

Series and Parallel Circuits: Extra Practice

Using pg. 552 in your textbook, create a note for your notebook on a separate sheet of paper about series and parallel circuits.

Answer the following questions based off of page 452 in your textbook.

1) What happens when one light bulb burns out in a set of decorative lights that are wired in series?

2) What happens when one light bulb burns out in a set of decorative lights that are wired in parallel?

3) Series circuits and parallel circuits make up the circuits in your home and school. How do these combination of circuits help prevent problems in a home?

Complete Sample Problem # 1 (and Practice) from page 553 on a seperate sheet of paper.

Complete Sample Problem # 2 (and Practice) from page 553 on a seperate sheet of paper.

Complete Questions 1,2,3,4,5,7 on page 554 on a separate sheet of paper.

Electric Current

Read pages 556-557 in your textbook and answer the following questions:

Electric current is:

Use a waterfall to describe the concept of electric current:

The unit for electric current is called the _____. The symbol for electric current is _____.

The device used to measure electric current is called the _____.

An ammeter must always be connected in _____ in order to accurately measure the number of electrons flowing past.

To protect your electrical devices in your home, circuit breakers are installed in _____ with all your major appliance. If too much current flows by a circuit breaker, it trips and acts like _____ preventing further damage.

Two important safety tips when measuring electric current include:

1)

2)

Potential Difference

Read pages 560-561 in your textbook and answer the following questions:

Potentials difference (or _____) is defined as:

The unit for potential difference is the _____.

Use the waterwheel analogy to describe potential difference in a circuit:

Potential difference is measured by a _____. This device must be connected in _____ with the load, unlike an ammeter.