

► **Activity 4:** Use the vocabulary you have encountered so far to fill in the following gaps:

You should not ...

- a) poke/stick a metal object into a/n _____.
- b) overload a/an _____.
- c) plug too many appliances into a/an _____.
- d) piggyback (*put on top of*) too many appliances on extension _____.
- e) use a cord if it is _____.
- f) remove one of the three _____ of a plug.
- g) store _____ near electrical equipment.
- h) get near _____.



Piggybacking...

To get you thinking...

- a) Resistance impedes the flow of electric current. So, which of the two statements is true?
 - i) Dry skin may have a resistance of 100,000 ohms.
 - ii) Wet skin may have a resistance of only 1,000 ohms. What do you infer from this?
- b) Is the human body a conductor?
- c) Which parts of the body do you think an electrical accident usually affects? Extremities (*hands, feet*) or the torso (*the trunk of the body*)?
- d) Should you touch someone who has been shocked by electricity?
- e) Why wouldn't it be a good idea to put out an electrical fire with water?
(**Note:** An electrical fire can be caused by faulty electrical outlets or worn-out sockets.)
- f) What is the difference between *being electrocuted* and *having an electric shock*?

Shock, shocked or shocking?

1. The woman in the photo was _____ to discover that her secret went public.
2. If you think our supervisor is easy-going and lax in enforcing the rules, then you're in for a _____!
3. The Government spokesperson has admitted in public that hundreds of mentally ill people were given electric _____ treatment/therapy without their consent.
4. The word 'electrocution' refers to injuries or death caused by electric _____.
5. If there is no current, there is no possibility of getting _____.
6. It was _____ to hear him say he didn't care about safety precautions.
7. It was a major/massive/big/great _____ for all of us to learn that our dearest friend and colleague was in critical condition in hospital.



Did you know?

According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), an international nonprofit organization:

- A total of 739 workers died from exposure to electricity between 2012 and 2016.
- By occupation, workers in construction and extraction occupations (47%) and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (22%) accounted for the largest number of deaths.
- The leading locations for fatal injuries from direct exposure to electricity were industrial places and premises (36% of deaths) and private residences (26%).