltage.

TRADES & SHOP



What happens if you measure voltage with the leads plugged into the A or mA inputs?

- A** The reading is simply half
- B** You create a short in the measurement circuit
- C** Nothing, the meter autoranges

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#44779

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
My extension lead just ran away, it needed more outlets.

B You create a short in the measurement circuit
WHY Current inputs have almost no resistance so current can pass through the meter. Across a voltage source that makes a near short, which can blow the meter's fuse or worse.

TRADES & SHOP



Fluke lists feeders and branch circuits fed from distribution panels in which meter category?

- A** CAT II
- B** CAT IV
- C** CAT III

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#47478

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What kind of car does an electrician drive? A Volts-wagon.

C CAT III
WHY Higher category means the meter is built for places with larger available fault energy. CAT II is plug-in loads, CAT III is distribution panels and feeders, CAT IV is the service entrance.

TRADES & SHOP



Your meter's test probe has cracked insulation. What should you do?

- A** Stop using it until it is replaced
- B** Wrap it in tape and continue
- C** Use it only on low voltages

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#47479

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
'Get out, we don't serve your kind here.' It leaves A superconductor walks into a bar. The bartender says, 'without any resistance.'

A Stop using it until it is replaced
WHY Cracked insulation can expose you to the voltage you are measuring. Fluke says to look over the meter, probes and accessories for damage before every use.

TRADES & SHOP



Under OSHA 1910.333, who may work on electric parts that have not been deenergized?

- A** Any employee wearing rubber gloves
- B** Only qualified persons
- C** Any employee with a buddy

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#47480

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Keep calm and ohm on.

B Only qualified persons
WHY A qualified person is trained to tell exposed live parts from other parts, find their nominal voltage and apply the clearance distances. Everyone else keeps away.

TRADES & SHOP



A GFCI protects people by tripping when current leaks at about what level?

- A** About 6 amps
- B** About 60 amps
- C** About 6 milliamps

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#47481

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
Why was the electrician so excited to go shopping with his wife? They were going to the outlet mall.

C About 6 milliamps
WHY The GFCI compares outgoing and returning current. If even a few milliamps go missing, perhaps through a person, it cuts power in a fraction of a second.

TRADES & SHOP



In 2003, CPSC engineers estimated AFCIs could address about what share of home wiring fires?

- A** Half
- B** One tenth
- C** Nearly all

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4482

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
What are some worms that eat up electric wires?
Electro-maggot.

A Half
WHY Damaged cords and loose connections can arc without ever overloading a breaker. An AFCI detects that arcing pattern and shuts off the circuit.

TRADES & SHOP



OSHA's 1910.304 requires GFCI protection for receptacles in bathrooms and where else?

- A** In hallways
- B** On rooftops
- C** In conference rooms

FLIP FOR THE ANSWER

#4483

SESK.INFO

STRAIGHT FACE
'Harry, you're a unit of electrical power,' 'I'm a watt?'

B On rooftops
WHY Wet or exposed locations raise the shock risk. OSHA requires GFCI protection for personnel on these receptacles.

 1 SESK POINT	 1 SESK POINT	 1 SESK POINT	 1 SESK POINT	 1 SESK POINT
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