## Read Page 241 (Electrical Circuits)

TQ1. Label each one of the circuit symbols below.



## Read Page 244 (Voltmeters and Ammeters)

TQ2. Voltmeters, which measure potential difference or voltage, need to be connected in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

TQ3. Due to your answer in TQ32, \_\_\_\_\_ must stay the same when connected in \_\_\_\_\_.

TQ4. Ammeters, which measure the current in a circuit, need to be connected in \_\_\_\_\_.

TQ5. Due to your answer in TQ34, the \_\_\_\_\_ must stay the same when connected in \_\_\_\_\_.

CQ6. Fill in the circles below with either a V for Voltmeter or an A for Ammeter.



## Read Page 246 (Series Circuits)

Refer to CQ7 – QQ9 for the following circuit diagram



CQ7. A 4.0  $\Omega$  resistor and a 6.0  $\Omega$  resistor are connected in series in a circuit as shown above. The current through the 4.0  $\Omega$  resistor is 5.0 A, what is the current running through the 6.0  $\Omega$  resistor?

QQ8. What is the equivalent resistance of the circuit?

QQ9. What is the voltage or potential difference of the circuit?

CQ10. What is the reading on Ammeter A shown below?



QQ11. Fill out the VIRP table for the following circuit.



## **Read Page 252 (Parallel Circuits)**

Refer to CQ12 – QQ13 for the following circuit diagram



CQ12. If the voltage in the battery is 60 V, what is the voltage for the 20  $\Omega$  resistor and the 30  $\Omega$  resistor connected in parallel?

QQ13. What is the current of the 20  $\Omega$  resistor and the 30  $\Omega$  resistor given the voltage on each in CQ42?

QQ14. Fill out the VIRP table for the following circuit.



	V	Ι	R	Р
<b>R</b> <sub>1</sub>			4 Ω	
R <sub>2</sub>			12 Ω	
Total	24 V			