

Name _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1) What is the difference between an open and a short?

2) What is the difference between a short-to-voltage and a short-to-ground?

3) What is Ohm's law?

4) What is included in a complete electrical circuit?

5) What happens to current flow (amperes) and wattage if the resistance of a circuit is increased because of a corroded connection?

Answer Key

Testname: AAEE_SHORT2

- 1) An open results in the stoppage of the flow of current in the circuit, whereas a short is a path of reduced resistance, which usually causes an increase in the flow of current through the circuit and may or may not cause a fuse to blow.
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- 2) A short-to-voltage involves a copper-to-copper connection whereas a short-to-ground involves a copper-to-steel connection.
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- 3) Ohm's Law states, "It requires one volt to push one ampere through one ohm of resistance."
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- 4) The parts of a complete circuit include: the power source, the protection (fuse), the control (switch) power side conductor, electrical load, and return path.
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- 5) A corroded electrical connection results in increased unwanted resistance in the circuit. This increased resistance reduces the current (in amperes), as well as the voltage (amperes times volts) that are applied to the loads in the circuit.
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